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HISTORICAL VIEW
OF
CLINTON COUNTY,

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPRISING A

COMPLETE SKETCH AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF EACH TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

BY
D. S. MAYNARD.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.:
THE ENTERPRISE PRINTING HOUSE.
1875.

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PREFACE.

On November 6, 1874, the publication of the "HISTORICAL VIEW OF CLINTON COUNTY" was commenced in THE ENTERPRISE, one of the weekly newspapers of Lock Haven, and continued through nearly every issue, until a complete sketch of the county had been given. In order to insure accuracy and thoroughness the following note was appended to each chapter :

Any one discovering errors in our History of Clinton County, in regard to names, dates, locations, incidents, or in any other respect, will confer a favor by immediately notifying us of the same. It is our intention to publish this History in book form, and desire to have it as free from mistakes as possible; and we call upon all who are interested in the matter, (every citizen of the county should be) to assist us in accomplishing our object.

Notwithstanding, after appearing in THE ENTERPRISE, the matter was carefully revised, and many errors corrected, it is not to be presumed that absolute accuracy has been attained, that is an impossibility; but it is right to say, that, probably the work contains as few important mistakes as could be expected in a publication of its character.

The difficulty in procuring the facts contained in these pages can not be fully understood by any, except those who have been engaged in a similar work. The principal draw-back in gathering facts, was the scarcity of reliable records, except such as related to land titles. Very few, if any, of the citizens of the county have ever taken the trouble to keep a diary of passing events, not even of those occurring in their own neighborhoods or families. In many instances births, marriages, and deaths have not been recorded.

It has been the aim of the compiler to give all the leading facts and incidents connected with the history of the county, omitting everything that would do the slightest injustice to any person, family, or community. Hoping he has accomplished his purpose to the satisfaction of those who have manifested so much interest in the undertaking, he submits the result of his labor to the citizens of Clinton county.

D. S. M.

Lock Haven, Pa., Jan. 1, 1876.

CORRECTIONS:—Page 29, in the list of Representatives, the name of Isaac Benson should appear instead of Henry L. Dieffenbach. Page 15, 15th line from beginning of chapter should read, "was taken" instead of "was formed."

HISTORICAL VIEW OF CLINTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—SKETCH OF THE TERRITORY NOW COMPRISED IN CLINTON COUNTY PREVIOUS TO ITS OCCUPATION BY THE WHITES—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE INDIANS—THE “BIG ISLAND”—GRANT OF CHARLES II. TO WILLIAM PENN—TREATY OF FORT STANWIX—HARDSHIPS ENCOUNTERED BY THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE “BIG RUNAWAY”—ADVENTURES OF MOSES VAN CAMPEN—PIONEER AMUSEMENTS—HOUSES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—KEEL-BOAT NAVIGATION—LEWIS AND CLAY.
THE HIGHWAYMEN.

In presenting a historical view of Clinton county it is proper, and in fact necessary, to begin at the time when the Red Men of the forest held undisputed sway over the West Branch Valley and the entire region of country comprised in the county now under consideration. This takes us back in imagination to a period a few years prior to the Revolutionary war; the time when the great Chief Bald Eagle bathed his swarthy limbs in the beautiful stream which bears his name, the time when the war whoop resounded from hill top to hill top in defiance to all who dared intrude on these wild domains. Various tribes at different times had possession of this region, but the most prominent of the more recent aboriginal inhabitants were the Delawares and Iroquois. These tribes were composed, so to speak, of many other smaller ones, the whole forming two powerful confederations. Previous to their intercourse with the whites, while roaming unrestrained, and unmolested among their own mountains and streams—their God-given possessions—the Indians were very different

in many respects from what they became after coming in contact with the “pale faces,” whom they looked upon as intruders and enemies. To the introduction and use among them of “fire water,” may be attributable to a great extent their deterioration and final demoralization.

Forty years ago an author, who was well acquainted with the manners and customs of the American Indians, wrote concerning the tribes which inhabited this portion of the country, as follows:

The Indians were hospitable to strangers. To refuse the act or kind office of hospitality was looked upon as a flagrant violation of a laudable practice in vogue among the tawny sons of the forest. Hospitality, they counted a most sacred duty, from which none was exempt. “Whoever,” said they, “refuses relief to any one, commits a grievous offence, and not only makes himself detested and abhorred by all, but liable to revenge from the injured person.”

In their conduct towards their enemies, as will be seen from the sequel, they were “bloody cruel,” and when exasperated, nothing but the blood of their enemy could assuage, or allay anger, which rankled concealed in their bosom, waiting

only for a convenient opportunity to strike the fearful blow, inflicted with fury that knew no bounds. So determined on revenge upon their enemies were they, that they would solemnly enjoin it upon their friends and posterity to resent injuries done them. The longest space of time, the most remote place of refuge, afforded no security to an Indian's enemy.

Drunkenness, after the whites were dealing with them, was a common vice. It was not confined, as it is at this day, among the whites, principally to the "*strong-minded*," the male sex; but the Indian female, as well as the male, was infatuated alike with the love of strong drink; for neither of them knew bounds to their desire: they drank while they had whiskey, or could swallow it down. Drunkenness was a vice, though attended with many serious consequences, nay, murder and death, that was not punishable among them. It was a fashionable vice. Fornication, adultery, stealing, lying and cheating, principally the offspring of drunkenness, were considered as heinous and scandalous offences, and were punished in various ways.

The Delawares and Iroquois married early in life; the men usually at eighteen, and the women at fourteen; but they never married near relations. If an Indian man wished to marry, he sent a present, consisting of blankets, cloth, linen, and occasionally a few belts of wampum, to the nearest relations of the person he had fixed upon. If he that made the present, and the present pleased, the matter was formally proposed to the girl, and if the answer was affirmatively given, the bride was conducted to the bridegroom's dwelling without any further ceremony; but if the other party chose to decline the proposal, they returned the present, by way of a friendly negative.

After the marriage, the present made by the suitor, was divided among the friends of the young wife. These returned the civility by a present of Indian corn, beans, kettles, baskets, hatchets, &c., brought in solemn procession into the hut of the new married couple. The latter commonly lodged in a friend's house till they could erect a dwelling of their own.

An Indian hut was built in the following manner: They peeled the trees abounding in sap; then cutting the bark

into pieces of six or eight feet in length, they laid heavy stones upon them, that they become flat and even in drying. The frame of the hut was made by driving poles into the ground, and strengthening them by cross beams. This frame was covered both inside and outside with the pieces of bark that had been prepared for that purpose, and fastened tight with the bast or withes of hickory. The roof ran upon a ridge, and was covered the same way. An opening was left in the roof to let the smoke pass through; and one in the side as a door, which was fastened with neither lock nor bolt—a stick leaning against it on the outside, as a token that no one was at home, was the only bolt to prevent intruders. A lesson to whites!

There was some difference in the huts of the Delawares and Iroquois; the roofs of the former being angular, and the latter round or arched—the Delaware families preferring to live separately, their huts were small; the Iroquois preferred living together, they built their houses long, with several fire places, and corresponding openings in the roof and sides. In their dress they displayed more singularity than art. The men wore a blanket, which hung loose over the shoulders, and generally went bare-headed. The dress which distinguished the women, was a petticoat, fastened tight about the hips, and hanging down a little below the knees. A longer one would have proved an incumbrance in walking through the woods, or working in the fields.

As soon as a child was born, it was laid upon a board or straight piece of bark, covered with moss, and wrapped up in a skin or piece of cloth; and when the mother was engaged in her housework, this rude cradle, or bed, was hung to a peg or branch of a tree. Their children they educated to fit them to get through the world, as did their fathers. They instructed them in religion, &c. They believed that *Manitto*, their God, "the good spirit," could be propitiated by sacrifices, hence they observed a great many superstitious and idolatrous ceremonies. At their general and solemn sacrifices, the oldest men performed the offices of priests; but in private parties, each man brought a sacrifice, and offered it himself as priest. Instead of a temple, they fitted up a large dwelling house for the purpose.

The aborigines of the West Branch Valley, fled before the encroachments of civilization, and deserted their hunting grounds, as the sons of the forest always do on the advance of their white brethren; not, however, without leaving unmistakable evidences of their existence, many of which remain to this day. Within the present limits of Clinton county, have been found at various times, many curious and interesting relics, which, taken in connection with tradition, have been the means of throwing considerable light upon some very important questions concerning the everyday life, manners and customs, religious rites and ceremonies, and warlike tendencies of the "noble red men."

During the thirty years previous to the Revolutionary war, the Indians of the West Branch Valley were visited by different whites, acting as missionaries, traders or agents, and many and interesting are the accounts given by these men, of the mode of life of the savages, and the manner in which they treated their visitors. In their palmy days of "prosperity," when indulging in the pleasures of the chase, and the war path, the "sons of the soil" deemed the West Branch Valley a sort of terrestrial "happy hunting ground," and the Great Island, located about two miles below where Lock Haven now stands, was to them a mundane Elysium.

In speaking of this favored spot, J. F. Meginness, author of the History of the West Branch Valley, says:

The Great Island was a very important place with the Indians one hundred years ago. It was to them a perfect Paradise—an elysian home—where they loved to dwell and offer up their orisons to the Great Spirit. No lovelier spot can be imagined—a luxuriant alluvial soil—widespreading trees—enchancing scenery—humble wigwams—the smoke gracefully curling on the breeze. Near this spot, encircled by the crystal waves of the Otzinachson, on the opposite side, was a

village where the chief, Bald Eagle, frequently dwelt. The mountain range from Lock Haven to Muncy takes its name from him.

It is well known to every intelligent citizen in the country, that the territory constituting the State of Pennsylvania, was granted to William Penn, by the British Crown, the original patent bearing date March 4th, 1681. In relation to the contract made between Charles II. and Penn, Sergeant in his Land Law of Pennsylvania, published in 1838, gives the following:

All lands in Pennsylvania were held under the proprietaries by the tenure of free and common socage, and the service of fealty and certain rent. The charter of Charles II. granted the Province to William Penn, his heirs and assigns forever, to be holden of Charles II. his heirs and successors, Kings of England, as of his Castle of Windsor, in free and common socage, by fealty only for all service, and not *in capite*, or by Knights service; yielding and paying therefor two bear skins, to be delivered at his said castle, on the 1st day of January in every year, and also the fifth part of all gold or silver ore which should, from time to time happen to be found within the limits of the province, clear of all charges.

After having obtained in the charter of 1681, a *legal* right to the lands of Pennsylvania, Penn's religious principles would not allow him to take by force from the Indians the soil which nature gave them; but without the shedding of blood, by treaties and contracts, he thoroughly and conscientiously established his title to the woody realm which bears his name.

In his intercourse and transactions with the Indians, Penn always treated them fairly and honorably, never intruding upon their rights, never encroaching upon the territory they claimed as their own, never taking possession of their hunting grounds, without rendering them a satisfactory equivalent.

In carrying out their peaceful and peaceable determinations, Penn and his

associates *actually purchased* from the Indians *all* the land included in the grant of, 1681 thereby securing a *double* right to their American possessions.

According to Sergeant, one important purchase was made from the Indians by the Penns:

At Fort Stanwix, (now Rome, N. Y.,) in November, 1768, and took in the lands lying east of the North Branch of the Susquehanna, beginning at Owego, down to Towanda, thence up the same and across to the headwaters of Pine Creek; thence down the same to Kittanning, and from Kittanning down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the south line of the province, and thence by said line to the Allegheny mountains, and up the same and across the Susquehanna to the Delaware, and thence by the Lackawaxen creek and a line to the place of beginning.

This purchase did not include that portion of the present county of Clinton lying on the north side of the river, which was embraced in a subsequent treaty, that of 1784, or the Big Island, containing about three hundred acres, which had been purchased from an Indian, by Mr. William Dunn, "for a barrel of whiskey, a rifle, and a hatchet." Immediately after the first treaty of Fort Stanwix, adventurers, attracted by the fertility of the soil, penetrated the wilds of the West Branch Valley for the purpose of securing permanent locations. The first actual settlement being made about the year 1769, concerning which Meginness says:

The earliest settlement, of which I have any account, that was made up the river on the south side was by a man named Clarey Campbell, from Juniata. His cabin stood on the river, in the upper part of Lock Haven. In 1776 a trial took place between him and William Glass, who claimed his land. Charles Lukens, Deputy Surveyor, of Berks county, being a witness, testified as follows: "When I went up in March, 1769, to make the officer's surveys. I found Clarey Campbell living on this land with his family."

As is always the case in pioneer life, the

early settlers of this region endured great privations and encountered many hardships. Many stories of their thrilling adventures and terrible sufferings have been told; and numerous are the semi-traditional accounts of hair-breadth escapes and perilous encounters with wild beasts and wilder men. Though by the terms of the Fort Stanwix treaty the Indians were required to relinquish their claims to these lands, the early settlers, for a number of years, were by no means free from their incursions and depredations. A favorite route taken by predatory bands of Indians in their descent upon the frontier settlements, lay along the Sinnemahoning creek and the Susquehanna river, and during the years intervening between 1768 and 1785, on many occasions, the hardy "squatters" were roused from their slumbers in the dead of night and forced to fly to their arms and defend their homes, or leave them to be plundered and destroyed by the merciless savages. In alluding to the state of affairs then existing in the valley of the West Branch, Sherman Day, in his "Historical Collections," gives the following account of the "big runaway," obtained from Robert Covenhaven, an aged pioneer who, in 1843, was still living in the neighborhood of Jersey Shore:

In the autumn of 1777, Job Gilloway, a friendly Indian, had given intimation that a powerful descent of marauding Indians might be expected before long on the head-waters of the Susquehanna. Near the close of the season, the Indians killed a settler by the name of Saltzburn, on the Sinnemahoning, and Dan Jones at the mouth of Tangascootac. In the spring of 1778 Col. Hepburn, afterwards Judge Hepburn, was stationed with a small force at Fort Muncy at the mouth of Wallis' run, near which several murders had been committed. The Indians had killed Brown's and Benjamin's families, and had taken Cook and his wife prisoners on Loyalsock Creek. Col. Hunter, of Fort Augusta, alarmed by these murders, sent orders to Fort Muncy that all

the settlers in that vicinity should evacuate, and take refuge at Sunbury. Col. Hepburn was ordered to pass on the orders to Antis' and Horn's forts above. To carry this message none would volunteer except Covenhoven and a young Yankee millwright, an apprentice to Andrew Culbertson. Purposely avoiding all roads, they took their route along the top of Bald Eagle ridge until they reached Antis' gap, where they descended towards the fort at the head of Nippenose bottom. At the bottom of the hill they were startled by the report of a rifle near the fort, which had been fired by an Indian at a girl. The girl had just stooped to milk a cow—the harmless bullet passed through her clothes between her limbs and the ground. Milking cows in those days was dangerous work. The Indians had just killed in the woods Abel Cady and Zephaniah Miller, and mortally wounded young Armstrong, who died that night. The messengers delivered their orders that all persons should evacuate within a week, and they were also to send word up to Horn's fort, (near mouth of Chat-ham's Run.)

On his way up, Covenhoven had staid all night with Andrew Armstrong, who then lived at the head of the long reach, where Esq. Seward now lives. Covenhoven warned him to quit, but he did not like to abandon his crops, and gave no heed to the warning. The Indians came upon him suddenly and took him prisoner with his oldest child, and Nancy Bunday, his wife concealed herself under the bed and escaped.

Covenhoven hastened down to his own family, and having taken them safely to Sunbury, returned in a keel-boat to secure his household furniture. As he was rounding a point above Derrstown (now Lewisburg,) he met the whole convoy from all the forts above; such a sight he never saw in his life. Boats, canoes, hog-troughs, rafts hastily made of dry sticks—every sort of floating article had been put into requisition, and were crowded with women, children, and plunder—there were several hundred people in all. Whenever any obstruction occurred at a shoal or ripple, the women leaped out and put their shoulders, not indeed to the wheel, but to the flat boat or raft and launched it again into deep water. The men of the settlement came down in single file on each side of the river to guard

the women and children. The whole convoy arrived safely at Sunbury, leaving the entire line of farms along the West Branch, to the ravages of the Indians. They destroyed Fort Minney, but did not penetrate in any force near Sunbury, their attention having been soon after diverted to the memorable descent upon the Wyoming.

Among those who figured conspicuously in various encounters with the Indians, and rendered important service to the early settlers of the West Branch Valley, by their deeds of heroism, were Moses and Jacobus Van Campen. Moses was promoted to a Lieutenant in 1781, and served a long time as a leader of scouting parties. On many occasions he displayed remarkable bravery, and proved himself to be a genuine hero.

The following account of one of his exploits is given in his own language:

In the summer of 1781, a man was taken prisoner in Buffalo Valley, but made his escape. He came in and reported that there were about 300 Indians on Sinnemahoning, hunting and laying in a store of provisions, and would make a descent on the frontiers; that they would divide into small parties, and attack the whole chain of the frontier at the same time, on the same day. Col. Samuel Hunter selected a company of five to reconnoitre, viz: Capt. Campbell, Peter and Michael Groves, Lieut. Cramer, and myself. The party was called the Grove party. We carried with us three weeks' provisions, and proceeded up the West Branch with much caution and care. We reached the Sinnemahoning, but made no discovery except old tracks. We marched up the Sinnemahoning so far that we were satisfied it was a false report. We returned; and a little below the Sinnemahoning, near night, we discovered a smoke. We were confident it was a party of Indians, which we must have passed by, or they got there some other way. We discovered there was a large party—how many we could not tell—but prepared for the attack.

As soon as it was dark we new-primed our rifles, sharpened our flints, examined our tomahawk handles; and all being ready, we waited with great impatience

till they all lay down. The time came, and with the utmost silence we advanced, trailed our rifles in one hand, and the tomahawk in the other. The night was warm; we found some of them rolled in their blankets a rod or two from the fires. Having got amongst them, we first handled our tomahawks. They rose like a cloud. We now fired our shots, and raised the war-yell. They took to flight in the utmost confusion, but few taking time to pick up their rifles. We remained masters of the ground and all their plunder, and took several scalps. It was a party of 25 or 30, which had been as low down as Penn's Creek, and had killed and scalped two or three families. We found several scalps of different ages which they had taken, and a large quantity of domestic cloth, which was carried to Northumberland and given to the distressed who had escaped the tomahawk and knife.

After performing valuable service in various parts of the country, under direction of the "Continental Congress," Van Campen and others were ordered to Muncy, for the purpose of re-building Fort Muncy, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

In recounting what subsequently befel the party, he says:

We reached the station, and built a small block-house for the storage of our provisions. About the 10th or 11th of April, Capt. Robinson came on with Esq. Culbertson, James Dougherty, William McGrady, and a Mr. Barkley. I was ordered to select 20 or 25 men with these gentlemen, and to proceed up the West Branch to the Big Island, and thence up the Bald Eagle to the place where a Mr. Culbertson had been killed. On the 15th of April, at night we reached the place, and encamped for the night. On the morning of the 16th we were attacked by 85 Indians. It was a hard-fought battle. Esq. Culbertson and two others made their escape. I think we had nine killed, and the rest of us were made prisoners. We were stripped of all our clothing excepting our pantaloons. When they took off my shirt they discovered my commission. Our commissions were written on parchment, and carried in a silk case hung with a ribbon in our bosoms. Sev-

eral got hold of it; and one fellow cut the ribbon with his knife, and succeeded in obtaining it. They took us a little distance from the battle-ground, and made the prisoners sit down in a small ring; the Indians forming another around us in close order, each with his rifle and tomahawk in his hand. They brought up five Indians we had killed, and laid them within their circle. Each one reflected for himself—our time would probably be short; and respecting myself, looking back upon the year 1780, at the party I had killed, if I was discovered to be the person, my case would be a hard one. Their prophet, or chief warrior, made a speech. As I was informed afterwards by the British lieutenant, who belonged to the party, he was consulting the Great Spirit what to do with the prisoners—whether to kill them on the spot, or spare their lives. He came to the conclusion that there had been blood enough shed; and as to the men they had lost, it was the fate of war, and we must be taken and adopted into the families of those whom we had killed. We were then divided amongst them, according to the number of fires. Packs were prepared for us, and they returned across the river, at Big Island, in bark canoes. They then made their way across the hills, and came to Pine Creek, above the first forks, which they followed up to the third fork, and took the most northerly branch to the head of it—and thence to the waters of the Genesee river.

Van Campen and his companions were marched over a long and tedious route, and finally delivered to the British at Fort Niagara. During the entire journey neither the Indians who had him in charge, or those whom he met on the way, had the least suspicion who he was, or he would have been put to death in a cruel manner, as he had long been an object of their especial hatred, for his name was known among the Indians as belonging to a successful fighter against them. Soon, however, after falling into the hands of the authorities at Fort Niagara, his identity was established, whereupon his surrender to his captors was demanded of the officer in command of the fort.

that he might be burnt at the stake. The officer informed Van Campen that there was but one way for him to save his life, and that was by swearing allegiance to the British, and fight for their cause, to which he heroically responded:

"No sir, no—my life belongs to my country; give me the stake, the tomahawk, or the scalping-knife, before I will dishonor the character of an American officer."

Soon after, Van Campen was sent to Montreal and exchanged, when he returned to the service of his country.

The lives of the pioneers were by no means monotonous, neither were they devoid of pleasure; in fact they were made up of a commingling of romance, matter-of-fact, and enthusiasm, and there is no doubt whatever, that notwithstanding their hardships, privations, and unfavorable surroundings generally, the first settlers, at times, took "solid comfort." Their work was toilsome, and their fare exceedingly plain, though wholesome. Their amusements were essentially limited, and consisted in hunting and fishing, (which, by the way, were important means of obtaining subsistence,) and occasionally a dancing "frolic," when a party sufficiently large to "form a set" could be got together. Sometimes it happened on such occasions that, owing to the inability of the "ladies" to be present, the dance was conducted *entirely* by "gentlemen," who, however, chose their partners from their own sex, and entered into the spirit of the "hoe-down" with zest, and manifestations of supreme enjoyment.

The dwellings of the "settlers" were built to *live* in, not for *show*; in their construction the observance of "architectural rules" was considered as in no wise essential, and "modern improvements," were absolutely ignored.

The following description of the manner in which a primitive "residence" was

constructed, was given by a writer about fifty years ago:

Our buildings are made of hewn logs, on an average 24 feet long by 20 wide, sometimes a wall of stone, a foot or more above the level of the earth, raised as a foundation; but in general, four large stones are laid at the corners, and the building raised on *them*. The house is covered sometimes with shingles, sometimes with clapboards. The advantage of the latter kind of roof is, it requires no laths, no rafters, no nails, and is put on in less time. It has been called a "poor man's make-shift," and its use can only be justified by the poverty and other circumstances of the country. The ground logs being laid saddle-shaped, on the upper edge, is cut in with an axe, at the ends, as long as the logs are thick, then the end logs are raised and a "notch" cut to fit the saddle. This is the only kind of tie or binder they have; and when the building is raised as many rounds as it is intended, the ribs are raised, on which a course of clapboards is laid, butts resting on a "butting pole." A press pole is laid on the clapboards immediately over the ribs to keep them from shifting by the wind, and the pole is kept to its berth by stay blocks, resting in the first course against the butting-pole. The logs are run upon the building on skids by the help of wooden forks. The most experienced "axe-men" are placed on the building as "corner-men;" the rest of the company are on the ground to carry the logs and run them up.

In this way a building is raised and covered in a day, without a mason, and without a pound of iron. The doors and windows are afterwards cut out as the owner pleases.

Among the earliest settlers of the upper portion of the West Branch Valley, were: Alexander and Robert Hamilton, Wm. Reed, Col. Cooksey Long, Thomas Hughes, the Flemings, McCornicks, and Wm. McElhattan. During the progress of the Revolutionary war, owing to the unsettled state of affairs existing in the country, none but the most venturesome dared to risk their lives and fortunes on the extreme border of civilization, as the

region about the mouth of the Bald Eagle Creek was then considered; therefore those who first settled on these lands were men of pluck and determination, as was proven by the manner in which they defended their homes and families against the attacks of invaders. After peace with Great Britain was declared, in 1783, persons desiring to secure homes in the wilderness were inspired with confidence, and flocked in large numbers to take possession of, and settle on the fertile lands along the West Branch, and it was not long before all of the available farming land was taken up, when the vast pine forests began to disappear before the woodman's axe, and give place to broad and beautiful meadows, and fruitful orchards of peach and apple. Houses and barns, though of simple construction, sprang up as if by magic, and the settlers formed a peaceful, prosperous and happy community.

In 1772, Northumberland county was established, including within its boundaries all the territory now embraced in the county of Clinton. The "seat of justice," therefore, for this region, was the county seat of Northumberland, located at Sunbury. This was the case until 1795, when, by the act of April 13th, Lycoming was taken from that portion of Northumberland county which contained what is now Clinton; then Williamsport became the place for the "up river" people to attend court.

As the result of industry and enterprise on the part of their owners, the farms along the West Branch, in the course of time, began to yield products, more than sufficient to supply the home demand, and consequently a market was sought for the surplus. Harrisburg, Middletown, and Columbia being the principal points to which the produce was taken, which was done by means of arks borne down the waters of the Susquehanna. This

mode of transportation required the services of experienced watermen, without which there was great danger of "staving," on the many rocks that abounded in the bed of the river. Though much skill and muscular strength were needed in "navigating" an ark *down* the river, and much danger attended the "run," the real difficulties encountered were trifling as compared with the slow and tedious process of bringing merchandise *up* river from the points mentioned; they being the markets from which, for many years the citizens of Lycoming county mainly obtained their supplies of dry goods, groceries, &c. The vessels used in transporting supplies to the settlers were "keel-boats." These boats were about 75 feet long, 12 feet wide, and five or six feet deep, and capable of carrying 20 to 25 tons each. In going down stream they were navigated with oars, and easily managed by two or three men; but in ascending the river, they were each manned by a crew of from eight to ten men, and propelled by means of poles, the boat with its cargo being literally *pushed* against the current, which was often strong, by sheer muscular force. Ordinarily, a crew of the usual number was sufficient to make considerable speed with their boat; but in ascending rapids, the combined strength of two boat crews was necessary, in order to make any headway at all.

On reaching the foot of the rapids, all the hands of one boat would join the crew of another, all working together with their might, till the first boat had made the ascent, when the *double* crew would land and return to the other boat, which was taken through in the same manner. This process of passing difficult points was called "doubling." It is said that often in going up rapids, or places where the current was very strong, it would require the utmost exertions of sixteen to twenty men for several minutes, before

the boat could be made to move a single inch; there could be no relaxation, no abatement of force, till comparatively still water was reached. Every foot gained must be held, otherwise no progress could be made.

The efforts required on such occasions, were so laborious; the tax on the strength of the men was so severe, that the sweat was forced from them in profusion, and on reaching a "resting place," they would be well nigh exhausted; and it is stated by those who have had experience, that the shoulders of the men where they came in contact with the "pushing-pole," became "callous like the neck of a working ox." With all their toiling and sweating the watermen led rather merry lives; occasionally however, dissensions would arise among them, but they were always summarily settled by the disputants going ashore and "fighting it out." Whichever way "the battle went," the matter was considered satisfactorily adjusted, and that was the end of it. Each boat was under command of a Captain, who was generally the owner, and was responsible for the safe delivery of the freight entrusted to his care. It was not till after the opening of canal navigation between Middletown and Clark's Ferry, that the West Branch boatmen *learned* to tow their boats up the river with horse power. This "improvement in navigation," allowed them to dispense with the services of at least three or four men to each boat. One dollar per day was thought to be a high price for a boat-hand forty years ago; but to people of this generation, it seems not at all commensurate with the amount of labor performed; but when it is considered that one dollar *then* would go as far in purchasing the necessities of life as *two* would now, the apparently low price paid for labor in those days is accounted for.

Up to the completion of the West

Branch canal, in 1834, no means were afforded the citizens of Lock Haven and vicinity for getting their merchandise from below except in the manner described; and the inhabitants living still further up the river were obliged to carry their supplies up from Lock Haven in canoes, as that place was the head of "keel-boat" navigation.

Previous to the building of the canal, the inhabitants of the West Branch Valley were plentifully supplied with shad and various other kinds of fish which existed in the river in great abundance; but the different dams, which were thrown across the stream, prevented them from getting into the upper waters, and the supply soon became exhausted. One important point for catching fish was just below where the Lock Haven dam now is. It was called "Hunt's Fishery."

Every newly settled country is more or less infested with lawless characters and desperadoes, and the region of country of which Lock Haven was the centre was by no means free from individuals of this class. Horse-thieves and cut-throats, in fleeing from justice or for the purpose of following their profession, often passing through the country, occasionally stopped long enough for their characters and designs to become known. In several instances the inhabitants were made *sensibly* aware of their presence in their midst, by the loss of a horse, or something else equally valuable.

The names of Lewis and Conly are well remembered by the oldest citizens of Lock Haven as belonging to two notoriously desperate characters. Lewis was a native of Centre county, it is said. Conley was an Irishman, and was a powerful man. Their deeds of daring lawlessness were numerous, and to such an extent had their robberies been carried on, that the government offered a reward of six hundred dollars for their bodies, dead

or alive. During one of their excursions down Bald Eagle Valley, they robbed a pedler at some lonely place and brought the spoils down the creek in a canoe, and landed somewhere near where Flemington is located, and loading themselves with their ill-gotten booty, they carried it to a place just above the old cemetery, not far from where the toll-gate now is, which was then a wilderness; there finding that they had more than they could conveniently carry, or, fearing that it might lead to their detection, they built a fire and burned a portion of it. Some of the citizens then living in Lock Haven, seeing the smoke, and knowing that Lewis and Conly were in the neighborhood, surmised its origin, and made an effort to capture the robbers. The attempt was ineffectual and thinking the locality a little too warm for them, the desperadoes left for new fields of operation,

and were soon heard from on the waters of the Sinnemahoning, whereupon twelve armed men started from Centre county, determined upon their capture. It was not long before they were discovered near the creek "shooting at a mark," close by the house of a settler, who, no doubt, had been in the habit of sharing their plunder. An attack was immediately made, which was desperately resisted by the robbers, who, however, were both wounded, Conly through the bowels and Lewis in the arm, which was badly shattered. With much difficulty they were then secured and taken down the river in a canoe to Lock Haven, where Conly soon after died. His remains were buried just outside the old cemetery. Lewis was taken to Bellefonte, where he also soon died from the effects of his wound. The skull of Conly was afterwards taken up and used by a lecturer in illustrating Phrenology.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—JERRY CHURCH'S "RUSE"—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT AND COURTHOUSE—"BARKER'S TAVERN," THE FIRST SEAT OF JUSTICE—FIRST OFFICERS—THE COUNTY BUILDINGS—SHERIFF MILLER'S "OFFICE"—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—THE LUMBER BUSINESS—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—MINERAL RESOURCES, POPULATION, &c.

Previous to March 11, 1752, the territory embraced within the present limits of Clinton county was a portion of Chester, one of the original counties into which the province of Pennsylvania was divided by William Penn; but on that date Berks county was formed, taking that part of Chester which contained what is now Clinton. By act of March 21, 1772, Northumberland county was taken, in part, from Berks, including the present Clinton. When Lycoming county was taken from Northumberland in 1795, it also comprised all the area now in Clinton, a portion of which was formed in the formation of Centre in 1800. Therefore, when Clinton was organized by act of 1839, it took portions of Centre and Lycoming. The townships of Bald Eagle, Lamar, and Logan were taken from Centre, the others from Lycoming. The first section of the act organizing the county is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all those parts of the counties of Lycoming and Centre, and lying within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at Pine Creek, where the north line of Lycoming county crosses said creek; thence a straight line to the house of William Herrod; thence following the Coudersport and Jersey Shore turnpike, the several courses and distances thereof, to the middle of Pine Creek; thence down the said creek, the several courses thereof, to its junction with the West Branch of the river Susquehanna;

thence a straight line to the northeast corner of Centre county, thence to include Logan, Lamar and Bald Eagle townships in Centre county; thence along the Lycoming county line to the southwest corner of said county; thence by the lines of Clearfield, McKean, Potter and Tioga counties to the place of beginning; and the same is hereby created into a separate county to be called "Clinton," the seat of justice to be fixed by Commissioners hereinafter appointed.

Clinton county occupies a position midway between the eastern and western limits of the State, and is bounded as follows: On the south by Centre, the central county of the State; on the west by Clearfield and Cameron; on the north by Potter and Lycoming; and on the east by Lycoming and Union. The county was originally divided into twelve townships: Allison, Bald Eagle, Chapman, Colebrook, Dunnstable, Grove, Lumber, Limestone, Lamar, Logan, Pine Creek and Wayne. The subsequent formation of several new townships, Grugan from Chapman and Colebrook in 1855, and Keating from Grove in 1860; and the taking of Lumber in the formation of Cameron county, and the absorbing of Allison by Lock Haven city and Lamar township in 1870, makes the entire number of townships in the county, at the present time 17: Bald Eagle, Beech Creek, Chapman, Colebrook, Crawford, Dunnstable, Gallanher, Greene, Grugan, Keating, Lamar, Leidy, Logan, Pine Creek, Porter, Wayne and Woodward.

The county of Clinton is of irregular

shape, being about fifty miles long and twenty wide, and contains nearly 1,070 square miles. Its surface is varied by mountains, hills and valleys, which were at one time entirely covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting mainly of pine and oak, interspersed with chestnut, walnut, hemlock, maple, ash, hickory, &c.

There are several beautiful and highly productive valleys within the limits of the county, the most important being the West Branch, the northern terminus of which is just above Lock Haven; the Bald Eagle, through which the Bald Eagle Creek finds its way to the river; Nittany and Sugar Valleys, which will be described in detail in giving the history of the townships in which they are located. The principal stream in the county is the West Branch of the Susquehanna, which flows nearly the entire length of the county, a distance of over 50 miles, and at the lower end "breaks through the Allegheny Mountain, which at this point, seems to lose much of its loftiness, as if in courtesy to the beautiful stream." The Indian name of the Susquehanna was Otzinachson.

A native Lock Haven poet, Taylor J. Hunt, thus alludes to this river:

"In days long past, in the olden time, ere white
man's foot had trod
Fair Susquehanna's flowering banks, or pressed
its verdant sod,
The proud old river sang its songs, as murmuring
through the vale,
The noise of its rippling waters sounded sweetly
on the gale."

In flowing through the county, the West Branch takes a southeasterly course; in passing Lock Haven, however, it runs almost due east.

The other streams are: the Sinnemahoning Creek, which takes its rise in Potter county, and empties into the river at Keating Station; Kettle Creek and Young Woman's Creek, both of which also rise in Potter and join the river, the former at Westport, and the latter at

North Point; Pine Creek, which also originates in Potter, and after flowing through Tioga and Lycoming, forms the boundary for a short distance between the latter and Clinton, and joins the river at the point where it enters Lycoming; then the Bald Eagle, which flows from Centre county and unites with the river just below Lock Haven; Beech Creek also originating in Centre county, flows into the Bald Eagle at Beech Creek borough; Fishing Creek, having its source in the extreme eastern end of Sugar Valley near a point where the corners of Clinton, Centre, Lycoming, and Union counties meet, flows the entire length through said valley, breaking through the mountain at the western end; thence into Nittany Valley, losing itself in the waters of Bald Eagle Creek at Mill Hall.

The principal mountain in the county, having a name and distinctive features, is the Bald Eagle, or Muncy Mountain, which extends diagonally across the entire width of the county. This mountain is the continuation of a range which, in almost a straight line runs from the interior of Blair county, in a northeasterly direction along the right bank of the Bald Eagle Creek, to the West Branch of the Susquehanna. It takes its name from the once notorious Indian Chief, Bald Eagle, who, long years ago, roamed in its fastnesses.

Clinton county, as well as Lock Haven, the county seat, owes its origin to the indefatigable exertions of an exceedingly eccentric individual; the irrepressible and indomitable Jerry Church, a "York State Yankee," whose name (if not face) was once familiar to nearly every citizen of the county. The efforts made by Mr. Church to organize the county were strenuously opposed by leading citizens of both Centre and Lycoming counties. In a unique and amusing book called "Travels of Jerry Church," published in 1845, that

worthy gives his own account of the organization of the county, as follows:

I now undertook to divide the counties of Lycoming and Centre, and make a new county to be called Clinton. I had petitions printed to that effect, and sent them to Harrisburg, to have them presented to the Legislature, and then went down myself to have the matter represented in good order. My friend John Gamble, was our member from Lycoming at that time, and he reported a bill. The people of the town of Williamsport, the county seat of Lycoming, and Bellefonte, the county seat of Centre county, then had to be up and be doing something to prevent the division; and they commenced pouring in their remonstrances, and praying aloud to the Legislature not to have any part of either county taken off for the purpose of making a new one, for it was nothing more or less than some of Jerry Church's Yankee notions. However, I did not despair. I still kept asking every year, for three successive years, and attended the Legislature myself every winter. I then had a gentleman who had become a citizen of the town of Lock Haven, by the name of John Moorhead, who harped in with me—a very large, portly looking man, and rather the best borer in town; and, by the bye, a very clever man. We entered into the division together. We had to state a great number of facts to the members of the Legislature, and perhaps something more, in order to obtain full justice. We continued on for nearly three years longer, knocking at the mérey seat, and at last we received the law creating the county of Clinton. In the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, the county was organized by the Hon. Judge Burnside.

"Eagle" was the name originally selected for the new county; but after several unsuccessful attempts to get the required legislation, that name was dropped and Clinton substituted as a *ruse*, intended to mislead the opponents of the new county movement. As the opposition in the Legislature had been so long and vigorously made against the forming of *Eagle* county, when that name, which had become familiar to every member, ceased to be presented, and *Clinton* appeared, the

required act was passed, before many of the members knew that the name belonged to the same territory they had been voting against for several successive winters.

Immediately after the county was organized, three Commissioners, Col. Cresswell, Major Colt, and Joseph Brestel, were appointed to locate the county seat. After viewing and considering various locations, Lock Haven was chosen as the most desirable and appropriate place. Accordingly a site was selected for the public buildings near the lower end of the town, three squares from the river, and sufficient land for the purpose donated by Mr. Church. Soon after, the building of the Court House was commenced by John Moorhead, Robert Irwin, and George Hower, and completed in 1842, at a cost of \$12,000. In the meantime the courts were held, and other business of the county transacted in the public house of W. W. Barker, a portion of which was rented for "county purposes." "Barker's Tavern," as it was called, was located on Water street, a short distance below the present Court House, on the lot now occupied by the residence of John Quigley, Esq.

The first election in Clinton county, after its organization, was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1839, when the following officers were elected:

State Senator, for the District composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, and Northumberland: Robert Fleming.

Representatives for the District composed of Lycoming, Clinton, and Clearfield: Isaac Bruner, and James H. Laverty. The latter resigning, a special election was held and George Leidy elected to fill the vacancy.

• Sheriff—John Miller.

Commissioners—Hugh White, Robert Bridgens, Anthony Kleckner.

Auditors—Joseph F. Quay, Cephas Batcheller, John H. Chatham.

Coroner—James Carskadden.

The first Prothonotary (elected Oct., 1840,) was Philip Krebs; the first Treasurer (elected at same time) was Thomas P. Simmons; the first President Judge of the District was the Hon. Thomas Burnside.

At the first general election held after the organization of the county, the vote for Governor stood: David R. Porter, 786; John Banks, 603.

The first jail with which Clinton county was blessed (?) was built of logs, and stood near where the present jail is located. It was constructed with accommodations (?) for the Sheriff and his family, as well as for the safe keeping of prisoners, who had no inclination to get out. The first Sheriff who lived in the jail building was James Chatham, the fourth elected in the county after its organization.

On Oct. 1, 1831, Anthony Kleckner was awarded the contract for building a new jail, which was completed the following year, at a cost of \$5,575. The front part of the building was of brick, and contained apartments for the use of the Sheriff. The rear, which was of stone, was the part devoted to the prisoners. In 1871 and 1872 the building was remodeled and enlarged, Brown, Blackburn & Curtin having the contract, for \$22,240. The edifice, as remodeled, is in every respect a good and substantial building; it also contains, as did the old one, apartments in front for the Sheriff, and the rear, which was greatly enlarged, has 23 strong and well ventilated cells in which to confine the prisoners. The structure has a fine looking front, on Church street, and, including the yard, which is surrounded by a high stone wall, extends back to the alley. It is a credit to the Commissioners under whose supervision it was built; to the contractors and to the county,

As the population and business of the county increased, it was found that the

Court House built in 1842, was inadequate to the wants of the community, therefore, it was decided to erect a new one. Accordingly a location was selected on Water street, just above the river bridge, and the present elegant Court House, one of the finest in the State, was built. Col. A. C. Noyes, J. F. Batcheller, and Dr. Samuel Adams, having the contract, for \$93,000. The building was formally dedicated on Monday, Feb. 8, 1869, on which occasion, the Hon. C. A. Mayer, President Judge of the District, and H. T. Beardsley, Esq., delivered the addresses. The following extract from Mr. Beardsley's speech is here given, because the occasion on which it was delivered, and the facts which it contains, render it a part of the History of Clinton County:

This county was organized, and the first Court held in December, 1839. The Court then, and for the years 1840 and 1841, was held in a part of a two-story building that then stood on Water street, above the canal, known as "Barker's Tavern." That house was burned down in 1855. It was what is known as a double front, that is, two rooms in front, with a hall between those rooms. The part on the east side of the hall was the Court Room, and was about twenty-eight feet in length by sixteen in width. Think of it, a Court room 28x16! Over this court room, in the second story, were the county offices, being two in number, and in size about 14x16 feet each. The front one was used as the Commissioner's and Treasurer's office; and the back one as the office of the Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, Clerk of the Courts, etc., one man easily performing all the duties in the last mentioned office. You may be curious to know where the Sheriff's office was. "Old Sheriff Miller," discharged the duties of that office at the period of which I am speaking. I recollect him well. A dark visaged, good natured, genial man; but that does not inform you where he had his office. It was not in the Court House, nor was it in his own dwelling in Dunns-town, nor, I may add, was it in any other house in Lock Haven, Dunns-town or Clinton county. All who recollect him will

witness that he wore a high crowned hat, and allow me to inform you, that in that hat he kept his office. He placed an empty cigar box in the Prothonotary's office, in which that official placed the writs that were occasionally issued, marking the day and hour of their being so deposited, and that was considered a delivery to the Sheriff, who, upon coming to town, would transfer them to his hat, and the records of this Court will show that very many of them never found their way back to the Court House.

This brief sketch of our early judicial organization will revive old, and probably pleasant recollections in some, and will be a matter of news to many, who have cast their lot amongst us in later years. I have no hesitation in saying that those primitive surroundings of our early history, taking into consideration the population of our town and county, at that time, and comparing it with the present, met more fully the wants and requirements of the Court and community at that time than the building we have just vacated, did at the present time.

The Clinton county and the Lock Haven of twenty-eight years ago, were not the Clinton county, and Lock Haven of to-day. We count our population by thousands now, in place of hundreds then. For the purpose of demonstrating this statement, I have copied from our records an official statement of the votes polled at these two periods.

The total vote of Clinton county polled at the general election in 1840 was 1,252; in 1868 it was 4,739; being an increase of nearly four hundred per cent.

The total vote of Lock Haven polled in 1841 was 71; in 1868 it was 1,057.

* * * * *

Since our Judicial organization, in December, 1839, we have had, including the present Court, nine President Judges, and thirteen Associates. Some of their terms of office were very brief, others served during a much longer term of years. Much as I should like, on this occasion, to pay at least a passing tribute of respect, to the list of learned and eminent men in whose Courts I have spent all that portion of my life that has been devoted to the practice of the law, time will only permit me to mention their names, with the length of term served by each. The President Judges were:

Hon. Thomas Burnside—served from December, 1839, to May term, 1841.

Hon. George W. Woodward—served from September Term, 1841, to February Term, 1851.

Hon. James T. Hale—held but two Courts, viz: May and September Terms, 1851.

Hon. Alexander Jordan—served from December Term, 1851, to May Term, 1853.

Hon. James Burnside—served from September Term, 1853, to May Term, 1859.

Hon. James Gamble—held one Court, viz: September Term, 1859.

Hon. Samuel Linn—served from December Term, 1859, to May Term, 1868.

Hon. J. B. McEnally—held but one Court, viz: September Term, 1868.

Hon. Charles A. Mayer, whose address you have just listened to, was elected last fall, and held his first Court in this county, at December Term, 1868.

The Associate Judges and their terms of office were as follows:

Hons. John Fleming and George Crawford—served from December, 1839, to February, 1845.

The term of Hons. George Leidy and John M. Gallauher was from February, 1845, to February, 1850. George Leidy died before the expiration of his term, and George Bressler was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The term of Hons. George C. Harvey and John Grafius was from February, 1850, to December, 1856.

The term of Hons. Nathaniel Hanna and Anthony Kleckner was from December, 1856, to December, 1861. Anthony Kleckner died in the fall of 1861, and Hon. William Parsons was appointed by Governor Wm. F. Packer for the unexpired term of Judge Kleckner.

Hons. Joseph F. Quay and Cephas Batcheler—served from December, 1861, to December, 1866.

The terms of our present Associate Judges, Hons. William Parsons and George Worrick, commenced in December, 1866.

Of the President Judges, three—viz: Thomas Burnside, James Burnside and James T. Hale, are dead. The first two were father and son, and all three were residents of Bellefonte, Centre county.

Of the Associate Judges, four—viz:

George Leidy, Anthony Kleckner, George Bressler and John Fleming, are dead.

The first important public improvement made in Clinton county, was the West Branch canal, which was completed to Lock Haven in 1834, and the Bald Eagle branch extended to Bellefonte in 1846. This great enterprise did away with keel-boat navigation. After its construction the canal became the great thoroughfare, not only for freight, but passengers as well, who considered themselves highly favored when they had the privilege of riding in a packet boat drawn by horses or mules, at the rate of 5 or 6 miles per hour.

When the Sunbury & Erie R. R., (now P. & E.,) was completed, to Lock Haven, in 1859, a great impetus was given to all branches of industry in the county. It was the beginning of a new era in the march of enterprise. It greatly enhanced the value of real estate, the price of which has been steadily advancing ever since.

On the opening of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, in 1864, a new impulse was given to the growth and prosperity of the county, especially that portion lying along the Bald Eagle Creek.

Very few realize the extent to which the manufacture of lumber has been carried on in this county during the past twenty years. It is estimated that the average per year since 1860, has been 100,000,000 feet, making an aggregate of fourteen hundred millions up to the present time, the value of which was not far from \$26,600,000. The cost of cutting and manufacturing this has been not less than \$11.00 per thousand, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$15,400,000.

Besides the lumber estimated, there has been great quantities of lath, pickets, and shingles manufactured.

In addition to the vast amount manufactured in the county, the value of the

logs and square timber cut and run down the river to various points, has been as much more. This immense business has given employment to several thousand men each year.

Though the manufacture of lumber has been an important branch of industry in the county, it has by no means been the *only* occupation pursued. While the lumberman has wielded the axe, the farmer has plied the hoe, and as a result, according to the ninth census report, "Little Clinton" produced in the year 1869, 147,067 bushels of wheat, 458,716 bushels of corn, 36,169 pounds of tobacco, 55,203 bushels of potatoes, 11,442 tons of hay, and 218,250 pounds of butter. At that time there were in the county 54,852 acres of improved land, and 72,519 acres of unimproved, the cash value of farming lands then being \$4,797,040.

For more than forty years the mining of coal has been more or less extensively carried on in the county, of which especial mention will be made in the proper place. Iron ore, large quantities of which exists, has also for many years been mined and manufactured into iron. The manufacture of fire brick, has also been extensively engaged in. All the mineral resources will be considered at length hereafter.

According to the census of 1840, Clinton county had a population of 8,323, an increase (by estimate) of 4,429 in twenty years; in 1850, its population was 11,207, an increase of 2,864 in ten years; in 1860, its population was 17,723, an increase of 6,516; the population, in 1870, was 23,211, an increase of 5,478. The present population is estimated at 25,000. Of the entire number of inhabitants at that time, 20,897 were native, and 2,314, foreign born. Of those of foreign birth, 110 were from British America, 237 from England and Wales, 963 from Ireland, 44 from Scotland, 733 from Germany, 14 from France, 10 from Sweden and Norway,

189 from Switzerland, 2 from Holland, 4 from Poland, and 195 colored. In 1870 the male population, over twenty-one years old, was 7,067. At the last election (held Nov. 3, 1874,) there were 3,918 votes polled in the county. In 1870 the number of church edifices in the county was 32, and the value of church property, \$188,700, which has been largely increased since that date. The census of 1870 shows that at that time there were 253 persons in the county, over ten years old, who could not read; 439, unable to write; and 5,683 pupils attending school.

The first post office in the county was established at Dunnstown about the year 1800. Since that time the number has increased to thirty-three; their names are as follows: Beech Creek, Booneville, Carroll, Cedar Springs, Chatham Run, Clintondale, Cross Fork, Farrandsville, Flemington, Glen Union, Hammersley's Fork, Hiner's Run, Island, Lamar, Lamar Mills, Leidy, Lock Haven, Logan Mills, McElhattan (Wayne), Mill Hall, Nashby

(Keating Station), Rauch's Gap, Renovo, Ritchey, Rosecrans, Round Island, Salona, Sugar Valley (Logansville), Tylersville, Westport, Wistar, Youngwomans-town (North Point). In the early days of civilization the mails were carried on horseback; later, two and four-horse coaches were used, as they now are, in sections of the country remote from railroads. The first and, for a time, the only local newspaper which was read by the pioneers of the West Branch Valley was the *Lycorning Gazette*, published at Williamsport. It is said that in the earliest stage of its existence the *Gazette* was delivered to subscribers by the publisher in person, who, mounted on his horse, would "circulate" through the country monthly or quarterly, as circumstances allowed, with his saddle-bags filled with his "latest edition," which he distributed among his patrons, who always welcomed him as an important personage and entertained him accordingly.

CHAPTER III.

THE GREAT FLOODS—DESTRUCTIVE OVERFLOWINGS OF THE WEST BRANCH AND TRIBUTARIES—THE LOG JAM OF 1874.

Though the West Branch is usually a "quiet and orderly" stream, and at many places fordable, it occasionally gets "rampant," and overflows its banks, doing much damage to property along the valley. Of the principle floods in that river, the first one of which any account is given, was that of February, 1692. Subsequent floods occurred as follows: Feb. 12, 1731; Feb. 17, 1733; Jan. 28, 1737, water three feet higher than it was four years previous; Jan. 7, 1762; March 15, 1784; Oct. 5, 1786. This flood was called by the inhabitants the "great pumpkin flood," owing to the fact that large numbers of pumpkins were swept away by it; Oct. 1, 1787; April, 1800; April 23, 1804; Nov. 20, 1810, afterwards also called the "pumpkin flood;" August, 1814; July 20, 1824. At this flood the "water rose higher than is recollected by the oldest inhabitant;" March 5, 1831; July 4, 1832; May 17, 1834; Feb. 12, 1837; October 9, 1847; Feb. 7, 1853; Sept. 28, 1861, the highest flood since 1847.

The greatest and most destructive flood that was ever known in the West Branch occurred on the 17th of March, 1865, the following account of which was given in the *Clinton Republican* of March 22, 1865:

On Wednesday, the 15th, a smart rain set in and continued with some intermission till Thursday about midnight. On the afternoon of the latter day, a strong warm wind sprang up and blew with great violence for some hours, accompanied with heavy rain. At midnight the river had swollen to the dooryards of many of the houses on Water street, exciting great consternation among the peo-

ple. The lower places of the town below the canal were by this time inundated, and the inhabitants betook themselves to the upper rooms of their dwellings. The Court House bell was rung to rouse the sleeping population and apprise them of their danger. The utmost excitement prevailed, and, people were everywhere busy removing things from their cellars, tearing up carpets and carrying valuable furniture from the lower rooms to more elevated places for safety. About thirty families found refuge in the spacious rooms of the Court House.

By daylight, the water had made its appearance in the more elevated parts of Main street, and by ten o'clock there was scarcely a spot in any of our streets that was not covered with water. At about this time a canal boat, stern foremost and light, came floating down the river, and striking the second span (Lockport side) of the river bridge where it had been previously damaged by the Farrandsville and Westport bridges and the numerous saw logs that crowded the current, went through unharmed and so loosened the fastenings of the bridge to the abutment, that it yielded to the first slight force that struck it, slid off into the current and made its way quietly and majestically down the river.

At about half-past two o'clock the water stopped rising, and afterwards receded so rapidly that by the next morning had ceased flowing in our streets.

On Water street, between Mill and Grove, the water was nearly three feet deep, and from the canal down to the dam, it varied from one to four and five feet. On Church and Bald Eagle streets it was about the same depth. The water coursed from the river with tremendous force through the various cross streets, to the lower grounds in the rear of the town, washing great holes and deep channels in its career.

The railroad track was attacked above

the upper switch, and for two hundred yards the grading was entirely washed away, and the rails and ties set down the width of the track from their proper position. More or less damage was also done wherever the current struck any of the filling. Some three hundred yards below the canal a mass of logs, principally from Shaw's mill, and board piles, boxes and planed lumber from the lower planing mill occupied the track.

As the waters retired from the town, a most uncomfortable scene was exhibited of mud, driftwood, planks and plank walks, piled in the utmost confusion, ruined pavements, dangerous holes in the sidewalks, and along the streets, saw logs, boats tied up at door posts, dead cows lying in the streets, &c., &c.

Mr. Valentine Hanna, southeast of the town, on the Bald Eagle, was driven with his family to his barn, by the violence of the torrent which threatened to overwhelm them. Here they remained with their horses and pigs on the hay mow, till the waters had subsided sufficiently to enable them to return to the house. They lost twelve head of cattle.

Through the considerate attention of a friend, who took some pains to collect the particulars, we are enabled to give very exact information respecting the amount of injury sustained by our neighbors of Pine Creek and Dunnstable townships. The destruction of property in that region seems to have exceeded anything of which we have yet heard, as the result of the flood. These townships, it should be recollected, embrace some of the finest alluvial farms in the county, and are peopled by a class of wealthy and intelligent farmers, who have always taken great pride in surrounding themselves with every elegance and comfort. Our informant, speaking of the effects of the flood, says that with the exception of the heavier improvements, the whole region from Lock Haven to Jersey Shore, presents one wide scene of devastation—everything is swept away, not a single fence remaining on the fields near the river, and the desolateness of the view is increased by the countless saw logs, pieces of hewn timber and piles of boards that occupy the broad and fruitful acres.

AT TANGASCOOTAC.—Mason's new dam carried away, and about 1,000,000 feet of

logs, belonging to Wm. Hill and Frederick's, Cramer & Co.

AT FARRANDSVILLE.—Two spans of the Farrandville railroad bridge were carried away. The dam at Hopson's mill, a very strong stone structure, built in 1836, was also carried away. The Rolling Mill was ruined—the stack knocked down and the boilers carried some distance down the creek.

AT QUEEN'S RUN.—One span of the railroad bridge was considerably injured. The dam in the creek was carried away and 500,000 feet of logs. Brick kilns all taken off. Lock seriously injured.

The railroad embankment above Ferney's Run was washed away for a considerable distance.

Wagon road on north shore of the river, between Lockport and Queen's Run, is all washed away.

AT KETTLE CREEK.—Both bridges gone, and immense loss of logs and hewn timber.

It would be impossible to estimate the loss occasioned by the flood to the citizens of Clinton county; but we suppose we are fully within the limits of the truth when we set it down at \$2,000,000. The lumbering interest would at first flush seem to be the principal loser, and doubtless the calamity has fallen heavily upon it. But when we consider the aggregate amount of farm property, railroad, canal and highway bridges, houses carried away or damaged, orchard and shade trees uprooted, grounds ravaged, streets excavated, roads washed away, mills, machinery, merchandize and the products of mechanical skill, together with the numberless horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs that have been swept away, we conclude that the loss has been distributed with very little partiality. The loss to lumbermen is variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Quite one half the timber banked for rafting on the streams above Lock Haven, and a vast amount of sawed lumber, was carried away and become almost, if not altogether, valueless to their owners.

The only flood of any consequence that has occurred since 1865, was that of February, 1872; it was caused by the breaking up of the ice at a time when the weather was cold, and such an occurrence was entirely unlooked for. The river

was at a height sufficient to overflow the fields just below Lock Haven, and submerged the railroad track, delaying trains for about twenty-four hours. In Lock Haven many of the streets were inundated, and a large number of cellars filled with water. The only serious damage done was in the lumber yards, where the board-piles were considerably injured by the moving blocks of ice. A large quantity of square timber was brought down from the small streams above and lodged at the Lock Haven dam, where it "froze in" and remained till the ice melted away in the spring, when it was hauled out and re-rafterd.

"The Great Log Jam" that occurred in the river at Lock Haven, on the morning of April 21, 1874, probably caused greater excitement for a short time, than any flood or fire with which the city was ever visited.

The following account was published in *THE ENTERPRISE* of Friday, April 24, 1874:

Early Tuesday morning our citizens were startled by the announcement that a great log jam had occurred in the river at this place. Everybody being anxious to learn the truth of the matter, there was a great rush of spectators to the scene of what was considered a serious disaster to the lumbering interests of this city. On investigation it was ascertained that about four o'clock in the morning a large number of rafts, which had been moored along the north bank of the river, above the bridge, broke loose and swung around against the piers of the bridge, forming a complete blockade, against which, logs, rafts, and one canal boat rushed, accumulating and packing till the main channel of the river was filled. As a consequence the current was thrown on the opposite side, which caused a pressure too great for the lower boom, which

gave way, allowing all the logs therein to escape. At the time of the breaking loose of the rafts, from forty to fifty of them got beyond the control of the men and went over the dam. It is claimed that these rafts could have been saved had it not been that a raft, which was of greater width than it should have been, became wedged in the mouth of the chute, the owner refusing to allow it to be cut.

It soon was ascertained that the condition of affairs was anything but favorable, and that unless measures were taken to break the dead lock of logs and rafts, the destruction of property would be immense.

To obviate this difficulty, Edgar Munson, president of the Lumberman's Exchange, authorized James Colberth, of this city, to organize a corps of the most experienced rivermen and take such measures as he thought best to break the jam and set the logs afloat. Mr. Colberth, assisted by "Davy" Williams as time-keeper, accordingly collected a gang of about sixty men with only about half an hour's delay; and after due consideration the corps attacked the jam in the most vulnerable point. The result proved the judgment and foresight of the leader of the force, and the efficiency of his men; for in about one hour after operations commenced the immense body of logs above the raft jam began to move, and in half an hour more had passed down the river. This was a great relief to our citizens, as every moment the logs remained stationary increased the danger of the bridge being carried away. The quantity of logs in the jam was estimated at fifty million feet, and as they passed down, the river was covered from one side to the other by a floating mass of logs which were tossed about like matches at the caprice of the current. As soon as the jam began to move the cry rang through the streets that the bridge was going, and soon the banks of the river were thronged by hundreds of people, agreeably disappointed.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL ACTS OF ASSEMBLY RELATING TO CLINTON COUNTY—VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR, AND LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The special Acts of Assembly relating to Clinton county form a very important part of its history, and this work would be very far from complete were no reference whatever made to them. Therefore the title of each law, especially affecting the county, passed since its organization, is given, with the year in which it was enacted. The first special act of general interest to the citizens of the county was, of course, the one of 1839, by which the county was created :

1839.

Clinton county erected.

1840.

An Act to elect Prothonotary, &c.

An Act relative to taxes in Clinton county.

An Act empowering Commissioners to change location of Court House, &c.

An Act empowering county to borrow money.

1844.

An Act relative to township elections.

An Act relative to bridges repealed.

Assessors of Clinton Co. not required at board of elections.

Time of holding township elections fixed.

Pay of County Treasurer regulated.

An Act relative to the sale of unsold lands in Clinton Co.

1848.

Court to appoint trustees of Clinton Academy.

Clinton county division line between it and Centre county to be run and marked.

Youngwomanstown Creek declared a public highway.

1849.

An Act to vacate certain State roads in Clinton county.

1850.

An Act relative to a certain road.

An Act relative to pay of Commissioners.

An Act relative to fees of Treasurer.

An Act relative to the Academy.

Place of holding election for Crawford township changed.

Wykoff's Run declared a public highway.

Place of holding elections in Leidy township fixed.

An Act regulating the hunting of deer in certain townships.

An Act relative to liens in Clinton county repealed.

1851.

Place of holding elections in Allison township fixed.

Place of holding elections in Bald Eagle township fixed.

Place of holding elections in Beech Creek township fixed.

Place of holding elections in Grugan township fixed.

An Act relative to road taxes.

An Act relative to deer in Lamar and Porter twps repealed.

1852.

An Act relative to assessments.

Attaching county to Northern District of Supreme Court.

An Act relative to election of county officers.

Grugan election district and place of holding elections fixed.

1853.

Clinton county annexed to Middle District of Supreme Court.

Commissioners authorized to borrow money.

Commissioners authorized to sell a certain lot.

Time for holding Courts fixed.

Place of holding elections in Keating township fixed.

An Act relating to taxes in Lock Haven. Lock Haven limits defined.

Lock Haven Council to build draw bridges.

1854.

Place of holding elections in Dunastable twp fixed.

Place of holding elections in Lamar twp fixed.	Repeal of act vacating road between Lamar and Allison twps.
1855.	An Act to protect sheep.
Incorporation of Clinton County Building Association, &c.	An Act to protect trout.
Time of holding Courts fixed.	1863.
Supplement to Clinton Co. Coal Company.	Commissioners to borrow money to build Court House.
1856.	Lock Haven divided into three wards.
An Act relative to water courses in Clinton county.	An Act relative to certain roads.
1857.	1864.
An Act fixing boundary with Centre county.	An Act Incorporating Clinton Co. Coal and Iron Co.
An Act relating to elections in Clinton county.	An Act to increase pay of auditors.
An Act relating to fishing.	An Act authorizing Commissioners to borrow money.
1858.	An Act to increase pay of Commissioners.
An Act relative to boundary with Centre county.	An Act to increase pay of jurors.
An Act relative to deer hunting in Clinton county.	An Act relative to military tax.
An Act relative to taxing and protecting dogs.	An Act relative to noxious animals.
An Act relative to township and borough election.	An Act relative to certain roads.
1859.	An Act relative to State roads.
An Act fixing boundary with Centre county.	An Act relative to destruction of trout.
An Act to relieve Thomas Bridgens, collector, of Militia tax.	An Act to increase pay of witnesses.
An Act to encourage the manufacture of flour and meal.	1865.
Supervisors of Crawford township to give security.	Clinton Co. annexed to Eastern District of Supreme Court.
An Act to prevent the destruction of trout.	An Act to prevent cattle and other animals from running at large.
1860.	An Act to increase pay of commissioners, jurors and witnesses.
An Act relative to billiard rooms and bowling saloons.	An Act to lay out certain State roads.
An Act relative to bridges.	An Act relative to Treasurer's salary.
An Act relative to ferries.	An Act to change venue in certain cases to Centre Co.
An Act relative to dogs.	An Act supplement to above.
An Act relative to encouraging destruction of noxious animals.	Wilson's Run declared a public highway.
1861.	1866.
Bounty on muskrat scalps in Bald Eagle and Beech Creek townships.	Time for conveying certain real estate to Commissioners extended.
State road between Lamar and Allison townships vacated.	Crawford township to levy bounty tax.
An Act relative to certain water courses.	An Act, regulating licenses to eating houses.
1862.	An Act relative to the fees of District Attorney.
Bridge over Beech Creek, relative to cost of constructing.	An Act relative to the fees of Notaries Public.
Repeal of act relating to the destruction of noxious animals.	An Act relative to the Law Library.
Repeal of act giving bounty on muskrat scalps in Bald Eagle and Beech Creek twps.	1867.
	An Act to fix boundary line between Lycoming and Union counties.
	An Act to divide Chapman township into two election districts.
	An Act to re-annex part of Colebrook township to Brown township, Lycoming Co.
	An Act authorizing Commissioners to appropriate unexpended relief funds to building new Court House.

Repeal of part of an act relating to corporations for mechanical and other purposes.

An Act to establish a ferry over the West Branch river at or near the residence of Geo. W. Sour.

An Act to prevent the destruction of fruit trees.

An Act authorizing Lock Haven borough school directors to borrow money.

An Act authorizing Lock Haven borough to erect water works.

An Act empowering Mill Hall borough to levy and collect additional taxes.

An Act authorizing Renovo borough school directors to borrow money.

Supplement relative to State road in Potter county.

1868.

An Act relative to appeals and transcripts from judgments of Justices of the Peace.

Barton Independent school district erected out of parts of Lycoming and Clinton counties.

Supplement to fixing boundary line between Lycoming and Union counties.

Commissioners to borrow money to build Court House.

Repeal of portion of act declaring Fishing Creek a public highway.

Greene township to legalize bonds issued for bounty purposes, &c.

Commissioners appointed to audit and adjust indebtedness of Grove township.

Hyner's Run declared a navigable highway.

Supervisors of Lamar township to levy special road tax.

An Act relative to the collection and application of certain taxes in Lock Haven borough.

Mortgages, judgments, &c., exempt from taxation, except for State purposes.

An Act relative to the appropriation of certain road taxes.

An Act relative to tin and clock peddlers.

1869.

Supplement to an Act to fix and determine boundary lines between Lycoming and Union.

An Act to re-run and revive the boundary line of Potter county.

An Act supplement to an act authorizing the Co. Com. to borrow money to build new Court House.

An Act to prevent fishing with seines in Bald Eagle creek.

An Act relative to the publication of local laws.

Supplement to the charter of Lock Haven borough.

An Act exempting Lock Haven water bonds from local and municipal taxation.

Commissioners appointed to lay out State road in Potter county.

1870.

Supplement to an Act authorizing the appointment of an auctioneer.

School Directors of Chapman twp. authorized to levy bounty tax.

An Act relative to county printing.

An Act relative to fines, forfeitures and penalties.

An Act declaring Fishing Creek a public highway repealed as to Lamar township.

Hall's fish dam and McSherry's Run declared public highways.

Lock Haven borough school directors authorized to borrow money.

Lock Haven City incorporated.

An Act to amend Act incorporating Lock Haven City.

An Act authorizing appointment of additional Notary Public.

An Act regulating auctions and auctioneers in Renovo.

Renovo school directors authorized to levy bounty tax.

An Act to repeal appropriation of certain road taxes in Beech Creek township.

Supplement to an Act appointing Commissioners to lay out State road in Potter county.

Fees of Treasurer on unseated lands and licenses.

An Act relative to the preservation of trout.

1871.

An Act attaching Clinton county to Western District for punishment of criminals.

Repeal of supplement to Act authorizing appointment of auctioneer.

Supplement to Act authorizing school directors of Chapman township to levy bounty tax.

Courts to fix monthly return days.

Dog tax abolished in certain townships and boroughs.

An Act to prevent destruction of fish in the streams of Porter and Lamar twps.

An Act relative to auctioneers, hawkers and peddlers.

Leidy township school directors authorized to levy bounty tax.

An Act relative to livery stable keepers and others.

An Act to promote the business of lumbering.

An Act authorizing Treasurer to pay certain military expenses out of military fund.

Supplement to an Act appointing commissioners to lay out certain roads.

Supplement to an Act incorporating the city of Lock Haven.

Taxes assessed on dogs in the city of Lock Haven to be appropriated to the Lock Haven Library Company.

1872.

Repeal of provisions annexing a portion of Allison to Lamar township.

An Act increasing pay of County Commissioners.

Supplement to an Act to prevent the destruction of fish in Lamar and Porter townships.

An Act relative to payment of moneys due from Grove township, Cameron county.

Renovo Borough Council authorized to borrow money to erect water works.

Renovo borough election of Burgess and Council regulated and their powers increased.

Commissioners appointed to lay out road in Centre county.

Sheriff and Prothonotary empowered to sue for fees.

An Act relative to construction of State road in Clearfield Co.

Supplement to an Act appointing Commissioners to lay out State road in Potter county.

An Act empowering Supervisors of Wayne township to issue bonds to build road.

An Act fixing the time for the elections to be held for city officers in the city of Lock Haven.

1873.

Supplemental Act to aid the Central Normal School Association of Pennsylvania.

Dog tax to be appropriated to school purposes.

Jones' Independent school district erected out of parts of Centre and Clinton counties

An Act regulating legal advertising.

Renovo borough to erect water works.

Renovo school directors authorized to borrow money.

County Commissioners authorized to levy

road taxes on unseated lands in certain cases.

An Act to promote the business of lumbering, to provide for the transportation of tan bark.

An Act relating to the pay of witnesses. 1874.

An Act authorizing Co. Treasurer to credit predecessors with balance due for military orders paid by them.

The following shows the vote cast in Clinton county for Governor at each general election held since the organization of the county; also the names of all members of the Legislature elected in the district, and the names of all the county officers who have served since the county had an existence:

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

1841	{ David R. Porter.....	786
	{ John Banks.....	603
1844	{ Francis R. Shunk.....	925
	{ Joseph Markle.....	807
1847	{ Francis R. Shunk.....	966
	{ James Irvine.....	685
1848	{ Morris Lonstreth.....	1004
	{ William F. Johnson.....	808
1851	{ William Bigler.....	1266
	{ William F. Johnson.....	981
1854	{ William Bigler.....	935
	{ James Pollock.....	1495
1857	{ William F. Packer.....	1464
	{ David Wilmot.....	1083
1860	{ Henry D. Foster.....	1703
	{ Andrew G. Curtin.....	1750
1863	{ George W. Woodward.....	1911
	{ Andrew G. Curtin.....	1607
1866	{ Heister Clymer.....	2337
	{ John W. Geary.....	1754
1869	{ Asa Packer.....	2500
	{ John W. Geary.....	1830
1872	{ John F. Hartranft.....	2018
	{ Charles R. Buckalew.....	2632

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

1874	{ John Latta.....	2436
	{ A. G. Olmstead.....	1481

STATE SENATORS.

1843, Joseph F. Quay; 1846, Wm. Harris; 1849, Wm. F. Packer; 1852, James W. Quiggle; 1855, Andrew Gregg; 1858, Andrew Gregg; 1861, Henry Johnson; 1865, Warren Cowels; 1868, A. G. Olmsted, 1871; W. A. Wallace; 1874, W. A. Wallace.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1839—George Leidy.
 1840—James Gamble, George Leidy.
 1841—George R. Barret.
 1842—George R. Barret, George F. Boal.
 1843—John T. Cook, George F. Boal.
 1844—John Smith, Andrew A. Stewart.
 1845—Andrew A. Stewart, Timothy Ives.
 1846—Timothy Ives, Benj. F. Pawling.
 1848—William F. Packer, John Smyth.
 1849—William Dunn, William Brindle.
 1847—William F. Packer, Timothy Ives.
 1850—William Dunn, William Brindle.
 1852—Joseph B. Torbert, John M. Kilburn.
 1853—George J. Eldred, John B. Beck.
 1854—William Fearon, Thomas Wood.
 1855—John C. McGhee, Samuel Caldwell.
 1856—Henry L. Deffenbach, J. W. B. Petrikin.
 1857—Thomas W. Loyd, David K. Jackman.
 1858—Lindsey Mehaffey, William Fearon.
 1859—George A. Achenbach, Robert Crane.
 1860—H. C. Bressler, William H. Armstrong.
 1861—William H. Armstrong, James Chatham.
 1862—Amos C. Noyes, John B. Beck.
 1863—Amos C. Noyes, John B. Beck.
 1864—E. B. Eldred.
 1865—E. B. Eldred.
 1866—G. O. Deise.
 1867—G. O. Deise.
 1869—A. B. Armstrong.
 1870—A. C. Noyes.
 1872—A. C. Noyes.
 1873—H. W. Petrekin, Richard Bedford.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Thomas Burnside, 1839 to 1841.
 Geo. W. Woodward, 1841 to 1851.
 James T. Hale, 1851, two terms.
 Alexander Jordan, 1851 to 1853.
 Jas. Burnside, 1853 to 1859.
 —Jas. Gamble, 1859, one term.
 Samuel Linn, 1859 to 1868.
 J. B. McEnally, 1868, one term (unexpired term of Samuel Linn).
 Chas. A. Mayer, 1868, now in office.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.

John H. Orvis, 1874.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

John Fleming and Geo. Crawford, 1839 to 1845.
 Geo. Leidy and John M. Gallauher, 1845. Leidy dying before expiration of term, George Bressler was appointed to fill vacancy.
 Geo. C. Harvey and John Grafius, 1859 to 1856.
 Nathaniel Hanna and Anthony Kleckner, 1856 to 1861. Kleckner died in the fall of 1861, and Wm. Parsons was appointed to fill the vacancy.
 Jos. F. Quay and Cephas Batcheler, 1861 to 1866.
 Wm. Parsons and Geo. Warrick, 1866 to 1871.
 Wm. Dunn and Coleman Grugan, 1871, now in office.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

James W. Quiggle, elected in 1850; Tobias T. Abrams, 1853; Charles A. Mayer, 1856; G. Omet Deise, 1859; G. Omet Deise, 1862; C. S. McCormick, 1865; Jas. M. Deise, 1868; Jas. M. Deise, 1871; Jas. M. Deise, 1874.

SHERIFFS.

John Miller, elected in 1839; John P. McElrath, in 1842; Jared P. Huling, 1845; James Chatham, 1848; Robert Irwin, 1851; M. Q. Stewart, 1854; Thomas McGhee, 1857; Robert Hanna, 1860; John W. Smith, 1863; A. S. Fleming, 1866; John W. Smith, 1869; John W. Fleming, 1872.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Philip Krebs, elected in 1840; William Fearon, 1843; John B. Wagner, 1846; Thomas McGhee, 1849; Thomas McGhee, 1852; Robert Irwin, 1855; Jonathan Moyer, 1858; Wm. L. Hamilton, 1861; W. H. Brown, 1864; W. H. Brown, 1867; W. H. Brown, 1870; W. H. Brown, 1875.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hugh White, Robert Bridgens, Anthony Kleckner, elected in 1839; Anthony Kleckner, 1840; Robert McCormick, 1841; Joseph Hanna, 1842; John Rich, 1843; John Dornblazer, 1844; Christian Grieb, 1845; Joseph F. Quay, 1846; Thomas Bridgens, 1847; George Walker, 1848; Daniel Shadle, (for 3 years,) William Myers, (for 2 years,) 1849; Adam Smith, 1850; James Jefferis, 1851; George Hartman, 1852; John Heckman, 1853; David Baird, 1854; George Furst, 1855; Griffin Rote, 1856; Isaac Ramage, 1857; Jacob

Getz, 1858; James Welsh, 1859; Gideon Dornblazer, 1860; Jacob Stamm, 1861; James Welsh, 1862; George Gramley, 1863; Jacob Quiggle, 1864; James Welsh, 1865; A. J. Quigley, 1866; John Rishel, 1867; Thomas M. Wolf, 1868; Valentine Hanna, 1869; Samuel Kahl, 1870; Wallace Gakle, 1871; Jacob Getz, 1872; William A. White, 1873; James David, 1874.

TREASURERS.

Robert Irwin, appointed in 1839; Thomas P. Simmons, elected in 1840; Robert F. Carson, 1843; John H. Chatham, 1845; James H. Hunt, 1847; David Carskadden, 1849; S. Montgomery Quiggle, 1851; Lyons Mussina, 1853; Job W. Packer, 1855; Andrew J. Quiggle, 1857; John H. Chatham, 1859; Joel Karstetter, 1861; J. F. Batcheler, 1863; Erasmus Whitman, 1865; Platt Hitchcock, 1867; Peter W. Keller, 1869; Joseph F. Hayes, 1871; John Q. Welsh, 1873.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Philip Krebs, 1852; J. N. Loomis, 1855; Wm. H. Smith, 1858; H. M. Bossart, 1861; Samuel B. Snook, 1864; Samuel B. Snook, 1867; Samuel B. Snook, 1870; Samuel B. Snook, 1873.

AUDITORS.

Joseph F. Quay, Cephas Batcheler, John H. Chatham, elected in 1839; John H. Chatham, 1840; William Dunn, 1841; George Walker, 1842; William A. Wycoff, 1843; Hugh White, Jr., 1844; James Shaffer, Jr., 1745; John Grasius, 1846; Isaac Ramage, 1847; Samuel Barner, 1848; George Hartman, 1849; George W. Halenbake, (for 3 years) 1850; John L. Eckel, 1850; John L. Eckel, 1851; Nathaniel Hanna, 1852; Joseph Milliken, 1853; C. C. McClelland, 1855; William Dunn, 1856; Jno. W. Smith, 1857; Jno. Dornblazer, 1858; Joseph H. Rich, 1859; R. Kleckner, 1860; Nathaniel Hanna, 1861; G. A. Achenbach, 1862; James R. Conley, (for 3 yrs) Benjamin Wheaton, (for 3 yrs) 1863; A. McCloskey, 1864; G. A. Achenbach, 1865; Geo. J. F. Ramm, 1866; David Mapes, 1867; Geo. A. Achenbach, 1868; J. F. Ramm, 1869; Jacob A. Bitner, 1870; William A. Cook, 1871; W. H. Clough, 1872; J. H. Chatham, 1873; John P. Anthony, 1874.

CORONERS.

James Carskadden, elected in 1839; David R. Porter, 1841; Joseph T. Hunt, 1842; John C. King, 1845; Robert Irwin, 1846; Joseph Brownlee, 1847; David Allen, 1848; G. W. Sour, 1851; Dr. Gorgas, 1854; Wm. E. Carskadden, 1856; Chas B. Langdon, 1857; Dr. Richard Armstrong, 1861; J. J. Lanks, 1862; John Bridgens, 1864; John J. Keller, 1867; Ira D. Canfield, 1868; Geo. Y. Beatty, 1871; Dr. A. Prieson, 1873.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Benjamin W. Morrison, elected in 1850; James David, 1853; Wm. P. Baird, 1856; James David, 1862; John L. Eckel, 1865; John L. Eckel, 1868; John L. Eckel, 1871; John L. Eckel, 1874.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

R. Coates Allison, A. M. Taylor, H. L. Dieffenbach, A. K. Brown, Jesse H. Berry, J. N. Welliver, W. W. S. Snoddy, D. H. Herr, A. H. Strayer, A. D. Rowe, A. N. Raub, M. W. Herr.

It is a noteworthy fact, that there has never been an instance of capital punishment in the county. Whether it is owing more to the good lawyers than to the good morals of the county, it is difficult to determine. Be that as it may, the Clinton county bar has had, and still has, among its members, men of profound legal ability, standing high in their profession.

The following are names of lawyers who are now practicing, or have practiced in the Courts of the county:

L. A. Mackey, H. T. Beardsley, Allison White, Wm. Patterson, J. W. Quiggle, F. A. Gwimmer, C. A. Mayer, S. R. Peale, C. G. Furst, S. D. Ball, T. T. Abrams, James Chatham, Geo. O. Deise, Jos. Ulman, O. T. Noble, C. A. Lyman, J. H. Orvis, A. H. Strayer, C. S. McCormick, J. L. Doty, Chas. Corss, Jesse Merrill, A. S. Furst, T. C. Hipple, Chas. Wingard, H. T. Harvey, James M. Deise, B. F. Winters, R. J. Armstrong, W. C. Kress, W. A. White, Wm. Parsons, Jr., E. P. McCormick, Jos. Parsons, W. C. Holahan, J. R. Youngman, A. F. Ryon, H. A. Childs.

CHAPTER V.

LOCK HAVEN—THE ORIGINAL OWNERS OF THE SOIL—THEIR FINAL DEPARTURE—POSSESSION OF THEIR LANDS BY THE WHITES, AND DISCOVERY OF THEIR REMAINS—THE FIRST SETTLER—GRANT TO DR. FRANCIS ALLISON—PURCHASE OF THE ALLISON TRACT BY JOHN FLEMING—ITS DIVISION AMONG HIS HEIRS—THE OFFICERS' SURVEY—THE McMEEN, GLASS AND BOYD TRACTS—THE EARLY SETTLERS—JOHN FLEMING—JOHN MCCORMICK—WILLIAM REED—REED'S FORT—MISS JANE—INCIDENTS OF THE "BIG RUNAWAY."

In the days when the red men roamed fearless and free over the hills and through the valleys of this country, the spot where Lock Haven now stands must have been one of picturesque beauty and almost enchanting attractiveness. A broad and gently undulating plain, skirted on the one hand by the crystal waves of the Bald Eagle, and on the other by the rolling waters of the Otzinachson, surrounded on all sides by lofty, verdure-covered mountains, certainly no human being, savage or civilized, could have found a more romantic abiding place. The attractiveness of the region did not consist altogether in its appearance and geographical location, but it afforded bountiful supplies of food, (an important *desideratum* with the Indians, as with other races.) The streams in the vicinity teemed with fish, and in the woods beasts and birds of various kinds revelled in great abundance.

That the region of country around about the mouth of the Bald Eagle was at one time much frequented by the Indians, there is no doubt whatever. Since the occupation of the lands by the whites many discoveries have been made, which lead to the supposition that the very ground on which Lock Haven is situated was once a grand rendezvous, or central point for the tribes inhabiting the Bald Eagle and West Branch Valleys. Long after the aborigines had vanished before

the march of civilization, evidences were found there, which proved conclusively that they not only built their wigwams, procured their food, indulged in the war dance, tortured their victims and planned their battles at that place, but that there also they chanted the funeral dirge and buried their dead.

It should be borne in mind that the Indians had no real fondness for physical labor, as such. Though they would endure the hardships and privations incident to a long march through a wild and desolate region, they were never known to injure their constitutions by what might be termed actual labor. Hunting, fishing, and fighting, constituted the routine of their daily duties, while the *work* fell to the lot of the uncomplaining squaw. Therefore it is not to be supposed, that, being constitutionally averse to manual labor, they would toil and sweat to rear lofty piles, even to commemorate their own skill and greatness, as architects, or to immortalize the name and fame of a departed hero. The principal "monuments" raised by the Indians to mark the resting place of the dead, were either mounds of earth or piles of stones thrown loosely together—just such structures as it is reasonable to suppose would have been made by decrepit old men, or unskilled and over-worked women. Hence, the scarcity, or even the total absence of such remains in certain

localities, is no proof whatever that the Indians had not at some time lived and moved and held high carnival there.

Then again it should be remembered that in constructing their habitations the surface of the ground was scarcely disturbed. A certain spot may have been occupied by wigwams for generations; but a few years after their removal not a vestige would remain to mark the place. Furthermore, it was often the case, except in especial instances, that the remains of their dead were taken for interment a considerable distance from their favorite haunts.

Long after the land now occupied by Lock Haven had fallen into the hands of the whites, it showed evidences of once having been the site of an extensive Indian village; or, rather a camping ground; for such a thing as a permanent home was not known among the wandering denizens of the wood. No extensive earthworks or fortifications were found; but several mounds existed containing the bones of Indians, and the various trinkets and implements usually buried with the remains of dead warriors. One of these mounds, which was located near the bank of the river just below where the Court House now stands, was removed, when the canal was being built, and found to contain a large number of human skeletons arranged in layers, one above another, with earth between. This mound was undoubtedly the burial place for the important personages. Other similar elevations were found in the vicinity. One was discovered in what is now the Fifth ward of Lock Haven.

It is no wonder that the Indians were reluctant to leave the beautiful valley of the West Branch when forced away by their "pale faced" brothers; for, though savages as they were, they had become attached to their favorite hunting grounds, and were loth to give them up.

It is said that when the few remaining members of a once powerful tribe took their departure from the land they loved, they cast behind them looks of sorrow, and regret, then sadly, silently took their course toward the setting sun, never to return.

Not many years elapsed after the Indians gave up their lands on the West Branch before they were possessed by the hardy pioneers, who soon converted them into beautiful and productive farms. Previous to 1769, officers of the army, and others in the service of the Government, having occasion to pass along the West Branch Valley, in dealing with the Indians, were so much pleased with the appearance of the country and the fertility of the soil, that they availed themselves of the first opportunity to make application to the Government for the various tracts that had especially attracted their attention. One of the most fortunate in making a selection was the Rev. Dr. Francis Allison, who had served as Chaplain in the army.

It is claimed that the first settlement on the site of Lock Haven was made by Clarey Campbell, just previous to, or during the year 1769. Campbell came from the Juniata, and was what is termed a "squatter," that is, one who settles on land without first having a title. His cabin, which was made of logs was located not far from where the green-house of W. H. Coe now stands. On the fourth day of February, 1769, Dr. Allison made application to the "Proprietaries" of the Province of Pennsylvania, for a special grant of the large tract of land lying in the angle formed by the junction of the Bald Eagle Creek with the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. A copy of the patent, conveying said land, is here given in full, as an important and interesting document; important because the titles to a large portion of the

lands on which Lock Haven is built are based upon its provisions; interesting because of its terms and conditions, and peculiar phraseology:

To Thomas Penn and John Penn, Esquires, true and absolute proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware:

To all unto whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas, in consequence of the application of Doctor Francis Allison, No. 2, entered the fourth day of February, 1769, for 1500 acres of land on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, and south side of the West Branch of Susquehanna, in Berks County, a survey hath been made of the tract of land hereinafter mentioned, and intended to be hereby granted; and whereas, in pursuance of a warrant dated the third day of April instant, requiring our Surveyor General to accept the said survey into his office, and make return thereof into our Secretary's office, in order for confirmation to the said Doctor Francis Allison, on the terms in the same warrant mentioned, he hath accordingly made return thereof; thereby certifying the description, bounds and limits of the land as aforesaid surveyed, to be as follows, viz: Situate as aforesaid, called "Allison;" and beginning at a marked hickory on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, a corner of the officers' survey; thence down along the north side of said creek, on the several courses thereof, one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight perches to the mouth of the said creek, thence up along the south side of the West Branch of Susquehanna aforesaid, on the several courses thereof, seven hundred perches to a post at the side of said branch, a corner of the land surveyed to the officers; thence by the same, south sixty-six degrees west five hundred and eighty perches to a post, and south one hundred and sixteen perches to the place of beginning, containing one thousand six hundred and twenty acres, and the usual allowance of six acres, for roads and highways. Now at the instance and request of the said Francis Allison, that we would be pleased to grant him a confirmation of the same: Know ye, That in consideration of the sum of eighty-one pounds Sterling money of Great Britain (in lawful money of Pennsylvania) to

our use, paid by the said Allison, (the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge, and thereof do acquit and forever discharge the said Francis Allison, his heirs and assigns by these presents) and of the yearly quit rent hereinafter mentioned and reserved, we have given, granted, released, and confirmed, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do give, grant, release and confirm unto the said Francis Allison, his heirs and assigns the said sixteen hundred and twenty acres of land, as the same are now set forth; bounded and limited as aforesaid, with all mines, minerals, quarries, meadows, marshes, savannahs, swamps, cripples, woods, underwoods, timber and trees, ways, waters, water courses, liberties, profits, commodities, advantages, hereditaments and appurtenances, whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and lying within the bounds and limits aforesaid, (three full and clear fifth parts of all Royal Mines, free from all deduction and reprisals for digging and refining the same; and also the one-fifth part of the ore of all other mines, delivered at the pit's mouth, only excepted and hereby reserved;) and also free leave, right and liberty, to and for the said Francis Allison, his heirs and assigns to hawk, hunt, fish and fowl, in and upon the hereby granted land and premises, or upon any part thereof.

To have and hold the said tract of land and premises hereby granted, (except as before excepted) with *their* appurtenances, unto the said Francis Allison, his heirs and assigns, to the only use and behoof of the said Francis Allison, his heirs and assigns forever. To be holden of us, our heirs and successors, proprietors of Pennsylvania, as of our Manor, Ruscomb, in the county of Berks, aforesaid, in free and common socage by fealty only, in lieu of all other services; yielding and paying therefor yearly unto us, our heirs and successors, at the town of Reading, in the said county, at or upon the first day of March in every year from the first of March last, one penny Sterling for every acre of the same, or value thereof in coin current, according as the exchange shall then be, between our said Province, and the city of London, to such person or persons as shall, from time to time be appointed to receive the same; and in case of non payment thereof, within ninety days next after the same shall be-

come due; then it shall and may be lawful for us our heirs and successors, our and their Receiver or Receivers into and upon the hereby granted land and premises to re-enter, and the same to hold and possess, until the said quit rent and all arrears thereof together with the charges accruing by means of such non-payment and re-entry, be fully paid and discharged. Witness Richard Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of said province, who by virtue of certain powers and authorities to him for this purpose *inter alia* granted by the said proprietaries hath hereunto set his hand and caused the great seal of the said province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia, this Tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy two; the twelfth year of the reign of King George the Third over Great Britain, &c. RICHARD PENN.

Recorded May 7th, 1772.

The above is a true copy of the original patent as recorded in Patent book "A. A.," Vol. 13, page 100, now in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg.

The corner of the Allison grant, described in the patent as being at "a post at the side of the said branch," is within a very few feet of the southeast corner of the lot on Water street, now owned by the Misses Snyder. The Northern boundary of the tract beginning at said corner, passes through the lots of Misses Snyder and J. D. Stratton, through the Fallon House and Dr. Canfield's house; then crossing Water street diagonally cuts off a corner of Dr. Hayes' residence, crosses the lots of Simon Scott, A. C. Hopkins, and others, connecting with Clinton avenue at its junction with Main street, continuing along said avenue and a straight line to a corner near the residence of S. Clark, on Bressler street, in the Fifth ward; thence to a point on Bald Eagle Creek near the Flemington bridge; therefore all those lands on which Lock Haven (including Fifth ward) is built, lying south of the above described line, were comprised in the grant to Dr.

Allison, and all titles to such lands are traceable, not only to the "proprietarys" through Allison's patent, but to the British crown, through the charter of Charles II. to Penn.

A few years after receiving his patent, Dr. Allison sold his purchase to John Fleming, Esq., who took possession in 1773, and located at the lower end of the tract, where he died in 1777. After his death, in accordance with the provisions of his will, the estate was divided among his heirs as follows:

That portion which forms the angle or "point," as it was called, between the river and the Bald Eagle Creek, was surveyed to Joseph; the next tract lying north of it and extending from the river to the creek, to Rosanna, who was married to a Jamison, and afterwards to a Mr. Graham; the remainder was disposed of in order, as follows: The next tract adjoining the last mentioned, to David; the next, to Robert; the next, to John; the next, to Ezekiel; the next, to Mary Lowrey; the next to Elizabeth McCormick. Joseph Fleming sold his share to John McCormick, who was married to his sister. The land is still in possession of McCormick's descendants. John and David Fleming sold their interests to Joseph Hunt, and Ezekiel sold his to Jacob Cook.

In the year 1800, Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon, married Margaret Jamison, and through her came into possession of the tract surveyed to Robert Fleming, on which the town of Lock Haven was afterwards laid out. A portion of the territory forming that part of Lock Haven lying on the north side of Clinton avenue, was included in what is known as the "officers' survey."

On Feb. 3, 1769, a number of the officers of the first and 2d battalions of the Pennsylvania Regiment, applied for 2400 acres of land within the last Indian purchase,

under which application a survey of 8,380 acres, located on the south side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, on Bald Eagle Creek, was made by Charles Lukens, Deputy Surveyor, and at the same time he made a separate survey of each officer's part, whereby a tract of 216 acres and allowances, was laid out to Ensign William McMeen, who on May 28, 1773, transferred the said tract by deed to Alexander Hamilton, to whom a patent was granted on May 4, 1774, for the same tract described as follows:

Beginning at a marked Ash at the side of the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence by Wm. Glass' land, south sixty degrees west, three hundred and twenty perches, to a marked White Oak, and West one hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post, thence by Lieutenant Hunsicker's land, South one hundred and fifteen perches to a post, thence by the Rev. Dr. Allison's land, north, sixty-six degrees east, five hundred and eighty perches, to a post at the side of the West Branch aforesaid, thence up along the side of the said Branch, one hundred and thirty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and sixteen acres and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, etc.

The above is recorded in Patent Book "A. A.," Vol. 14, page 309.

Thus it is seen that the McMeen tract comprised what is now a very important part of Lock Haven. Its boundary on the river extended from the corner of the Allison tract, heretofore described, to a point just above where the saw mill of Simpson & Martin now is, having an average width of about 60 rods, extending along the north side of the Allison tract, a distance of 580 rods.

On April 4th, 1769, William Glass applied for 300 acres of land on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, above the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, in pursuance of which, there was surveyed on the 9th of November, 1769, the following described tract:

Beginning at a Black Oak, thence by vacant land S. 60° W. 40 perches to a hickory, S. 30° E. 78 perches to a hickory, S. 60° W. 18 perches to a beech, S. 30° E. 181 perches to a post, thence by officers' survey N. 60° E. 167 perches to an ash, and thence up the West Branch of Susquehanna river, traversing its several courses 294 perches, to the beginning, containing 128 acres and allowance.

Recorded in Patent Book "H," Vol. 16, page 398.

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This tract is the one alluded to elsewhere in this sketch as having been claimed by Clarey Campbell, who seems to have taken possession of it before the survey was made; however it was decided that Glass was the rightful owner, and his title was accordingly recognized by the courts.

In 1774 McMeen sold his tract to "Ruth McCoskrey, widow of William McCoskrey, deceased, in trust for the heirs of the said William McCoskrey."

In 1806, the McCoskrey heirs sold the said tract to David Lusk, who received a patent for the same from the commonwealth. This tract, and also the McMeen survey, after passing through various hands, eventually, by actual purchase, came into the possession of the late Philip M. Price, who also purchased the John Boyd tract, lying west of and adjoining the Glass property, and other tracts situated north of the aforesaid tracts and beyond the present limits of the built-up portion of the city of Lock Haven.

The first three mentioned tracts, namely: those of Ensign McMeen, Wm. Glass, and John Boyd, have all been more or less improved and built upon. The McMeen tract as before stated, includes a very important part of the city. The Glass tract includes that portion lying north of the McMeen survey, and between the river and Highland Cemetery, extending to Sugar Run. Highland Cemetery and the Normal school building are located on the John Boyd tract. The remainder

of the territory of Lock Haven lying between Highland Cemetery and Centre street, which was recently purchased and laid out in lots by E. P. McCormick, Esq., and known as the "McCormick Addition," is included in a tract of one hundred and fifty-five acres, surveyed to David Findley in pursuance of a warrant dated July 13th, 1793, and sold at Sheriff's sale to Charles Huston, in 1799.

All the territory of Lock Haven, which is now built upon or laid out in lots, is comprised in the different tracts just described.

Of the families who might be termed the first actual, permanent settlers on or near the site of Lock Haven, the most prominent were the Flemings, the McCormicks, and the Reeds. These families all came from Chester county, Pa., about the same time, more than a hundred years ago; and their numerous descendants, bearing their names, are now among the most prominent and respected citizens of the community. The following sketch of the Fleming family was published in the *Lycoming Gazette*, of Dec. 4th, 1867, by the venerable Tunis Coryell, Esq., of Williamsport. Mr. Coryell is now in the 84th year of his age. Fifty years ago he was publisher of the *Gazette*, and probably there is no person now living who had better means of obtaining the facts of which he writes, than he:

The Hon. John Fleming, one of the Associate Judges of Lycoming, was appointed in 1798, by Gov. Mifflin. He was a native of Chester county, Pa., and born in 1760, near London Cross Roads. His father, John Fleming, was a descendant of the "Earl of Wigton," of Scotland, who, about the year 1770, purchased a tract of land of Dr. Francis Allison, containing about 1650 acres, situated between the Bald Eagle Creek and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, on which tract is the borough of Lock Haven, and part of the town of Flemington, now in the county of Clinton. John, the father, built a house on the bank of

the river close to the south abutment of the present dam, where he died in 1777, and it was said that in the excavation of the abutment were found several hearth stones of the old chimney. John Fleming, the subject of this notice, died in the house now occupied by his grand-son, Thomas B. Fleming, [since deceased,] in February, 1817. His wife was Sarah Chatham, daughter of Col. Chatham, who owned the mill and a large tract of land at Chatham's Run. Her father took an active and prominent part during the Indian war of 1777-8. The Chatham family, before they purchased in Lycoming county, resided near Milton, Pa. Mrs. Fleming was born in the city of Dublin, in 1763, and came to this country an infant. She died in 1824. They had nine children; six sons and three daughters. Three of the sons and two of the daughters, are deceased. Gen. Robert Fleming, of this city, (Williamsport) is one of the survivors who has held prominent positions under State Government: Senator and member of the Convention that amended and recommended the adoption of the present constitution of this Commonwealth [that of 1838]. John Fleming, brother of Robert, was one of the two first Associates in the Courts of Clinton county, and Algernon Sidney is the present Sheriff of said county. Ezekiel went to Kentucky in 1833. It was said before the late rebellion that he had become very wealthy. Sarah Montgomery is the only survivor of the sisters. The daughter, Sarah, was married to Joseph Montgomery, Nancy to David McCormick, Mary to Hon. Joseph F. Quay. William died in Alton, Ill., in 1846. His wife was a sister of Major Long, a U. S. Engineer, who made a reconnoitre of a contemplated national road from Washington city, through this city (Williamsport) to Buffalo and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. This was during the administration of John Q. Adams. John McCormick, father of Robert McCormick, lately deceased, owned the old homestead, married a sister of John Fleming, the elder. Another sister, Rosanna, first married a Jamison; her second marriage to a Graham. One of Mrs. Graham's daughters married Dr. Henderson, of Huntingdon county, Pa., and one other to a Mr. Barium. Their brother Robert, was at one time the only Justice of the Peace, whose jurisdiction extended from Pine

Creek west to Lake Erie. It was said by the early settlers that a bride and groom from Lake Erie journeyed to the Great Island to be married; and called at Justice Fleming's dwelling, who was absent in the field plowing. He requested the parties to meet him at his plow and he would unite them by the requisite ceremony. They obeyed, after which he politely invited them to dine with his family. The late Hon. Thomas Burnside's first wife was his daughter, and mother of the late Judge James Burnside of Centre county. Judge Fleming was one of the first elders of the Great Island Presbyterian church, which was built in 1792, or thereabouts.

John McCormick was born in Ireland in the year 1748. When he was twelve or fourteen years of age his parents emigrated to this country, leaving him in the care of his grand-parents, who intended to educate him; but after the departure of his parents, and brothers and sisters, he became dissatisfied and uneasy, and resolved to follow them. To do this, it was necessary for him to run away, which he did, and secreted himself on board a vessel which was to sail for America; and after various laps and mishaps, managed to reach this country safe and sound. Landing in Philadelphia without a cent in his pocket, he obtained employment until he earned sufficient money to pay his expenses to where his parents had located, which was somewhere in Chester county. On arriving in the neighborhood late in the evening, he soon reached the house, and as he was about to enter was met by his mother, who failed to recognize him, little dreaming that her son was on this side of the Atlantic. Wishing to have a little fun at the expense of his mother, he asked her if she could accommodate him with lodging for the night; but was promptly told that they did not keep stragglers; that he should go to the "tavern;" but John answered that he had no money. Then thinking that it was about time to make

himself known, he asked her if she had forgotten the son she left in Ireland; but the good woman immediately pronounced him an impostor, saying that he need not represent himself as her son John, whom she left in the old country. Matters having proceeded thus far, John found it necessary to prove his identity beyond a doubt, in order to gain admittance to the house of his parents, and accordingly raised his hat and showed his mother a scar on his forehead, which was positive proof to the old lady that the young man before her was indeed her son. From a biographical sketch published at the time of his death, it appears that John McCormick remained in Chester county till 1772, when he went to Loyal Sock, Lyeoming county, and in the following spring "removed to the lower point of Big Island, where he erected a cabin, familiarly known as 'Sassafras Cabin.'" He married a daughter of Robert Fleming, Esq., and afterwards purchased of Joseph Fleming, as before mentioned, the tract forming the "point" between the river and Bald Eagle Creek.

The sketch alluded to says:

He participated to some extent in the struggle of the Revolution; although circumstances were such as to render it unnecessary that he should take part in any actual engagement with the British. In common with all the hardy pioneers of this region, he was long exposed to imminent danger at the hands of ruthless savages then prowling through Northern Pennsylvania, and carrying death and devastation in their way. He was among the most prominent in pursuit of the Indians who murdered Messrs. Jones, Saltsman, DeLong and Culbertson and son, in 1777, living near the present residence of Mr. Thomas Bridgens, of Allison township; and also in 1778, in pursuit of those who murdered Messrs. Fleming and Donaldson, at Pine Creek Ripples. Barring six years (immediately after the massacre of Wyoming) the whites were driven from this neighborhood, and kept at bay by the Indians, and two years subsequently, he has constantly

resided, from the first day of his settlement here till the period of his death, within one mile of the location of this place, comprising a term of sixty-three years. It is the lot of few to pass from life unto death under the circumstances which surrounded Mr. McCormick at his exit. Encircled by a family consisting of five sons and two daughters, all of whom have attained to the "sere and yellow leaf" of old age, and a large number of more remote connections, his departure was attended by all those soothing and alleviating influences which the kind ministrations of dear friends are so well calculated to impart, dying as he lived, a strictly upright man, and enjoying the respect of all. His remains were followed to the grave by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends.

The subject of this sketch was one of the very few "patriarchal spirits" who linger in the midst of the present generation, and who seem to have been preserved to us as monuments of an age which we can see but in the retrospect, and which tradition and history unite in characterizing as having teemed with thrillingly interesting incidents. His life, protracted far beyond the period usually allotted to man, and marked by events peculiarly important in their connection with the early history of the country, was emphatically a chequered one, blending hardship and comfort, danger and security, adventure and success, poverty and wealth, sorrow and happiness; in short, all that variety of accident and incident which necessarily fell to the lot of the American pioneer.

William Reed was born in Donegal, Ireland, about the year 1730; when he was seven years old, he was brought to America by his widowed mother, who settled near Wilmington, Del., and afterward moved to Chester county, Pa., and located near the London Cross Roads, where William grew to manhood and married Jane Mitchell. In 1773, he went to the West Branch Valley, and located on land now occupied by the city of Lock Haven. His cabin, which was built of hewn logs, stood very near the site of the Montour House, and was connected with, and perhaps surrounded

by a strong enclosure, constructed of logs, which was known as "Reed's Fort," and was commanded by Col. Cooksey Long. This fort was the last of a chain of stockades which extended along the West Branch from Sunbury; consequently it was an important post. Being on the extreme border of civilization, it was the first to be attacked by invading Indians, in their descent on the infant settlements of the West Branch region. Mr. Reed had five sons and five daughters; one of the latter, by the name of Jane, is well remembered by many of the old residents of Lock Haven. She lived to an advanced age, and up to the time of her death delighted in recounting scenes and incidents of her early life on the frontier. During times of comparative peace, the Reeds were often visited by the Indians, whom they always treated kindly, giving them food, &c., whenever they came around. Time after time, Miss Jane, (who seems to have been the baker, not only of the family but also for the garrison), exhausted her entire supply of bread, in feeding bands of visiting red-skins. As it always gave offense to the Indians if they were not all treated alike, Jane was often at her "wits' end" to know how to make her bread "reach around," if she happened to have a scanty supply on hand when they made their appearance. On one occasion the young lady was "trying on" a hat which she had just purchased, when suddenly a band of savages entered the cabin and gazed with astonishment at what they, no doubt, considered a "new fangled" head dress. At length one of them, who was more bold than the rest, deliberately walked up to Miss Jane and took the hat from her head, and after giving it a thorough examination, handed it to his companions, by each of whom, in turn, it was closely scrutinized and then replaced upon the head of its owner, after which

the band departed without having the least apparent inclination to appropriate the singular looking article.

It seems that Miss Jane had not a very exalted opinion of the Indians, at least as far as their stomachs were concerned, for one morning she found a mouse drowned in her cream pot, and exclaimed, with a twinkle in her eye, that she would give the cream to the Indians, for "it was good enough for them." Accordingly she made it into butter, and the next time the scamps paid her a visit, she had the grim satisfaction of seeing them feast on butter and buttermilk to their hearts' content.

The most important event in the lives of the pre-revolutionary settlers along the West Branch, was one with which the Reeds were closely identified, and in which they took a very prominent part. "The Big Runaway," to which allusion in general terms was made in the introductory chapter of this work, was an occurrence that threatened a complete destruction of the hopes and prospects of the entire population of the West Branch Valley; and it really resulted most disastrously to many of the settlers, especially those who, being forced to abandon their homes, were never able to reclaim them. The "big runaway," occurred in June, 1778. At that time "Reed's Fort" was garrisoned by a "fearless few" volunteers made up almost entirely from the families living in the immediate vicinity. It is said that Wm. Reed and his five sons constituted one third of the fighting strength of the fort, and that the Reeds and Flemings were a majority of the whole number.

Be that as it may, it is well known that both families possessed sufficient pluck and determination to render them formidable Indian fighters.

During the year 1777, the Indians became very troublesome, and killed a num-

ber of the settlers. From various indications it was evident that a general invasion of the white settlements was imminent, and accordingly preparations were made to repel any attack that might be made. Considering the scarcity of fire arms and military equipments generally, and the thinly settled condition of the country, it is a wonder that the inhabitants entertained the least hope of successfully opposing a horde of blood-thirsty savages; but strange as it may appear, a number of the settlers, among them the Flemings, held out to the last against abandoning the fort. Early in 1778, a lone Indian appeared on the bank of the river opposite Reed's Fort. He made various signs for some one to come with a canoe and take him over. The occupants of the fort being suspicious that his object was to entice some of the whites across the river for the purpose of betraying them into the hands of confederates who might be concealed near at hand, hesitated to comply with his request; still he insisted, and waded some distance out into the river, to show that his intentions were honorable. It has been said that at this juncture Mrs. Reed, "seeing that none of the men would venture, jumped into a canoe, crossed over alone and brought him with safety" to the fort. It is now stated on the best of authority, that it was not Mrs. Reed who took the Indian over, but a son of Job Gilloway, the friendly Indian, who, with his family, was at the time under the protection of the garrison. On being taken into the fort, the strange Indian proved to be friendly, and had come a great many miles to warn the settlers of the approach of a large and powerful band of warriors who were "preparing to make a descent upon the Valley, for the purpose of exterminating the settlements." Being very much fatigued after his long journey, and feeling perfectly

secure in the hands of those to whom he had just rendered such important service, the Indian laid down to rest, and soon fell asleep. In giving an account of this occurrence, Meginness says:

A number of men about the fort were shooting at a mark, amongst whom was one who was slightly intoxicated. Loading his rifle, he observed to some of them that he would make the bullet he was putting in, kill an Indian. Little attention was paid to the remark at the time. He made good his word, however; instead of shooting at the mark, fired at the sleeping Indian, and *shot him dead*. A baser act of ingratitude cannot well be conceived. The murder was unprovoked and cowardly, and rendered doubly worse, from the fact that the Indian had traveled many miles to inform them of their danger.

The garrison were so exasperated at this inhuman and ungrateful act, that they threatened to lynch him on the spot; when, becoming alarmed, he fled, and was suffered to escape.

Immediately after being apprised of their danger, a "council of war" was held by the garrison, when it was decided to evacuate the fort, and with all the inhabitants of the neighborhood go to Fort Augusta, (now Sunbury) for protection. Accordingly preparations were made to depart; live stock and supplies generally were placed upon rafts hastily constructed from whatever available material could be obtained. Many articles, such as household utensils, &c., that were considered too cumbersome to take along, and too valuable to lose, were hidden with the hope of getting them again when peace should be restored. Among other things that were thus secreted was a stone crock filled with sand for scouring tinware, &c.; this was buried by the thoughtful Jane Reed, under the floor of her father's cabin. There was not much time to spare in arranging preliminaries; whatever was done, had to be done quickly, and in a few hours the settlers bade adieu to their homes, and began their

flight to a place of safety, and the setting sun of that memorable day in June, 1778, shed its rays upon their deserted houses. In their flight down the river the people from Reed's Fort and vicinity, were joined by the other inhabitants of the valley, and all found refuge, as before stated, at Fort Augusta.

After being driven from their possessions, the Reeds, Flemings, McCormicks, and perhaps others, returned to their former homes in Chester county, remaining there till after the declaration of peace, in 1783, when again, five years after their flight, and ten years from the time they first settled on the West Branch, they returned to take possession of their homes, where they remained, most of them, to the end of their lives, never after having occasion to flee from the tomahawk and scalping knife.

During the five years, absence of the settlers, their buildings, though left to the "tender mercies" of the savages, were not destroyed, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two; and when their owners came to inspect them they were found to be in a tolerable state of preservation. After their return the people went to work with a will, to fit up their homes, and it seems that the house of Wm. Reed, being probably the most substantially built, had withstood the action of the weather better than any of the others, and was therefore the first to be put in order. While engaged in repairing the floor, some of the men discovered what they pronounced hidden treasures—a crock of silver. The result was quite an excitement among the people for a time, till "Jane" "put in an appearance" and claimed her "pewter sand," as it was called, which she had deposited under the floor five years previous. That identical crock, now over one hundred years old, is in the possession of Alexander Reed, Esq., grand-son of Wm. Reed, and

has been in use every year since, and is still in a perfect condition.

Mr. Reed had never actually purchased the land on which he first located; but lived on it probably as a tenant of John Fleming. Not long, however, after his return to the West Branch, he bought a tract on the opposite side of the river, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1808. His remains were buried in Great Island Cemetery.

The ancestors of the McCormicks, Reeds, and other early settlers, of the West Branch Valley were Scotch Presbyterians, who went from Scotland to the northern part of Ireland, about the time of the invasion of King William. Their descendants were formerly known as Scotch-Irish, and to this day many of the branches of those families adhere to the doctrines of the Presbyterian church.

CHAPTER VI.

LOCK HAVEN (CONTINUED)—EARLY GROWTH OF THE SETTLEMENT—GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE SITE OF LOCK HAVEN SEVENTY YEARS AGO—SOCIALITY OF THE INHABITANTS—THE FIRST CHURCH—REV. J. H. GRIER—FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—FIRST "TAVERN"—FIRST STORE—THE DEVLINGS, HUNTS AND LUKES—ROBERT STEWART—THE TAME BEAR—COMPLETION OF THE WEST BRANCH CANAL—CONSTRUCTION OF THE DAM—JERRY CHURCH—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE, HIS VENTURES AND ADVENTURES—PURCHASE OF LAND, AND LAYING OUT THE TOWN OF LOCK HAVEN—FIRST BUILDINGS AND BUSINESS PLACES—PROMINENT CITIZENS—CHURCH'S OFFICE AND SUMMER SEAT—THE WEST BRANCH BOOM—DEATH OF JERRY CHURCH.

Immediately after the restoration of peace, in 1783, a number of families in addition to those who had been driven away by the Indians, came to the West Branch Valley and settled. The lands lying between the river and the Bald Eagle Creek being especially desirable, owing to their fertility and favorable location, particularly attracted those seeking frontier homes, and by the beginning of the year 1800, quite an extensive and prosperous settlement had there sprung up. It must be borne in mind that in the early times it was no unusual thing for neighbors to live one, two, or three, and often four and five miles apart. So the terms "thickly" and "thinly" settled, as applied to a certain section of country *then* did not convey precisely the same idea as those expressions do *now*, when speaking of modern settlements.

To give the reader something of an idea how the land where Lock Haven now stands appeared seventy years ago, it may be stated that all of the territory (3,000 acres) lying between the river and Bald Eagle Creek, and extending west to where the Normal school building is located, was then covered with a vigorous growth of pine and oak, with the exception of about a dozen cleared patches of a

few acres each, scattered here and there over the tract.

In pioneer settlements the people are generally more social and "neighborly" than they are after the population becomes more dense. Such was the case with the early residents of "Old Town," as the territory embraced in the Allison grant was formerly called. Their interests and destinies were blended together and interwoven. They endured the same hardships, encountered the same dangers and shared together the common privileges and enjoyments; they helped to bear each others' burdens, and mutually participated in the various pleasures of life. They wept together and consoled each other in hours of affliction, and rejoiced in unison under the benign influences of a smiling providence. Thus many years passed, nothing of a remarkable character occurring; the lives of the people being made up of incidents and adventure peculiar to pioneer existence.

It is not to be presumed that *perfect* harmony *always* prevailed among the settlers; on the contrary dissensions occasionally arose, which required, or *seemed* to require, a resort to legal proceedings. In such cases, Sunbury, sixty-five miles distant, was the nearest place where jus-

tice was dispensed, previous to 1795, when Williamsport had the honor of being the most convenient point for the "up-river folks" to have their grievances redressed. Minor disagreements, such as were deemed too trifling to present to "court," were generally satisfactorily adjusted and reconciled by "Squire" Fleming, who for many years served in the capacity of justice of the peace.

The educational and religious privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of "Old Town" were exceedingly limited. The first "meeting house" in the vicinity, was built of logs, in the year 1792. It was located on what was then called the "big toad," (now Clinton avenue), on land now within the inclosure of Great Island Cemetery, which was donated by John Fleming. A majority of the settlers were Presbyterians in belief, and the church was built under the auspices of that denomination. A brief history of the organization and progress of the Great Island Presbyterian church will be given in its appropriate place. In those days preachers had many miles to travel in order to meet their congregations, several of which, in many instances widely separated, were generally served by the same minister.

One of the preachers who had charge of Great Island church at an early day, was the Rev. J. H. Grier, who is still living at Jersey Shore, Pa. He was born in Bucks county, Pa., on what was called the "cold Thursday," in the year 1788. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Chester county and settled on Brandywine Manor, as it was then called, where he received the rudiments of his education, advancing far enough to acquire a good knowledge of grammar, arithmetic and the languages, after which he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated after two years of faithful study, in the same class with James Bu-

chanan, and immediately commenced the study of Theology, after pursuing which for some time he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle (now called the Presbytery of Chester). During the war of 1812, he often mingled with the soldiery, administering to both their spiritual and physical wants, often preaching in the vicinity of both friends and foes. On one occasion he preached in a certain church on Sunday which was fired by the British troops the following Wednesday. After peace was declared, he mentioned the fact to a neighbor who sported the title of Colonel, who said rather gruffly, "Well, what have we gained by the war?" and was met by the patriotic reply, which may be imagined was emphasized, "We have gained this much. *England can no longer boast that she is mistress of the Seas.*" Sept. 6th, 1814, the two churches, Great Island, now in Lock Haven, Clinton county, and Pine Creek, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa., united in calling the Rev. J. H. Grier, who continued to serve the two churches faithfully, located though they were about 15 miles apart, till 1827, when he resigned the pastoral charge of the former, but continued to serve the latter in conjunction with the Nippenose Valley church, until forced by ill health to retire from active ministerial duties, still officiating, however, at weddings. His services seem to have been in great demand on such occasions, as his book shows that he has, up to date, united "for better or worse" over 600 couples, having received fees for the same ranging all the way from \$40.00 down to the merest trifle. In many instances when he thought the groom had offered more than his means would justify, he has returned a portion or all to the bride. On one occasion the Reverend was called upon by a rather seedy looking party, who joined in asking to be made one; as there seemed to

be no good reason why their very natural request should not be granted, the knot was tied; the happy groom, with an air of great satisfaction, presented a \$1.00 green-back with the modest request that he should receive fifty cents back. Of course it was given him, also a fine marriage certificate, which cost thirty-five cents, leaving a balance of fifteen cents in favor of the Reverend. Mr. Grier was married four times and is the father of eleven children, seven of whom are now living, one in Kansas, one in Illinois, one in Huntingdon county, two in Clinton county and two in Lycoming county, Pa.

Father Grier is in quite good health for one so old, and seems to enjoy life as well as is possible for any one; he is perfectly contented with his lot, has enough of this world's goods to keep him above want, and is satisfied. He is most enthusiastically attached to the institutions of this country, and thinks the United States of America the model of nations to which all others, sooner or later, must come to learn the true principles of Republicanism. He is a patriot and a christian, a faithful servant of God, and a devoted friend of man.

✓ The first school house of which there can be any authentic information obtained, was located near the church. Like all other primitive buildings, it was made of logs. As a general thing there were two terms of school each year, one in the winter and one in the summer, of three months each. The principal, and it might be said, the only branches taught, were reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. Grammar and geography were almost unthought of, to say nothing of the many studies now pursued in the common schools. There were no State laws by which the educational affairs of a neighborhood were regulated; each community was governed by the tastes and inclinations of its people. The sala-

ries then received by teachers were meagre, as compared with those paid at the present time. Five or six dollars per month was considered good wages, and eight or ten dollars was deemed sufficient for a "first-class" pedagogue; but then it must be remembered that the teachers "boarded around," spending a week at a time with each family who sent children to school.

The first public house or "tavern" was located on the river bank, just below where the dam is. It was kept by John Myers, who also operated a ferry across the river at that point. Myers' tavern was a small structure, and the accommodations for travelers rather scanty, yet it served the purposes for which it was intended well enough for the times. The property is now owned and occupied by the widow of John Myers, grand-son of the original settler.

The next "tavern" in the neighborhood stood on the property (corner of Clinton avenue and Jones street) recently sold by H. T. Gray, Esq. It was much more extensive in its proportions and accommodations than the Myers' tavern, and served the two-fold purpose of hotel and store. Its owner and proprietor was Alexander Mahan. For a long time this establishment was the principal business place in Old Town.

During the time that intervened between the years 1800 and 1833 there was considerable advancement made in the growth and prosperity of the settlement; every year added to the population, not only by births, but by the accession of settlers from various parts of the country; though Chester county probably contributed more largely than any other section.

In 1804, Roger Davling came to Old Town, and located on the Henderson tract as tenant. He was a native of Ireland, was the father of twelve sons, seven

of whom were born in Ireland and five in this country. The first house occupied by the Devlings was situated on the bank of the river near the present residence of H. T. Beardsley, Esq. It was constructed of logs, and after being occupied by the family for several years, a new house of brick, the first of that material in the place, was built. It was used as a hotel for a number of years, with John Devling, son of Roger, as proprietor. It has since been "modernized," and is now owned and occupied by S. D. Ball, Esq. The descendants of Roger Devling are scattered throughout the country; some of them, however, still reside in the neighborhood where he first settled. Hugh Devling, Esq., one of his sons, is now Alderman in the Fifth ward of the city of Lock Haven, and is a highly respected and useful citizen.

Joseph Hunt, who should be classed with the pioneers of Clinton county, was born in Chester county, in 1733, of Welsh parentage, and came to the West Branch in 1790, and located on land purchased of the Flemings, where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1804. He had several sons and daughters, among whom the estate was divided. Two of the sons, Jesse and Asher, kept possession of their shares for some years. The old homestead of the Hunt family was located near where the furniture store of Augustus Jones now stands. It was occupied by Jesse Hunt up to the time of his death, in 1831, after which his heirs remained in possession for a number of years. Many of the descendants of Jesse and Asher Hunt are still living in Lock Haven. Dr. Joseph T. Hunt, son of the latter, was a successful medical practitioner for several years; he was a man of decided ability, and possessed much general information. He died in July, 1862. In a biographical sketch of Dr. Hunt, published in the *Clinton Democrat* of August,

1862, the writer, Rev. J. J. Harvey, now of Lewisburg, Pa., says:

I became acquainted with Dr. Hunt as early as 1822, when we were both young. A few years afterwards, the Doctor, his brother Richard, David and Rollin Hanna, Frank Smith, Benjamin H. Fredericks, Samuel Harvey, Geo. Walters, David Fleming, myself and some one or two others, whose names do not now recur to my mind, formed what we called a "Thespian Society," which met regularly once a week, during the fall and winter, for several years. The object of our Association was for mutual improvement in Declamation, Elocution, and the performance of dialogues. Dr. Hunt was one of our most punctual, active and efficient members, always prepared to perform his part satisfactorily. For practice we frequently met at what was then known as Alex. Mahan's hotel at the foot of the hill west of where Lock Haven now stands, the locality of which being at that time all in fertile fields. We also met often at the hotel in Mill Hall, then kept by Geo. W. Fredericks.

It was the custom of our Society, after due preparation, to have an exhibition, or public night. At those times our friends and the public generally were invited to attend, and after our performance on the stage was over, we had music and dancing, in which all who chose, freely indulged, closing with a very nice and sumptuous supper, prepared for the occasion by the landlord.

Dr. Hunt was a few years my senior, of a fine address and the highest order of social feelings; a young gentleman of polished manners, beloved by all who knew him, and enjoyed those exercises and festivities very much indeed.

From the above extract it appears that at one time in the early days of Lock Haven, considerable attention was given to literary culture by a certain class, of which Dr. Hunt was a prominent member.

In 1806 David Lusk purchased and located on what was called the "Glass tract." His house stood on the ground now occupied by the residence of Mrs. R. W. Petriken. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa., of Irish parents. Two

of his sons, Isaac and John, lived on the property after his death; the former took possession of the old farm house; the latter lived on the premises lately owned by G. G. Irwin, deceased. One of the daughters of David Lusk was married to Thomas Reed, the father of Alexander Reed, of Dunnsburg, this county. Many of the descendants of Mr. Lusk are living in and near Lock Haven; others have located in various parts of the country.

Andrew Irwin, father of Robert and G. G. Irwin, Esquires, both lately deceased, came from Northumberland Co., about the year 1810, and settled on what is now known as the Bloom dairy farm.

Peter Grove, the great Indian hunter, lived for a number of years, at an early day, on the site of Mr. Harman Starn's residence on Bellefonte avenue, about half way between Lock Haven proper and Flemington.

James Carskadden came from Ireland at an early day and settled on the property on Main street, just above the canal, now occupied by the venerable Thomas Bridgens.

Robert Stewart moved from Chatham's Run in 1810, and settled near the Bald Eagle Creek, on property now owned by Valentine Hanna, Esq. He had formerly lived at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, where he located previous to 1800. He was of Scotch descent. He had four sons and four daughters, most of whom settled within the limits of Clinton county. All the members of the family possessed energy and remarkable powers of endurance. It is related that one day a deer came down from the mountain, and while in the act of crossing the creek was observed by two of Stewart's daughters and immediately killed by being hit between the eyes with a stone thrown by the skillful hand of one of the misses, a feat which not only evinced the posses-

sion of considerable strength, but showed good marksmanship. Mr. Stewart, the elder, it seems, believed, and on one occasion at least, acted upon the principal that "self-preservation is the first law of life." A tame bear belonging to the family was missing one morning, whereupon Mr. Stewart and a man by the name of Mike Swartz went in pursuit of him. After a while he was discovered in a tree a short distance from the house. One of the men who had a gun fired at the bear and succeeded in bringing him to the ground but slightly wounded. In order to prevent Bruin from escaping, Mike ran up and caught hold of him, when in turn the bear caught Mike by the hand with his mouth, at the same time giving him a hug, at which Mike called out to his companion, who was witnessing the struggle at a safe distance, to come to his assistance; but Stewart coolly replied, "Mike, if you were my own born brother I could do nothing whatever for you under the circumstances."

The completion of the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Northumberland to Dunnsburg, was the beginning of a new and important era in the history of the West Branch Valley.

For several years the work of building the canal had been progressing, and finally culminated in the construction of the dam which extends across the river at Lock Haven.

Early in the summer of 1833, the contractors, under the State authorities, commenced operations on the dam with a large force of laborers, consisting of native born citizens and foreigners; the latter predominating, were mostly Irish, and were continually at variance with the natives, who were of German descent. It is estimated that there were in all nearly fifteen hundred men employed on the works in the vicinity of Dunnsburg. Some were digging, some wheeling dirt

and stones; others were engaged in removing rocks from the channel of the canal at various points below the dam; a large number were employed in "boat-ing" stones and other material.

In the fall of '33, a serious disturbance occurred between the two nationalities, which threatened for a time the destruction of not only the peace of the community, but the lives and property of the residents. The immediate cause of the outbreak was a comparatively trifling circumstance; but it was sufficient to arouse the smoldering ire of the Hibernians, and precipitate hostile demonstrations. It seems that one day some of the Irish laborers were helping themselves to apples from an orchard belonging to the Hunt family, when some one fired a gun at them. Whether the shot was intended to *kill*, or merely to *frighten* the apple thieves, is not known; but it is certain that it had the effect of causing the pent-up wrath of the whole horde of foreign laborers to burst forth in overwhelming fury. Affairs assumed such a warlike aspect that it was deemed necessary for the citizens to appeal to the military authorities for protection. Accordingly a company of cavalry, under command of Captain Hunter Wilson, and also a company of militia, were ordered to the scene of the disturbance. The presence of troops in the neighborhood had the desired effect, and it was not long before all riotous demonstrations were at an end, and peace and order restored. Though the affair at its outbreak promised to result in the destruction of many lives and much property, it is believed that no one was actually killed, though several were considerably injured. A number of the ring-leaders were arrested and placed in confinement; but after a time released without undergoing further punishment.

In the latter part of the summer of 1834, the dam was completed and water

let into the canal. The length of the dam, including the width of the chute, is about 850 feet. The chute is about 600 feet long.

During the construction of these works, a large number of adventurers from various parts of the country visited the locality; some of them remained and took an active part in the affairs of the community for years after. Several of the Irish laborers located on lands in the vicinity, and made industrious, law-abiding citizens. Of the speculating spirits who were attracted thither by the prospect of a bright future, Jerry Church was the most original, enterprising, and venturesome, as will be seen in the following account of his travels.

Although the region of country around about, and above the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek had been looked upon for many years, by the settlers and others, as desirable for agricultural purposes, and destined to become populous, productive and wealthy as a farming district, it remained for that singular personage, Jerry Church, (mentioned elsewhere in these pages as being instrumental in the formation of Clinton county) to conceive and consummate the idea of laying out a town on the broad and fertile plain lying between the Susquehanna river and Bald Eagle Creek.

As the name of Jerry Church is inseparably connected with the history of Lock Haven, and Clinton county, a brief sketch of his life very appropriately claims a place in this work. In 1845, Church published a little volume containing an account of his travels and adventures, "Haps and mishaps." In this book the public is informed that the author was born in 1796, in the town of Jericho, now called Bainbridge, state of New York, and that his parents "were formerly from the state of Vermont," and sent him to school when

he "thought proper to go," till he was twelve or thirteen years old. He then turned his attention to labor, which he pursued for a time in the capacity of shingle maker; and, to use his own words, "worked on and off, for two years, when work agreed with me;" but finally concluded to go into speculation of some kind, as he said "hard work did not agree with me, it hurt my feelings." Then he became a cattle drover, in which business he lost what little money he had previously earned, and was told by his father "that he was not made for a drover;" so he gave his attention to music for some time, and purchased a violin, on which he practiced in the barn, as his parents would not allow him to keep it in the house. The next business he attempted was that of showman; as such he traveled several months with a wax figure exhibition, as musician, &c. Then he returned home and went into partnership with a younger brother in the lumber business; but this move not proving successful, he concluded that the times were too hard for him in the state of New York, and he would seek his fortune elsewhere. Accordingly he went to Upper Canada, but "not liking the Canadians very well," went back to York State and located at Olean, and engaged in boat building. After remaining at Olean a few months, he and a friend, who was working with him, made a skiff for themselves, and went down the Allegheny river in it to a place called Portsmouth, in the state of Ohio; from there he went to Virginia, and with another man commenced the manufacture of whisky; but could not "make it pay." Then he became a boatman on the Ohio and Kenawa rivers; finally he became part owner of a "small store-boat," and traded in merchandise of various kinds, with the settlers along the banks of the Ohio. He soon, however, abandoned this business and again went into the "wax

figure business," but soon gave it up and went to Cincinnati, from where he started out with a couple of tin trunks as a peddler. After awhile he got a horse and traveled with a wagon for some time, and then came east, landing in Harrisburg; after which he went back to York State, and embarked in the mercantile business with his brother as partner. This proving an unprofitable venture, he soon abandoned it. Next, Jerry found himself in the "gold diggings" of North Carolina; but this, like all of his previous undertakings, not proving successful, he left the gold regions, and after traveling through the states of Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois, finally, in company with his brother, pre-empted a tract of land in the latter state and went to farming; but not liking that occupation very well, they laid out a portion of their farm in town lots, and left the region and proceeded to Chicago, remaining there some time, and finding no chance for speculation, the brothers went to Detroit, thence into Upper Canada; thence to Buffalo; thence to Cleveland, Ohio; thence again to Detroit; thence back to Chicago, finally "turned up" on the farm in Illinois, but did not remain there long. His brother having gone to Tennessee, Jerry went to St. Louis, where he took passage on a steamboat for New Orleans. After remaining there a few days, he sailed for Philadelphia; thence proceeded to Harrisburg; and from there went to Tennessee and engaged in land speculation for awhile, and returned to Harrisburg, with some capital, as the result of his transactions. With this money he purchased, with his brother, a farm adjoining the borough of Williamsport, Pa., and laid out what was known as "Church's Addition." The brothers then went to Lewisburg, Union Co., and bought one hundred and twenty-five acres of land of Gen. Green, across the river, opposite the town, and laid out a town and

called it Churchville, (now East Lewisburg.) In speaking of this enterprise Jerry says:

We sold out the whole purchase in two weeks, and made some money, but not much of a town. It was a very pleasant place for a town, but there were no houses built in it but one, I believe, and that was a hotel; and in order to let the people know that that was the town of Churchville, the proprietor of the house had the name written on a large sign "CHURCHVILLE HOTEL." And I am very thankful to the gentleman for keeping up appearances.

The Churches then went to Harrisburg; from thence they made another Western tour, passing through the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Then, to use Jerry's language:

I told my brother I did not like the west so well; that it was rather too much of a savage country for me, and I made up my mind to return to old Pennsylvania, and give them another turn in that state, and see if I could raise another town. I returned to Pennsylvania, and my brother went to Missouri.

Soon after arriving at New Cumberland, (opposite Harrisburg), where he had a brother living, Jerry went to Milton, on the West Branch. The following account of his next important undertaking is given in his "travels." Alluding to his arrival at Milton, he says:

I there found a younger brother, by the name of Willard Church, who had come down from the state of New York into the Old Keystone state to try his fortune, and was ready for anything that presented itself that he could do without capital. He told me that he knew of a splendid place for a town if we could get the land. He said it was located at the head of the West Branch canal, on the pool of the Dunnstown dam, and they were working on the Spring Creek and Bald Eagle cross-cut that emptied into the pool, and run through the place, or farm, that we must purchase for the town. I asked him how much he thought it worth per acre. He said he thought it worth one hundred and fifty dollars an acre for as much as we would want for the town lots, and that would be about fifty acres. I told him

that was a beautiful price to think of giving; and in particular, when we had not much money. He said that if I would go with him and look at it and make the purchase, he would risk his capital at any rate. I concluded that I would go up and view the place. So we got aboard of the stage and went up to Williamsport, and from thence to Dunnstown, twenty-eight miles, crossed the river at that place, went up about one mile on the opposite shore, and put up with a man by the name of Devling, who lived on the farm as a tenant. The farm belonged to Doctor John Henderson, of Huntingdon, and there were two hundred acres in the tract. We took a walk over the premises, and found it to be a delightful spot: two hundred acres of the best kind of ground, beautifully located between two rivers, the Susquehanna and Bald Eagle, and the scenery nature had formed around it could not be excelled in the State. I stood and looked at it with delight, and told my brother that we must have it, in some way.

We then left the place, and went down to Williamsport. There I met with a gentleman lawyer who I had been some acquainted with, and I told him that I had been viewing up at or near the Big Island, and would like to purchase it if I knew where to get the money; and also told him the object: That I intended to lay out a town on it, if I could obtain it. He said he thought the money could be got, and he would be willing to be a private partner—what I would call a sleeping partner. He proposed to put one-third of the purchase money in, and give me a letter to Dr. Henderson to that effect. I then left Williamsport and went to Huntingdon to see the Old Doctor. When I arrived there I called on him, and introduced myself, and handed him the letter the lawyer had given me at Williamsport. That informed him what my business was. He replied that it appeared by the letter that I wished to purchase his farm, near the Big Island, or a part of it. I told him that was my intention, if we could agree. He then said he would not sell a part. If he sold any it must be the whole farm, and he had his price set and could not be changed. I asked him what it was. He said twenty thousand dollars, and not a dollar less. I told him it was a beautiful sum for one farm. However, I said I had made up

my mind to give him eighteen thousand dollars, if I could make the payments to suit him. I told him also that I was not rich, and had not the money, even at that price, in hand. He then repeated that his mind was made up not to take anything less than he had above stated. I saw that there was no use to parley any longer, so I told him that I would close the bargain if the payments I could make would suit him. He asked me how I wished to make them. I told him that I could pay five thousand dollars in hand, or when I took the property in possession, and the balance in two years. The Doctor said that would do, but he could not give me full possession until the first of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four. This was in October, thirty-three. I gave the Old Doctor a fifty dollar bill to bind the bargain, and then went into a lawyer's office and had our bonds made by a gentleman by the name of Steel—a very honest man, considering all things.

After we had all our writings finished and took a few glasses of old rye, we got aboard of the stage and went to Bellefonte, and from there down to the river Susquehanna, on the property. The Doctor went with me, in order to give the tenant notice that he must leave by the first of April—that the property was to pass into other hands, and was no longer his—that he had sold the farm to Jeremiah and Willard Church. I got permission of the Doctor and the tenant to plot out a town on paper, and make a sale, if we thought proper, immediately, and give our titles and possession on the first day of April. We did so, and called the town Lock Haven. We made a public sale on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and sold a number of lots, receiving ten per cent. on the purchase money, and the balance on the first day of April. That was the time we were bound to meet our old friend the Doctor, and I knew by the cut of his jib, that he would be on the ground at the proper time.

I then called on my sleeping partner for his share of the purchase money, but I could not wake him up for any part of it. He sent me his resignation in writing, stating that he had changed his mind on the subject, and could not put up the money, but wished to be excused from any further liability. A beautiful note to write at that stage of the game. How-

ever, I told my brother that we must try and make the payment ourselves; we had gone so far with it, there was no backing out; that he must watch while I would pray. I said I would go to Williamsport and try to make a raise of money to meet the Doctor on the first day of April, which was then drawing very near, and I was very doubtful whether we could meet our engagements or not. Accordingly, I went down to Williamsport, and there met with a gentleman who had money. I told him that I wanted three thousand dollars for a few weeks, and that I would give him for the use of it, five hundred dollars, and he let me have the money. I was very thankful for the accommodation for it saved my credit, and that was worth more to me at that time than the five hundred dollars were. In that way we met our first payment. Then we made all the sales we possibly could in town lots, and the back land we sold to a gentleman from Chester county, by the name of James Jeffers. He paid us about nine thousand dollars in cash at one time, and that saved us the second time with the Doctor.

About that time my brother married a lady living near Milton, Pennsylvania. His wife had an interest in a store with her brother, Robert Montgomery. Of course my brother became a partner in the store, in the town of Milton, as large as life. They concluded they would move their store to our new town of Lock Haven, and did so; but it did not last long. They had to break the first year. They all lived together, and too fast for their income; so the Sheriff came on them to show cause why they did not pay for their goods. They could not show any reasonable excuse, only they had not the money; so the Sheriff seized the goods and sold them for what he could get, and turned them out to the mercy of the world. My brother had all his interest in the town of Lock Haven sold for his debts, together with his dear brother-in-law's, and both were left even with the world once more. My brother then left the new town and went to the west, to the state of Missouri, and settled down with his family, and is living there at the present time.

I then undertook to manage the town of Lock Haven myself. All my sleeping partners had left me, and I had to be all the society there was at that time in town.

If there was any music to be played, I had to be a full band myself, having no person to assist me.

* * * * *

In order to carry out my originality, I built an office in the town, standing eight feet above the ground, on *thirteen* large posts, or pillars, to represent our thirteen continental states. In the first place, it is made by placing thirteen large pine trees, five feet in the ground, and thirty feet long, in their natural state, with the exception of taking the bark off, and painting them in imitation of marble, with a fourteen feet room formed inside of the posts, so as to form a balustrade all around it; and the roof projecting over so as to protect the building. I concluded when I was making it, that it was an odd looking office, and different from any one I had seen in this country. And as I was no lawyer, and could not expect any notice or business in that way, I concluded that I would build my office so that clients might look at it without expense. If I am not very much mistaken, they would make as much at that, as they would if I had been a lawyer myself. I had a number of scientific gentlemen to view the little building, and they always asked what *order* I intended it to be. I told them I never did anything according to *order*—it was all a matter of taste—that I never learned anything by note, and therefore, could not inform them any more than that it was *my own order*, and that appeared to satisfy their inquiries always. I had always concluded that there was no chance for me to have any kind of a monument erected in remembrance of me, unless I should place some of my odd matters and things before the public myself, so that they could not all pass by without observing that some person had been there before.

I had a summer seat built in the first place, at Lock Haven, so that if I got tired, I could go up and take a rest. It was situated in a cluster of black walnut trees. It was twenty-five feet from the ground, forty feet long, and seven feet wide, placed so as to be supported by the trees, banistered, and a seat running all around, and winding stairs up one of the trees. And I must say that when I went up on to the upper seat I felt like a bird. I had it painted by a German painter, and I told him that I would like to have it made like marble; but as he did not

understand English very well, he made it what I call "Dutch marble," all full of white and black spots. The natives of that country thought it was a wonderful thing, that I should throw away my money so, to make a nice seat to sit on, and asked me why I did so. I told them that I sat far more comfortable on that seat, than I could on a bag of dollars. So they gave it up. It has ever since gone by the name of "Church's folly." However, all were willing to take a seat with me now and then.

Lock Haven was so called because of the existence in its vicinity of a *lock* in the canal, and a raft harbor or *haven*, in the river. Most of the original town-plot lay on the east side of the Bald Eagle canal, and as laid out by Jerry & Willard Church, contained about two hundred lots. The "plot" had a front of 26 lots on the river, aggregating about 1500 feet, and extended back to where the P & E. railroad now runs. It was bounded on the west by the alley between Jay and Grove streets; on the east by what is now Hanna street. The first street running along the bank of the river was called Water; the next running parallel with it was Main; the next was named Church street, in honor of the worthy proprietor, and the next was Bald Eagle. These streets were crossed at right angles by Washington, Henderson, and Jay. Immediately after the town was laid out, lots were offered for sale. On Nov. 4th, 1833, at public auction quite a number were disposed of to the "highest and best bidders," by Thomas McGhee, Esq., as auctioneer. The first lot "knocked down," was the one on which the Montour House is located. The "lucky man" was Frank Smith.

It was not long after Lock Haven was "laid out" before it assumed the proportions and characteristics of a thriving town. The impulse given to its growth by the building of the public works, soon caused it to rank among the enterprising

and prosperous inland villages of the State.

For a number of years Water street was the principal thoroughfare of Lock Haven; upon it were located not only the first business places of the town, but the first residences. Five years after the town was commenced, it contained the following buildings: Beginning at the west end, the first was the residence of Willard Church, brother of Jerry. The ground where it stood is now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Shultz. The next was a small frame building owned by a man by the name of Jared Irvin. It was occupied for offices. The next building was the store of Moorhead & Irvin. It occupied the ground where the Court House now stands. The next building was a hotel, the Washington House, kept by J. P. Huling. The Montour House now occupies its site. Next was the Canal Collector's office close to the canal. The next on the east side of the canal was a tenement house owned by Daniel Brown. Then a blacksmith shop owned by a man named Bartles Ealy. Then the residence of Mrs. Devling, widow of John Devling, who had kept the "tavern" just below. The property is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Hunt.

The next was the brick house owned by Dr. Henderson, now the S. D. Ball property. Next was the office of Dr. Henderson, now the property of W. W. Morrison, Esq. Then came a log structure, the original Henderson farm-house, formerly occupied by the family of Roger Devling. It was on the ground where now stands the residence of H. T. Beardsley, Esq. The next was the residence of Matthew Thompson, by whom it is still occupied. Henry Silvis is also living in the house he occupied at that time. That same year (1838) J. & A. Grafius started a store on Water street, between where the residences of J. Grafius, Esq.,

and the Hon. L. A. Mackey now stand. The ground is now occupied by lawyers' offices. In addition to the buildings named, there were three or four on Main street, near the canal, which constituted the whole of the town proper; though, of course, there were many families living at the time in the "suburbs," more or less distant from the "business centre." Though the town was wide-awake, in a business sense, it is easy to imagine that "society" was scarce. Some of the present male citizens of Lock Haven, who lived there then, even now complain that there was but one marriageable young lady within the town limits at the date mentioned. Her name was Sarah Spear. Of the men living on Water street at that time, but three of them now live in Lock Haven, and they all still reside on the same street. They are J. Grafius, Matthew Thompson and Henry Silvis.

In August, 1838, W. A. Kinsloe established the *Eagle*, the first paper published in Clinton County.

The Post Office at that time was kept in the Washington House by J. P. Huling.

Soon after Lock Haven became a town, a ferry was established across the river near where the bridge now is. J. P. Huling, proprietor of the Washington House, managed it on the Lock Haven side, and Judge Hanna on the Lockport side.

The circumstances attending the origin of Lock Haven were such as to render its inception almost an absolute necessity; and after viewing the location and its surroundings, it did not take the shrewd Jerry Church long to realize that such was the case. The influx of strangers to the neighborhood, in consequence of the building and opening of the West Branch canal, (and the extension to Bellefonte), at once created a demand for business places of various kinds. Hotels became necessary to accommodate those

connected with, and having charge of the works; stores were needed to furnish boatmen and others with supplies. In fact nothing but some providential calamity could have *prevented* the springing up and development of a flourishing town just where Lock Haven is situated. The location itself has natural attractions sufficient to justify the assertion that, aside from its acquired advantages, a more desirable site for a large town could not have well been found within the confines of the State.

A healthful climate, fertile soil, grand and romantic scenery, pure air and water; all conspired to render the location especially desirable as a place of residence. Nature is accused of partiality in the distribution of her favors. She is charged with scattering them with a lavish hand in some places, and parsimoniously withholding them in others. Whether these charges are true or false, it is indisputable that the region of which Lock Haven is the geographical centre, has received a full share of her richest bounties; of which fact Jerry Church and his coadjutors were not unmindful, when Clinton county was organized and Lock Haven made the seat of justice.

The town was incorporated as a borough by Act of Assembly approved April 25th, 1840.

If the embryo city of Lock Haven received a vigorous start by the building of the public works, it acquired a greater impetus ten years after, by the location and construction of the Court House within its limits. This circumstance immediately clothed the town with an importance that it otherwise would not have possessed. It then became not only the social and political centre of an intelligent and prosperous community, but also the most important business point within a radius of many miles.

The formation of Clinton county, and

the selection of Lock Haven as a site for the public buildings, was the consummation of a wish, dear to the heart of Jerry Church. From the time he made the purchase of Dr. Henderson, he had exerted himself to the utmost to bring about that result. In allusion to his final success he says :

I then concluded that having a county seat, and law and justice so handy, we could get judgment against our neighbors almost any time. However, I was mistaken about that, for when I went to law I could not obtain it, in consequence of not having just claims, as the lawyers told me. I then concluded I would change it, and have a suit on justice alone, which I could not obtain according to law. I soon found that the less a person has to do with law and attending courts, the more money he can have in his pocket, and the happier man he will be. . . He has not the remorse of conscience on his mind, (that is if he has any mind at all,) that he has taken from his neighbors by law what did not belong to him by justice, in consequence of having an opportunity to swear that the large blue book that he carries under his arm to the justice's office, is his book of original entries.—First-rate evidence, and can't be beat.

Many stories have been told in regard to the eccentricities of Jerry Church, but what he says of himself in his "travels" gives a better insight into his real character than anything that can be said or written of him by another. In 1842 he was a candidate for Assembly, and received 602 votes, which was quite a compliment to the man. There were several competitors in the field, and Jerry only lacked 85 votes of receiving as many as George F. Boal, one of the successful candidates. On that occasion Logan township, gave him *one* vote, and as a token of his regard for the man who cast it, he proposed to present him with a town lot. Several persons came forward, each declaring himself the man who polled the lucky vote; but it was never definitely settled as to who was rightfully entitled to the lot.

The following is Jerry's description of the town as it appeared to him at the time the Court House was built.

The inhabitants numbered about seven hundred, at this time; namely, in eighteen hundred and forty-four. Ten years ago there was but one house, and probably about a dozen inhabitants in the place, and now it is a beautiful village, and a place of considerable business. It has seven retail stores and groceries, one drug and two candy shops, three preachers, two meeting houses, (and one "Jerry Church,") six lawyers, two doctors, and two justices of the peace, and the balance of the inhabitants are what I call a fair community.

The principal business places in Lock Haven, at the time of which Jerry Church writes, were these of Moorhead & Irwin, Graffius & Jefferis, and John Reed, dealers in dry goods, groceries, &c.; Alexander Sloan, stoves and tin-ware; John F. Sloan, and Adam Kemmerdiner, furniture; J. Bowers, boots and shoes; Gustave Shultz, clocks and watches; A. J. Johnson, drugs and medicines; Thomas Walton, livery stable; White & Knecht, blacksmithing. Among the lawyers were L. A. Mackey and H. T. Beardsley. J. W. Eldred, M. D., was one of the "two doctors." The "two Justices of the Peace" were Robert Irwin and John Harlan. The "Lock Haven Academy" was then in successful operation, with Rev. Hugh Pollock as principal. This institution had been endowed by the State with \$2,000. It was located on the ground now occupied by the Exchange building, corner of Main and Vesper streets. Market prices in those days averaged as follows: Flour, per bbl., \$4.00; wheat per bushel, 80 cts; corn, 50; oats, 31; rye, 50; potatoes, 37; butter, per pound, 12; eggs, per dozen, 12.

It is natural to suppose that after a man had succeeded in founding a town, he would wish to spend his days within its limits, that he might watch its growth

and share in its fortunes; but such was not the case with Jerry Church. It seemed to be the height of his ambition to lay out towns and get them fairly started and then leave them to their fate. So after having watched the progress of Lock Haven for a few years, in 1845 he again turned his face westward, where he passed the remainder of his life, occasionally however, making a brief visit to the east. The last time he was in Lock Haven was in 1865, when he was honored by the citizens with a complimentary supper. In alluding to his death, which took place Nov. 17, 1874, in Carlisle, Iowa, *The Indianola (Iowa) Tribune* gives the following sketch of the closing years of his life:

One of the earliest pioneers and one of the most remarkable men of Central Iowa, has ended a life of adventure such as it has been the fortune of few to witness.

In the year 1845 he came west to Des Moines while the Indians were yet in possession of the country, and in 1846 laid out the town of Dudley, about two miles east of Carlisle on the Des Moines river, which place he abandoned in 1851 after the great freshet of that year had made sad havoc with his embryo city. He then moved to Carlisle, which he had in the meantime laid out. Soon after, he went to Kansas, and in furtherance of his mania for laying out towns he laid out the town of Franklin near Lawrence, which however was another failure, and he spent most of the time for some years at Carlisle until a few years since he went to Nebraska, and carrying out his desire for pioneer life took a homestead. He remained in Nebraska until brought back by Dr. Hull to the home of his pioneer days, where on Sunday, November first, Uncle Jerry breathed his last, and was buried by the loving hands of those who had known him so long and so well. We have sketched thus fully the details of his adventures to show the natural bent of his life, and his nature as a pioneer.

While Uncle Jerry was never a prominent man in society, or in State or nation, yet he was one of those men whom it was a pleasure to know; one of those strong, sensible, sturdy pioneers to whom our country owes so much—one of those

who were the forerunners of a more advanced civilization, who prepared the way for the inhabitants of the West, and moulded to a great extent the course and destiny of a great and prosperous country. Dangers had no terror for him, and his whole life was spent in their very midst. He was plain and blunt in the expression of his opinions, which were always strong and well taken. He was very charitable, almost so to a fault, and no poor man or woman ever appealed for assistance in vain to his kindly heart. To the children Uncle Jerry was almost a divinity, so kindly in all his actions, so full of his narratives of adventures of frontier life in which they delight, that he was a welcome visitor at every hearthstone, and the friend and intimate of all who knew him. Enemies he had none, nor could have had, for everything in his nature was such as to make only friends. In his religious belief he was a consistent Universalist. His religious faith was firm to the end, and his sad burial rites were performed by a minister of that denomination, the fortunes of which he had followed, and the success of which he had desired so long.

After the building of the Court House, the next important event in the history of Lock Haven was the construction of the West Branch Boom, in 1849. The following interesting description of the structure is given by Thomas Yardley, Esq., the present efficient Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation :

As many persons never saw a "boom," it may, perhaps be as well to explain the meaning of the word.

Webster, who is good authority, especially when he agrees with us, defines "Boom" to be: 1st, a spar of a ship; 2d, a line of spars stretching across a river to obstruct navigation; 3d, a guide to seamen; 4th, a hollow roar; 5th, a space upon the upper deck of a ship." The definition, so far as it relates to the Boom at Lock Haven, is accurate with these exceptions: This boom has nothing to do with ships, it does not stretch across a river, it is no guide whatever to seamen, it does not obstruct navigation, and it does not roar—otherwise the description is excellent.

The West Branch Boom is a structure

for the stoppage of saw logs, in their course down the river during freshets. It is composed of great piers of timbers, piled on and weighted down with tons of stones. These piers are forty by sixty feet at the base, twenty feet under water, and taper to sixteen by twenty-five feet at the top, and are placed at intervals of one hundred and fifty feet, for about three miles along the middle of the river, and are connected by square timbers of large size, which are themselves shackled together with huge iron yokes, rings and clevises. One-half of the river is left entirely open, so as not to interfere with navigation, whilst the other half is closed by other piers and other timbers, connecting the shore with the main line already mentioned. This connection forms an enclosure into which the floating logs are sheared, and by force of the current, are packed confusedly together. Upon the subsidence of the water the jam or pack is broken by workmen, who with handspikes, cant-hooks, and pike poles, pick out the logs one by one, as boys pick out the pieces in a game of jack-straws. Each log has upon it a distinct mark, by which it is known, and by means of which all confusion is avoided in assorting and rafting.

During the early history of the Boom, many difficulties occurred between the "log men" and "timber men." The latter had been accustomed to float their rafts to market without hindrance, whenever there was a sufficient depth of water. When the men of Maine came out of the East and filled the river with saw logs, the raftmen found it impossible to steer their crafts and to keep their tempers at the same time. The upshot was that they lost the latter and declared war against the "loggers." The weapons of warfare were railroad spikes, steel points of pick axes and iron bolts, which were driven into the hearts of the logs and covered out of sight and out of suspicion. The first intimation that the mill-owners would have of these destructives, would be the gnashing of steel teeth as the saws struck the metal, and the simultaneous hail of rattling oaths from the mouths of the enraged sawyers. This state of affairs lasted for a year or two, and then a truce was declared and the belligerents became mutually engaged in the same operations of the various phases of lumbering.

The company was chartered in 1849. Its first officers were O. Richards, President; L. A. Mackey, Secretary and Treasurer. The corresponding officers at this time are I. J. Wistar and Thos. Yardley.

In alluding to the life and vigor infused into the town by the construction of the boom, H. L. Dieffenbach, Esq., said, in

an article published a few years ago:

From this period the rapid growth of Lock Haven commenced. Property doubled, trebled and quadrupled in value, and soon the fields around the town were dotted with houses, and the streets filled with an industrious, energetic and prosperous population.

CHAPTER VII.

LOCK HAVEN (CONTINUED)—THE LOCK HAVEN BRIDGE BUILT—THE VARIOUS "ADDITIONS" TO THE TOWN—LOCK HAVEN INCORPORATED AS A CITY—EXTRACTS FROM THE CHARTER—THE STREETS.

The bridge which spans the river at Lock Haven, was built in 1852; the structure is somewhat more than eight hundred feet in length and cost about \$25,000, including the toll-house. The original contractors were Kirkbride & Fleming; the latter soon withdrawing, the work was completed by the former. In 1865, an entire span on the Lockport side was swept away by the flood, involving an expense of \$7,000; since then it has been somewhat damaged several times by high water.

After the laying out of Lock Haven, by Jerry Church, additions were made to the original plot from time to time, as the demands for building sites required. In February, 1841, a tract of land containing several acres, (a portion of the Hunt farm) was divided into lots by J. and A. Hunt, and called the "Western Addition" to the borough of Lock Haven. It was of triangular shape, and bounded on the east by the original plot, on the south by Church street, on the north by the line of the Allison tract and the Susquehanna river. The residences of Hon. L. A. Mackey and J. Grafius, Esq., with the small buildings between them, now occupy all of that portion which fronted on the river. The next addition was the "North Western," made by E. Yardley, in July 1841. This addition was also a triangular plot; it was bounded on the south-east by the old Allison line, on the west by what is now Mill street, and on the north by the river. Nearly the whole

of the front on the river is now occupied by the property of Shaw, Towns & Co. Another addition was made in November, 1852, by Fearon & Mackey. The tract laid out into lots by these gentlemen, extended from Church street to the mill property now owned by D. Blanchard & Co. That portion south of the P. & E. railroad, extending from the canal to Vesper street, and the part lying on the north side of the railroad, was bounded on the east by the Church tract, and extended north nearly to Liberty street. In June, 1853, "J. W. Quiggle's Addition" was laid out. It included all that part of Lock Haven lying directly west of the "Northwestern Addition," was bounded on the east by Mill street, on the south by Jordan's alley, (between Water and Main streets), on the west by Third street and a line running in a northeasterly direction to the river, and on the north by the river. The entire water front of this addition is now occupied by the mill properties of Simpson & Martin, and Pardee, Cook & Co.

In 1856, a tract of land adjoining, the original plot on the east, was laid out in lots by Wm. Fearon, and known as the "Eastern Addition." It was a little more than a square in width and extended from the river to the railroad.

In July, 1859, an extensive addition to the territory of Lock Haven was made by the late Philip M. Price. "Price's Addition," comprises nearly all that portion of the town lying north of Belle-

fonte avenue, Clinton avenue, and Mill street. "Irwin's Addition" was made in 1859, by Robert Irwin, Esq. It includes that part of the town bounded on the north by Clinton avenue, on the east by the Western and Southern "Additions," on the south by Dudley Blanchard & Co.'s basins, on the west by a line running from the junction of Clinton avenue and the railroad to a point on Clinton street, near the residence of S. Carroll.

The next important accession to the area of the town, was "Gill's Addition," laid out in 1860, by Alfred Gill. This addition is bounded on the east by "Irwin's Addition," Blanchard & Co.'s basin, and East Park street; on the west by High street, on the north by Bellefonte avenue, and on the south by Linden street.

In 1863, Shaw, Blanchard & Co. laid out into lots, a tract of land lying between their mill property and Myrtle street, and bounded on the west by East Park street, and on the east by the Bald Eagle canal.

"Myer's Addition" was made in April, 1866, by Proctor Myers; it is bounded on the north by "Gill's Addition" and lands of J. G. Brown, on the west by lands of Mrs. McCormick, on the south by the Bald Eagle canal, and on the east by East Park street.

In March, 1868, that portion of Lock Haven lying south of the P. & E. railroad, and east of the Bald Eagle canal was laid out in lots and streets, by James Jefferis.

Ball's Addition was laid out in 1869, by S. D. Ball, Esq. It is bounded on the west by East Park street, on the north by Fern street, on the south by the canal, and on the east by lands of W. L. Hawkins.

The various "additions" just described, constitute all the accessions made to the territorial area of Lock Haven while a borough.

In February, 1863, by Legislative enact-

ment the borough of Lock Haven was divided into three wards, as follows:

All that portion of said borough lying east of the Bald Eagle Cross-cut canal, shall be called the East ward; and all that portion of said borough lying between the said Bald Eagle Cross-cut canal and Mill street, and the alley running from Main street, opposite Mill street, to the southern line of the borough, shall be called the Middle ward; and all that portion of said borough lying west of Mill street and the alley above mentioned, shall be called the West ward.

The completion of the Sunbury & Erie (now Philadelphia & Erie) railroad to Lock Haven, in 1859, was another important event in the history, not only of the town, but of Clinton county and the entire West Branch Valley. The building of this road placed Lock Haven in direct and easy communication with the principal commercial cities of the country, and at once gave the community advantages and facilities which greatly increased its growth and prosperity.

Lock Haven was incorporated as a city, by act of Assembly approved March 28th, 1870. The following extracts from said act, show its most important provisions:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That the present and future inhabitants residing within the following territorial limits, to wit: All the present territorial limits of the borough of Lock Haven and the borough of Flemington, and so much of the territory of Allison township as lies westward and northward of a line commencing at a point at low water mark on the south bank of the West Branch of the river Susquehanna, opposite the centre of the lane between lands of Thomas Fleming and F. P. Myers; thence in the line of the course of said lane southward to the Bald Eagle creek; thence westward to the nearest point in the centre of the Bald Eagle cross-cut of the Pennsylvania canal; thence westward along the centre of said canal to the bridge crossing said canal near the residence of Hugh Devling; thence southward to the nearest point on Bald Eagle creek; thence up Bald Eagle creek to the western line of Allison township, in the county of Clinton, are hereby

constituted a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of the city of Lock Haven.

SEC. 2. That the territory included within the boundaries of the city of Lock Haven, as described in the preceding section of this act; shall be divided into five wards, in the following manner, to wit: All that part of Allison township and the East and middle wards of the borough of Lock Haven lying east and southeast of a line commencing at the West Branch river, on Jay street; thence along Jay street to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad; thence east along said railroad to the Bald Eagle Cross-cut canal; thence up said canal to its intersection with East Park street, to be one ward and called the First ward. All that part of the Middle ward and the West ward of the borough of Lock Haven and Allison township lying east of a line commencing at the West Branch river, on Mill street; thence south along Mill street and alley to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad; thence along said railroad to Liberty street and East Park street to the Bald Eagle Cross-cut canal, and west to the west line of the First ward, to be one ward and to be called the Second ward. All that part of the West ward of the borough of Lock Haven and Allison township included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the West Branch river on Mill street; thence along said Mill street and alley to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad; thence along said Philadelphia and Erie railroad to its intersection with Fourth street; thence westwardly along Fourth street to Highland street; thence northwardly along Highland Street to Sugar run, down Sugar run to river, and down the river to the place of beginning, to be one ward and to be called the Third ward. All that part of the West ward of the borough of Lock Haven and Allison township lying west of the west line of the Second ward aforesaid, and south of the south line of the Third ward aforesaid, and east of a line running in a southwestwardly direction from the intersection of Fourth street with Hampton street, through Hampton street to the Bald Eagle Cross-cut canal, to be one ward and to be called the Fourth ward. All that part of Allison township and the borough of Flemington lying west and north of the west and north lines of the First, Second,

Third and Fourth wards aforesaid shall be one ward and called the Fifth ward.

SEC. 4. That the said city shall have a common council, consisting of three members for each ward, who shall be elected as is hereinafter provided, and who shall be inhabitants of the ward from which they shall be elected, and qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this commonwealth.

SEC. 8. That the power of the said corporation of the said city shall be vested in the said council, or a quorum thereof, who shall, in council assembled, have full power and authority to make, ordain, constitute and establish all such by-laws, ordinances, resolutions and regulations as they may deem necessary to preserve the peace and promote the good order, government and welfare of the said city, and the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants thereof, and the same to alter, amend, repeal or revoke: *Provided*, That the same shall not be contrary or repugnant to the laws and constitution of this commonwealth or of the United States; and the same to enforce, put in use and execution, by the Mayor or Aldermen of the said city, or by the police constables, watchmen or other proper officers, whom the said council shall have power to appoint; said council shall have, hold, possess and enjoy all the powers now vested in the town council of the borough of Lock Haven, which powers are hereby transferred to and vested in the said council in addition to the powers conferred upon them by this act, except so far as the same may be altered or supplied by this act.

SEC. 10. That the council of said city shall have power, by ordinance or resolution, to determine the width of the side or footwalks of the streets, lanes or alleys within the limits of said city, and to require and direct the paving, laying boardwalks and curbing thereof, and the paving of gutters, by the owner or owners of lots fronting thereon; and on the failure or neglect of any person or persons owning lots as aforesaid to pave or lay boardwalks and curb the side or footwalks, or pave the gutters in front of his, her or their lot or lots, agreeably to the requisitions of such ordinance or resolution, the street commissioner of the said city shall cause the same to be paved or laid with boardwalk and curbed at the expense of the said city; and the owner or

owners of the said lot or lots shall be liable to repay the expenses thereof to the said city, with a penalty of ten per cent. added to the amount thereof; and it shall be lawful for the said council to file their lien for the same in the court of common pleas of Clinton county, which lien, when so filed, shall have priority to any mortgage, judgment, recognizance or liability to which the said lot or lots may become liable, after such paving or laying board-walks and curbing has been done by the said city, and the amount secured thereby may be recovered by *seire facias* as debts are recoverable under the mechanics' lien law of this State, in the corporate name of the said city: *Provided*, That such lien shall be filed within four months after such expense is incurred by the said city and shall recite the name of the owner, or reputed owner, of such lot or lots.

SEC. 11. The doors of the hall of the said council shall be open at all times when the said council is in session, for the admission of all orderly and peaceable persons who shall be desirous of being present at the discussions of any by-laws, regulations, ordinances or resolutions for the welfare and good government of said city; and that all voting in the said council, by the members thereof, upon any by-laws, regulations, ordinance or resolution, or upon the election or removal of any officer, shall be *ricu voce*.

SEC. 12. That freemen of the city of Lock Haven, qualified to vote for members of the council of said city, shall meet in their several wards on the second Tuesday of October, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, and elect, by ballot, one person, qualified to serve as a member of the Senate of this commonwealth, and who shall have been an inhabitant of said city for at least three years next preceding his election, to be mayor of the said city for the term of two years, commencing on the first Monday of the month next following such election; such election of mayor shall be holden at the same time and places, by the same officers, and in the same manner as is herein provided for holding the election of members of council of the said city; the candidate having the highest number of votes polled shall be elected as such mayor.

SEC. 21. That the aldermen of the said city shall have and exercise within their respective wards the same jurisdiction in

all civil actions, cases, matters and proceedings as justices of the peace of this commonwealth have and exercise severally, or two or more of them jointly, within their several districts and counties; and the said aldermen shall proceed therein in like manner and with the like powers and authorities, and under and subject to the like rules, regulations and restrictions, and with the like means, process and writs of execution as justices of the peace now may or hereafter can have under the laws of this commonwealth, with the like right of appeal by the party or parties aggrieved, from any judgment, order or decree of any such alderman or aldermen to the court of common pleas of the county of Clinton.

SEC. 24. That the council, in meeting assembled, shall have power, at their first meeting in January after they shall have been elected and qualified, and yearly thereafter, to elect, *vita voce*, one solicitor of the said corporation, one engineer or city surveyor, one street commissioner, one or more city police constables, and such other officers as they shall deem necessary for the proper execution of the by-laws and ordinances and the carrying of the police regulations of the said city into effect, and shall have power by by-laws or ordinances to fix the compensation of all of said officers, and to prescribe their duties, and by resolution of the said council, at their will and pleasure, to dismiss or remove all of them.

SEC. 40. That the mayor of the said city shall appoint some person to attend his office and act as police constable throughout the bounds of the city, who shall be styled and known as the chief police constable of the said city, and be authorized to arrest all vagrants and disorderly persons and bring them before the mayor of said city, or, in his absence or inability to act, from sickness or any other cause, he shall in that case take the offenders before any of the aldermen of the said city, to be dealt with according to law, and to execute and serve all process issued by the mayor or aldermen of the said city; and on all extraordinary occasions, when imperious necessity requires, the said mayor shall be authorized to appoint so many police officers as the emergency of the case may require, whose fees for services shall be the same as constables; and in case of disobedience or neglect of duty, or when the said emer-

gency has passed or ceased to exist, the mayor shall have power and he is hereby authorized to dismiss such special police officer, or any of them.

Lock Haven is not regularly laid out; that is, the streets do not, as a general thing, intersect or cross each other at right angles. Had the original plan of Jerry Church been carried out by those who made subsequent additions to the town, some of its streets would now present a very different appearance; but for several reasons it was difficult to preserve the regularity that characterized the laying out of the original plot. One of the causes which prevented uniformity in the streets and lots, was the existence of Clinton avenue, which crossed the "bottom" or "flat" diagonally, and was built upon before it was included within the town limits. The location of the P. & E. railroad also determined the direction and length of many of the streets, and governed, to a certain extent, the formation of lots; and many of the streets being laid out in conformity to the surface of the land, necessitated a deviation from a regular plan. Then, again, the irregular shape of some of the "additions" themselves, caused a corresponding irregularity in the lots, streets and alleys, when they were laid out. As a result there are at present very few streets in the city of exactly the same length, and very few, comparatively, running in precisely the same direction.

There are in all, sixty different streets in the city, having an aggregate length of over twenty-five miles; and more than fifty alleys. At one time the most important, and in fact the only business street in Lock Haven, was Water. This street is really the original public highway running through the West Branch Valley along the course of the river. Where it enters the city limits, and for some distance below, it runs close to the river bank, continuing thus as far as the

bridge, above which point, owing to a curve in the river, there is considerable space between it and the street. Water street runs in a straight line to a short distance above Mill street, where it makes a slight turn toward the river, then continuing straight for several squares, it strikes the river, along the bank of which it runs for a short distance, extending across the P. & E. railroad, and along Lusk's Run into Bald Eagle township. The length of Water street from the eastern limit of the city to its junction with the railroad, is about one mile and a half; from its east end to the river bridge it has no buildings on the north side. As has been stated, it was at one time the principal street of the town; but gradually its business has been transferred to Main street, till now scarcely a mercantile establishment remains. Most of the rooms made vacant by the removal of business are now occupied as lawyers' offices.

There are three churches on Water street. The First German Lutheran, located below the canal; Great Island Presbyterian, just above Mill street, and the Catholic, corner of Water and Third. They are all built of brick. The Presbyterian is an elegant structure, unsurpassed in architectural design and finish by any church edifice in the city.

A Catholic Seminary is now nearly completed on the lot adjoining the church of that denomination.

The Clinton county Court House, one of the finest in Central Pennsylvania, is also located on this street, on the corner formed by the intersection of Jay.

In addition to the other public and private buildings and institutions of Water street, it has also two banking houses, the Lock Haven National, and that of Moore, Simpson & Co., and two large hotels, the Fallon House and the Montour House.

The sidewalks of this street are paved

with either stone, brick, concrete or fire-brick, and are generally in good condition.

Water street is, and probably will continue to be, a popular street for private residences. Many of those located upon it are very fine; some almost palatial. Among the most attractive in appearance are those of H. T. Beardsley, S. D. Ball, J. Grafius, Hon. L. A. Mackey, A. C. Hopkins, C. S. McCormick, Hon. C. A. Mayer, A. H. Best, R. W. McCormick, C. G. Furst, W. A. Simpson, R. R. Bridgens, Allison Crawford, John S. Furst, W. W. Rankin, and G. S. Good. Most of these residences have connected with them spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds, which, with the shade trees along their fronts, add much to the general attractiveness of the street.

The next street running parallel with Water, is Main. This street is of nearly the same length as the former, which it intersects a short distance east of the railroad crossing. It has an angle just above its junction with Clinton avenue, corresponding with the one in Water street. It is now the principal business street of Lock Haven, and many of its stores compare favorably with those of much larger cities. The leading business houses on the street are those of J. J. Everett & Co., Bittner, Lander & Co., G. B. Perkins, and J. F. Lindig, dry goods; Julius Newman, Jacob Newman, Sondheimer & Co., and Hyman Brothers, dress goods and notions; J. W. Bridgens, F. J. Troxell, Simon Scott & Sons, and J. G. Harris, dry goods and groceries; R. S. Barker, Simon Bros., and L. Gensler, clothing; G. S. Rowbotham, clothing and notions; Melick & Schuyler, Mrs. A. Simon & Sons, and Jacob Brown & Co., groceries, (wholesale and retail); J. W. Wallace & Co., McLees & Pattison, and Dr. A. Prieson, drugs; Boggis Brothers, John Candor & Co., hardware; T. P. Ryn-

der, musical instruments; Johnson & Ten Eyck, furniture; Baker & Strayer, A. Sloan & Son, stoves and tin-ware; Sanderson Bros., flour and feed; Jacob Ulp and F. W. Satterlee, books and stationery; James K. Orr, liquors, (wholesale); H. F. Harb, jeweler. Besides these, there are many other places of business of various kinds, making in all about eighty. All of these, with the exception of two or three, are between the canal and the junction of Main street and Clinton avenue. The offices of *The Clinton Democrat*, J. C. C. Whaley proprietor, *The Clinton Republican*, J. B. G. Kinsloe proprietor, and *The Enterprise*, Byxbe & Maynard proprietors, are all located on Main street, within the limits mentioned.

As is the case with Water street, the better class of residences on Main, are mostly near the upper or west end of the street; however there are some fine dwellings below the canal. Among them are those of W. C. Kress, S. H. Thomas, Charles Lambert, and Mrs. Brady. Above the canal are the principal residences. They are those of Simon Scott, Phaon Jarrett, T. C. Kintzing, G. Kintzing, Dudley Blanchard, W. W. Barrows, Sam'l. Christ, Dr. A. Prieson, Louis Scott, Henry McCormick, H. T. Harvey, N. Fredericks, Philip Kryder, and S. Q. Mingle. There are four churches on Main street: St. Paul's (Episcopal), between Grove and Vesper streets; the Second Presbyterian and church of the Evangelical Association, between Clinton ave. and First street; and Trinity (Methodist), between Second and Third streets. The Episcopal church is built of stone, and is a fine edifice; the other three are of brick. The Methodist is the largest and most expensive church in the city.

The only hotel on Main street is the Irvin House, located at the intersection of Jay.

The next street in order is Church, so

named in honor of the founder of the town. This street continues in a straight line from its beginning at the east end of the city, to Clinton avenue; where, in conformity to the course of the other streets just described, it bends to the north, then runs direct to its terminus at the railroad. The principal residences on this street are those of Charles Scheid, (below the canal) P. B. Melick, W. H. Brown, Alexander Sloan, Mrs. Hess, Proctor Myers, Wm. B. Carskadden, Wm. Fearon, R. G. Cook, Henry Hipple, J. H. Ricker, Geo. Strayer, S. H. Fredericks, H. A. VanDyke, Geo. W. Hipple, A. N. Raub, Brawn & Clough, and Thomas Blackburn.

There are but few business houses upon this street; the most important being the City Market House, (Church and Grove), the groceries of Oplyke & Glenn and C. Dorencamper.

A fine building to be used for stores has just been erected on the north-west corner of Church and Grove streets, by Geo. Strayer; also one on the north-east corner of the same streets, by Melick & Conklin. The public buildings are: the colored school building, near the east end of the street; the First ward school building, formerly the Court House, (corner of Church and Henderson); the Clinton county jail, (between Henderson and Jay); the Christian Chapel (Disciple), and the Baptist church, (both between Grove and Vesper); the English Lutheran church, (corner of Church and First); the Third ward school building, (corner of Church and Fourth). The hotels on the street are the Girard House and the Farmers' Hotel.

Bald Eagle street, (name derived from Bald Eagle Creek), is the next running parallel with Church, and is straight from its eastern end to the P. & E. railroad, where it bears to the south, crossing the track and continuing to High

street, having a length of over one mile. The finest residences on this street are owned by Rev. A. Linsz, Robert Martin, Henry Sperring, and Robert Easton. The hotels on Bald Eagle street are the City, the Eagle, the Franklin, the Union, and the National.

The next street is Clinton, running from the east end of the city to Liberty street, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, where it makes a turn to the south and runs to Jones street, most of it below Liberty being occupied by the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. There are quite a number of residences on each side of this street; a hotel, the Great Island House, and a very elegant and commodious passenger depot.

Walnut street comes next. At present it does not extend as far east as the other streets mentioned, but its western terminus is the same, (Liberty st.) The only noteworthy residences on Walnut street are those of Nehemiah Shaw and P. S. Merrill. The extensive foundry and machine shop of Ricker, Fredericks & Co., and the saw mill of D. Blanchard & Co., are on this street.

James is a recently laid out street running parallel with Walnut below the canal.

The streets just described are the principal ones running parallel with the river. Beginning at the lower or east end of the city, the first street is Sherman, and the next Grant. These streets have been but partially opened, and are not yet built upon.

The next is Hanna, called after the family of that name. It extends from Water street to a square and a half beyond the railroad. The other streets running the same direction, are in order as follows:

Washington street extends from Water street to the railroad, where it is obstructed by the passenger depot; but continues from the south side of the railroad

to the public highway across the Bald Eagle Creek.

Henderson, from Water to Walnut; upon this street there has recently been erected by Messrs. Brown, Blackburn & Curtin, an elegant row of brick stores.

Jay, from the river bridge, with which it connects, to Walnut.

Grove, from the river to half a square south of Walnut.

Vesper, from the lumber yard of Shaw, Towns & Co., just north of Water, to Walnut.

Mill, from the river to Main, after crossing which, it narrows to the width of an alley and continues to the railroad.

Liberty, from Church to Walnut, where it intersects East Park. The German Catholic church is on this street.

Corning, from church to the railroad.

Clinton Avenue—This street was open long before Lock Haven was laid out; it originally being the general thoroughfare leading from the West Branch up the Bald Eagle Valley to Bellefonte. Although it extends in a continuous line for more than a mile, it bears the name of Clinton Avenue only from its junction with Main street to the P. & E. railroad, west of which it is called Bellefonte Avenue. This is an important business street, and has upon it some extensive mercantile establishments. Among the most prominent are those of J. Harder & Son, gunsmiths, and dealers in guns, cutlery, &c. Frederick Fickenschier, stoves and tinware; S. B. Darrah, flour and feed; G. S. Good, groceries; Ellis Sheffer, bakery; L. Mosher, wines & liquors, (wholesale); McKinney's market; Heizmann & Furl, furniture; Moore Bros. and J. S. Evarts, groceries; and Dr. B. S. Derby, drugs.

The next street west of Clinton avenue is First. It extends from Main to its intersection with the avenue at the railroad.

Second, from the alley between Water and Main, to the railroad.

Third, from Water to the railroad.

Fourth, from Water street to the railroad, where it is obstructed by the Pennsylvania railroad company's freight house, and continues west to Fairview; thence to Irwin street.

Fifth, from Water to the railroad.

Sixth, from Main to Highland Cemetery.

The streets mentioned constitute all those lying between the river and the P. & E. railroad. The others are as follows: Bellefonte avenue extends from the railroad in a direct line to its intersection with High street, in the Fifth ward, a distance of about one mile. There are several business places upon this street; among them the grocery stores of Geo. Beck and Moore Brothers. It has several fine residences; those owned by Simon & Sons, Moore Bros., Mr. Prindible, J. N. Welliver and J. W. Quiggle, are the most valuable.

East Park street extends from the junction of Bellefonte avenue with the railroad, to the intersection of Walnut and Liberty, where it has an angle; then runs almost due south to the Bald Eagle canal, a distance of about three-fourths of a mile. The north end of this street is considerably built upon; and also for a few squares south of Blanchard & Co.'s basin, then again at the south end.

The next street running parallel with the last mentioned is West Park. It extends from Bellefonte avenue to Blanchard & Co.'s basin. Among its finest residences are those of H. O. Chapman, Mrs. Reeser, and O. T. Noble.

Commerce street is the next in order; it extends from Bellefonte avenue to Clinton street.

Jones street extends from Fourth to the canal, and has a length of over three-fourths of a mile. Although it is a new

street, having been opened but a few years, it is quite extensively built upon. It has one grocery store, that of M. H. McInerney, a fine church, Emanuel's, (German Lutheran), and some fine residences, of which James Colberth's and Thomas McInerney's are among the best.

The next street west of Jones is Fairview, so called because of the beautiful view which may be had from it, lying as it does nearly the entire length, several feet above the level of the valley and the main part of the city. It extends from the Bald Eagle canal in almost a direct line to Water street, where it takes the name of Susquehanna avenue, owing to the fact that from that point it runs parallel with the Susquehanna river to its terminus at Sugar Run. The distance from the canal to the "Run," is somewhat more than two miles. This is also a comparatively new street; but has already been considerably improved and built upon. Several very fine residences have been erected. Those deserving especial notice, are owned by Dr. J. H. Barton, S. R. Peale, Mrs. R. W. Petriken, O. D. Satterlee, Geo. Armstrong, Jacob Brown, heirs of G. G. Irwin, J. G. Brown, George Emery, H. J. Berger, John S. Mason, and John C. Brown.

The next street west of Fairview is High. It is laid out from Bellefonte avenue to the canal, but not yet open its entire length. It has ten or twelve dwellings upon it.

Summit is the next street. It extends from the canal to lands of J. G. Brown. It has recently had several houses built upon it.

Pearl is the name of the next street; it also extends from the canal to lands of J. G. Brown.

Beginning at the canal, the first street that crosses those just described is Shamrock; it extends from Jones to High. The others are as follows:

Peach extends from Jones to a short

distance west of Pearl, where it connects with Wood's avenue.

Linden, from Fairview to lands of Mrs. McCorinick.

The next is Walnut. When this street was laid out and named, it was the design to have it connect with the Walnut street before described; but the subsequent construction of the basin of Shaw & Co. has rendered the carrying out of that plan impossible, at least while the basin exists.

Maple, from Jones to High.

Bald Eagle, previously described.

Spring street, as laid out, extends from the west side of Bellefonte avenue, below Jones, along the margin of what is known as the "swamp," to the grounds of S. R. Peale, though it has been only partially opened.

Highland lies next to Fairview on the west side. It is intended to run from Bellefonte avenue along the east line of Highland Cemetery; but as yet is only open part of the distance.

The other streets on the west side of those last described, and running parallel with them are: Summit, Hampton, Barton and Irwin. They are all laid out from Bellefonte avenue to Fourth street.

The first street running parallel with Bellefonte avenue, on the west side, is called Third, though it is in no way whatever connected with the original Third street, which lies on the north side of the railroad. It runs from Highland to Irwin.

The next is Centre, and runs from Fairview to Irwin.

The next is Fourth, which has already been described.

Glen street begins at Fairview and runs along the glen between Highland Cemetery and the Normal School grounds.

Ivy street begins at the public highway on Lusk's Run, forms the northern

boundary of the Normal School grounds, and connects with Glen street.

St. Mary's street crosses Susquehanna Avenue about one third of a mile north of Lusk's Run. Upon this street two squares west of the avenue the Catholic Cemetery is located.

Jessamine street is just south of D. Blanchard & Co's. basin, and extends from East Park street south about two squares.

Myrtle runs parallel with Jessamine, and extends from Jones to the Bald Eagle canal.

Elm runs parallel with East Park, and extends from Myrtle to Jessamine.

Fern street runs from East Park to the basin which formerly belonged to Young & Worth.

Mt. Vernon street is parallel with Fern on the south side, and beginning at East Park, extends about two squares south.

During 1874, a tract of land, formerly a part of the Gill property, and lying between East Park and Jones streets, south of Blanchard & Co's. basin, was laid out into streets and alleys, by H. T. Beardsley, Esq., agent for G. M. Bartholomew. The streets now open on this tract are:

Prospect, which extends from East Park street along the south side of "the basin" for a distance of about two squares; then making a slight turn to the south continues to Jones street.

West Park, running parallel with East Park, extends from Prospect to Myrtle.

Logan runs from Prospect to Clinton, between the "basin" and Jones street.

All the streets included within the territorial limits of the original borough of Lock Haven have now been described.

By the act of incorporation, the borough of Flemington became the Fifth ward of the city of Lock Haven, with

which it is therefore identified in history and interests.

The streets of the Fifth ward are as follows:

High street is, strictly speaking, a continuation of Bellefonte Avenue. It runs through the centre of the original borough plot, and is the principal street, most of the business places being located upon it; also the public buildings and a church (Methodist). The principal business establishments are as follows: W. H. Benner, Furst, Long & Co., and Jesse Laubach, dry goods, groceries, &c., C. H. Waitz & Co., drugs and medicines, Slenker & Leitzel, stoves and tinware. The Flemington Hotel is on the corner of this street and Canal.

There are three streets running parallel with High, one on the west and two on the east side, but their names are not given on the late map of the city.

The streets running at right angles with High are first, beginning at the south end of the ward:

Canal, which has a length of several squares. It has some very fine dwellings upon it, the most attractive being those of Hugh Devling, J. B. Furst, Furst & Long, J. H. Long, Boyd C. Packer, &c.

The next street running the same direction as the last is Huston; the next is Bressler, and the next Sturdevant. The last three are all about four squares in length.

Woods Avenue extends, parallel with the canal, from Huston street to Peach, in the Fourth ward. A portion of this street (at the west end) was opened many years ago, but recently extended to its present length. It is now the principal thoroughfare over which the farmers and others from the "valleys" enter Lock Haven.

CHAPTER VIII.

LOCK HAVEN (CONTINUED)—NATURAL AND ACQUIRED ADVANTAGES—SAW MILLS, AND OTHER MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—IMPORTANT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CORPORATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS—SECRET SOCIETIES, &c.

The geographical location of the city of Lock Haven is such as to render it especially favorable as a commercial centre. Occupying a position as it does, in the interior of a great Commonwealth, accessible from all points of the compass, it certainly has advantages which can not well be over-estimated. Abundance of wood, coal, iron ore, fire clay, potter's clay, limestone, &c., within easy reach; and situated at the confluence of two beautiful streams, where it commands the outlet of several productive valleys, Lock Haven is destined to become an important inland city. Nature has done her part, and it now only remains for man to do his; to reach out and grasp the means at his disposal, in order to insure a prosperous and brilliant future for the young city of the West Branch.

Though the region of country surrounding Lock Haven is highly favored by nature, man has not been altogether unmindful of his right to employ his skill and energy in appropriating her favors to his own use. The forest trees he has manufactured into lumber. The streams themselves he has converted into public highways. The minerals and metals with which the region abounds, he has made to serve important purposes. The very rocks and stones he has utilized in making streets, and building the foundations for various structures; he has bridged the streams, constructed canals, and built railroads; he has opened public thoroughfares, leading in every direction; he has

cleared and cultivated the soil. In fact, he has changed the "howling wilderness" into a most desirable and attractive dwelling place.

Of all the acquired advantages with which Lock Haven is now favored, there are none of so great importance as that gained by the construction of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. By this great line the following connections are made: At Erie, with the Lake Shore road for all points in the west; at Corry, with the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley railroad; at Irvinton, with the Warren & Franklin railroad, and Atlantic & Great Western railroad; at Emporium, with the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia railroad; at Driftwood, with the Bennett's branch railroad; at Williamsport, with the Northern Central and Reading railroads; at Milton, with the Catawissa railway; at Lewisburg Junction, with the Lewisburg & Spruce Creek railroad; at Northumberland, with the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad; at Sunbury, with the Northern Central, for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and with the Danville, Hazelton, & Wilkesbarre railroad for all points on the Lehigh.

The B. E. Valley R. R. extends from Lock Haven to Tyrone, a distance of 55 miles, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central railroad for all points South, East, and West. Thus it is seen that Lock Haven has superior facilities for communicating with the "outer world."

As has been intimated, Lock Haven has natural and acquired advantages sufficient to warrant the prediction that it will eventually become an important manufacturing city. Already it has made considerable advancement toward the attainment of that most desirable end. Of the various industrial establishments now in successful operation, those for the manufacture and working of lumber are among the most important. In fact, the growth and prosperity of the town has depended, and still depends, more upon its lumber interests, than upon any other branch of business.

It is estimated that the saw mills in the vicinity of Lock Haven, have an aggregate cutting capacity of 100,000,000 feet per year.

As Lock Haven is the centre of the lumbering interests of Clinton county, a large proportion of the mills are located in its vicinity. The following are all within the city limits:

The mill owned by Pardee, Cook & Co., is located on the river bank a few squares above the bridge, was established in 1852, by Wing & Getchell, who, it is said, were the first to run logs down the West Branch. After passing through the hands of several owners, O. D. Satterlee took possession in 1855. The property was purchased by the present owners in 1874. Capacity of the mill, 8,000,000 feet per year.

D. Blanchard & Co.'s mill is located on Walnut street, about two squares west of the canal. It was established in 1856, by Blanchard, Craig & Co., but in 1865, the firm became Shaw, Blanchard & Co. In 1875 the firm name was changed to D. Blanchard & Co. The sawing capacity of this mill is 12,000,000 feet per year.

The mill of Towns, Shaw & Co., is located on the river bank above the bridge. It was built in 1852, by O. Richards, and after changing hands several times passed

to the ownership of the present proprietors in 1864. Capacity over 10,000,000.

Simpson & Martin's mill, located on the river bank, above the bridge, was built in 1853 by Bailey & Thorn, and after changing hands several times became the property of W. A. Simpson in 1861. In 1867, Warren Martin was taken in as partner. Capacity of mill, 10,000,000.

Thomas & Mason erected a fine mill in 1870, on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, west of Fairview street. In 1873 it was burned to the ground; but in a short time its place was occupied by another, which is in many respects superior to the first. Its capacity is 12,000,000 feet per year.

Brown, Blackburn & Curtin, have a timber mill located between the B. E. V. R. R., and the B. E. canal, about one fourth of a mile west of the P. & E. railroad. This mill was erected in 1866, by John C. Brown & Co. In 1869 the firm became as at present. Capacity, 5,000,000.

P. H. White has a mill on the B. E. V. railroad, near foot of Jones street. It was built in 1868, by John L. Cranston, and passed into the hands of the present owner in 1869. Capacity about 3,000,000.

Fredericks, Long & Co.'s mill is located in the Fifth ward (Flemington) on the Bald Eagle Creek, was built in 1868. Capacity 6,000,000.

The mill of Mann, Scott & Co., is also located in the Fifth ward on the Bald Eagle Creek. It has a capacity of 6,000,000 feet per season.

There are several extensive planing mills in Lock Haven.

That of Hipple & Wilson, is located on Bellefonte avenue, near the P. & E. railroad. It was established in 1862 by White, Hipple & Co. The firm changed to Hipple, Wilson & Hipple, in 1866; to Hipple & Wilson in 1874. Capacity of planer, 30,000 feet per day.

The planing mill of Gossler & Co., is located on Corning street, near Clinton avenue. It was erected in 1869. Capacity of planer, 30,000 per day.

Furst's, Ricker & Co. The establishment of this firm is located on the Bald Eagle canal at the foot of Fairview street. It was erected in 1872, by Barry & Fogle. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1874, and rebuilt by the present proprietors.

The planing mill of Brawn & Clough, is located on the B. E. canal, and P. & E. railroad, on the site of the mill of Byers & Co., destroyed by fire. The present building was erected in 1874. It is a substantial structure.

The other important manufacturing establishments of the city are as follows:

The Lock Haven Iron works, Ricker, Fredericks & Co., proprietors, are located on Walnut street, near the Philadelphia & Erie railroad and the Bald Eagle canal. They were erected in 1854, by a firm consisting of G. C. Harvey, A. H. Best, Wm. Fearon, and L. A. Mackey. Since that time several changes have taken place in the proprietorship. In 1868, J. H. Ricker became a member of the firm. In 1869, S. H. Fredericks purchased an interest, and in 1871 Charles Kreamer purchased the interest of G. C. Harvey. Since that time the name of the firm has been as at present. In June 1869, the entire establishment was destroyed by fire, when the present buildings were constructed with as little delay as possible. The machine shop is built of brick, 50 by 115 feet, one story high, and contains some of the heaviest and most perfect machinery in Central Pennsylvania, among which are a 50 inch planer, capable of planing a piece of iron 50 inches high and 50 inches wide. It is 20 feet long, and weighs 30,800 pounds; a screw-cutting lathe weighing 24,600 pounds; a boring machine which weighs 36,000 pounds. There is also other machinery of heavy weight and

great power, besides many lathes, planes, drills, bolt-cutting machines, &c., from the larger sizes down to very small dimensions. The room is also supplied with a powerful crane on which one man can lift five tons with ease. All the machinery is driven by a seventy horse power engine.

The foundry is 50 by 65 feet, one story high. It is furnished with a cupola having a capacity to melt down five tons of iron. The brass foundry adjoining it contains two crucibles of sufficient size to melt and pour 500 pounds of molten brass at one operation.

The blacksmith shop is a substantial brick building, 40 by 50, and contains four fires; a fan of 30 inches diameter furnishes the blast, and the shop has every appliance for the forging of heavy bars, &c.

The pattern shop is also of brick, 40 by 50 feet, and furnished with the necessary machinery of the latest invention. Connected with it is a fire-proof building for the storage of patterns, of which there are now on hand not less than \$25,000 worth.

In the rear of, and connected with the works of Ricker, Fredericks & Co., is the Boiler Shop of Messrs. Fisher & Allison. The building was erected in 1871. It is 45 by 81 feet in length and one story high.

The Eagle Iron Works, Knights, Ager & Co., is located on the P. & E. railroad and Liberty street. It was established in 1869. The building consists of a machine shop, smithery, and foundry. The establishment is supplied with first-class machinery, and turns out a large amount of work, consisting of steam engines, mill gearings and fittings, saw gummerns, &c.

The Foundry and Agricultural Implement Manufactory of O. A. Harvey & Bro., is located between Woods avenue and the B. E. canal, in the Fifth ward.

These works were established many years ago by Woods & Wright, and taken possession of by O. A. Harvey, in 1871. The firm manufacture various kinds of agricultural implements, and all kinds of foundry ware.

The machine shop of Harvey, Easton & Co., is connected with the saw mill of Thomas & Mason. This establishment is furnished with facilities for manufacturing various kinds of machinery, but gives especial attention to the manufacture of Hale's patent gang lath mills.

Lock Haven has two extensive tanneries. That of Kistler & Sons is located on the P. & E. railroad, just west of Fourth street. It was established in 1871. Its capacity is 15,000 hides per year.

Myers, Herring & Co.'s tannery, is located on the canal between Main and Church streets. It was established in 1853. It has a capacity of 250 sides per week.

The Lock Haven Boot and Shoe Factory is located on the corner of Main and Vesper streets. It is operated by a company which was incorporated in 1871, with a capital stock of \$50,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$100,000. The building occupied by the factory, is substantially constructed—one of the strongest in the city. The first floor is rented for stores, offices, &c. The establishment is supplied with the latest improved machinery, and is capable of producing 800 pairs of boots or shoes per week.

There are in all more than two hundred business and manufacturing establishments within the limits of Lock Haven, besides various incorporated enterprises and institutions. Of the latter class, the Lock Haven Gas Works might be mentioned as among the most important. They are located on Church street, near the canal, and operated by a stock company composed of prominent citizens.

The present officers of the company are: President, Samuel Christ; Secretary and Treasurer, T. C. Kintzing. The company have laid in all about three miles of pipes. Gas is supplied to about 250 consumers, besides 45 street lamps.

Lock Haven is supplied with water from works constructed and owned by the city. The water is obtained in the gap of the Bald Eagle mountain, about one and a half miles south of the city, where there have been constructed two extensive reservoirs, which have a capacity of 20,250,000 gallons. The stream from which the water is taken, is fed by never-failing mountain springs. The water is conveyed to the city through a 10 inch patent, wrought iron and cement pipe, which is laid in the ground below freezing point, and passes under the bed of Bald Eagle Creek. The other pipes (of the same material) are 8, 6, 4 and 3 inches clear in diameter. The larger reservoir, which is located a few rods above the other, has an average depth of 15 feet over four acres of ground. The elevation of the reservoir above the city, is about 175 feet. This gives a force sufficient to throw a stream from the plugs over the highest buildings. There are now laid in all twelve miles of pipe. There are over six hundred water takers and 50 fire plugs. The cost of the works were not less than \$120,000, and the annual receipts are over \$5,000.

Lock Haven has two market buildings, one owned by the Lock Haven Hall and Market Company, located on the corner of Church and Grove streets. This company was incorporated in 1868, with a capital of \$30,000. The present officers are: Simon Scott, President; Jacob Brown, Treasurer; and Frank Hays, Secretary. The building owned by this company is a fine and expensive structure. It has a front of 50 feet on Church street, and extends back along Grove to the

alley, and is substantially built of brick, and is certainly a credit to the city, and to the enterprising gentlemen who caused its construction. It has fifty stalls, and is capable of accommodating a large number of produce dealers.

McKinney's Market is located on Clinton avenue, just below the railroad. It is a private institution, owned by A. C. McKinney. It was built in 1872. It is fitted up in good style for the accommodation of both buyers and sellers.

There are now two public halls in Lock Haven. The Opera House, on the corner of Main and Grove street, owned by Farnsworth & Mussina, is a creditable building. The first floor is devoted to stores, &c. The auditorium, which is 50 by 100 feet and 35 feet high, occupies the second and third stories, and is capable of seating over 1200 persons.

Great Island Hall is on the corner of Main and Vesper streets. The building, in which it occupies the second floor, is owned by the order of Odd Fellows. Before the Opera House was built this was the popular place for public entertainments, but since that time it has been used very little for theatrical performances.

The following are the banking institutions of the city:

Lock Haven National Bank, located on the corner of Water and Grove streets, L. A. Mackey, President, and L. Mussina, cashier. It was incorporated as a State bank, in 1855, and became a National bank in 1865. Its capital stock is \$120,000. Surplus, \$35,000. About \$200,000 in dividends have been paid to stockholders since its organization.

The First National Bank is located in the Exchange building, on Vesper street. It was organized in 1864, with a capital stock of \$100,000. About \$75,000 in dividends have been paid since the bank was

established. T. C. Kintzing is President, and G. Kintzing, Cashier.

Moore, Simpson & Co.'s bank is located on Water street, opposite the Fallon House. This is a private institution, and was established in 1867. It has a capital of \$120,000. W. H. Moore is President, and E. C. McClure Cashier.

The principal hotels of Lock Haven are the Fallon House, Irvin House, the Montour House, and the Girard House.

The Fallon is located on Water street, above Grove. It is the largest hotel in the city, having a front 100 ft on Water street, and extending back 160 feet, and is four stories high. It was erected in 1855 by a stock company, and after passing through various hands, was purchased in 1874, by Mayor J. W. Smith. This house is fitted up in first-class style, and has accommodations for 400 guests. A fine view of the river and surrounding country may be had from the upper stories. The house is now under the superintendency of J. Schuyler, Jr.

The Irvin House, located on the corner of Main and Jay streets, was originally built in 1833, but has since undergone several changes in appearance and proprietorship. It was purchased in 1872 by the present proprietor, S. W. Caldwell. It has accommodations for over two hundred guests. It is in every respect a good hotel.

The Montour House, on the corner of Water and Jay, was originally built in 1834, by Frank Smith, was burnt in 1855, and rebuilt by Proctor Myers. It has been partially consumed by fire twice since. It has accommodations for 200 guests, is pleasantly situated, where a fine view of the river may be had. Its proximity to the Court House makes it a desirable place for people who are attend-

ing court to stop. The present proprietors are Houseal & Krom.

The Girard House is located on the corner of Church and Grove streets. It was built in 1863, by Jacob Smith. The present proprietor is J. W. Morgan. It has accommodations for 100 guests.

Lock Haven is probably as well supplied with societies and associations as any other place of its size in the State. The names and time and place of meeting of them are as follows:

The Lock Haven Library Company was chartered May 31, 1866, and fully organized in July 1868, with the following officers: President, Rev. G. W. Shinn; Secretary, F. D. Squire; Librarian, Dr. J. H. Barton; Treasurer, John C. Zellers. The organization owes its origin to that public benefactor, Philip M. Price, Esq., who provided in his will for the maintenance of a public library and reading room. The object of this society is to provide choice reading at a trifling expense for all who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. Shareholders pay an annual assessment of two dollars, which entitles them to the use of the rooms; others, by paying seventy-five cents quarterly, have the privilege of the library. There are now over 1,000 volumes of standard works in the library. Connected with the room in which the books are kept, is a reading room supplied with the leading periodicals of the day. This room is open to the public every day (except Sunday) from 7 o'clock to 10½ p. m. The following are the present officers: A. N. Raub, President; S. D. Ball and Joseph Nesbitt, Vice Presidents; R. H. Boggis, Treasurer; P. S. Merrill, Recording Secretary; Thos. Yardley, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. J. H. Barton, Librarian; Miss Carrie E. Merrill, Assistant Librarian. The rooms are in Mayer's block, on Water street, opposite the Fallon House.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1873. John S. Mason is now President, J. M. Emory Secretary, and F. J. Troxel Treasurer. It has a membership of 150, and meets for religious exercise on Sunday and during the week, in rooms in the Exchange building, corner of Main and Vesper streets. Business meetings are held on the second Tuesday of every month.

The Mutual Saving, Loan and Building Association of Clinton county, was incorporated in 1870, with 2400 shares of \$200 each. The association meets the first Monday after the tenth of each month, in Keller's block on Grove street.

The Lock Haven Building and Loan Association was incorporated in May 1874, with 1500 shares of \$100 each. It meets the last Monday of each month, in Keller's block.

The Emerald Beneficial Association meets every alternate Thursday evening in Scott's Bazar, on Main street.

The following is a list of the various secret organizations of the city:

Masonic—Lafayette Lodge, No. 199, A. Y. M., meets on Thursday night, on or before the full moon, in the Masonic Hall in Mayer's block, on Water street.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 163, H. R. A., meets Tuesday night after full moon, in Mayer's block.

Hospitaller Commandery, No. 46, K. T., meets the second Tuesday of each month in Mayer's block.

Odd Fellows—Great Island Lodge, No. 320, meets every Thursday night at the hall belonging to the order, on the corner of Main and Vesper streets.

Clinton Lodge, No. 98, meets every Tuesday evening at the Odd Fellows' hall on Main street, below Grove.

Clinton Encampment, No. 53, meets at Odd Fellows hall, on Main street, the second and last Monday of each month.

Queen Lodge, No. 24, Degree of Re-

becca, meets at Great Island Hall the first and third Saturday of each month.

Patriotic Order Sons of America—Washington Camp, No. 161, meets every Monday night in the Opera House building, corner of Main and Grove.

Washington Camp, No. 195, meets every Wednesday evening in Great Island Hall, corner Main and Grove streets.

Order United American Mechanics—Grand Island Council, No. 161, meets every Tuesday night in the Opera House building, third floor.

Canby Council, No. 315, meets every Friday night in Opera House building.

Knights of Pythias—Bald Eagle Lodge No. 144, meets every Friday night in Keller's block, on Grove street.

Improved Order of Red Men—Otzinachson Tribe, No. 95, meets every Wednesday evening, in the Opera House building.

Order of Seven Wise Men—McClellan Conclave, No. 34, meets in Keller's block, on Grove street, every Wednesday evening.

Knights of the Mystic Chain—Mackey Castle, No. 59, meets every Thursday evening in the Opera House block.

German Beneficial Association—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, in Keller's block.

The Lock Haven Masonic Relief Association, was incorporated in 1871. Regular meeting of Directors on Third Mondays of each month. The object of this association is to aid and assist the widows and orphans of worthy Master Masons.

The geographical centre of Lock Haven, is near the Great Island Cemetery. The centre of population as nearly as can be ascertained, is at or near the Second ward school building, on Bald Eagle street; the centre of business is in the vicinity of the Episcopal church, on Main street.

The distance from Lock Haven to Wil-

liamsport, is 25.3 miles; to Sunbury, 65.1 miles; to Harrisburg, 115 miles; to Philadelphia, 223 miles; to New York, 313 miles; to Renovo, 27.3 miles; to Keating, 39.8 miles; to Erie, 222.5 miles; to Chicago, 674 miles; to Bellefonte, 26.8 miles; to Tyrone, 55.1 miles; to Altoona, 69.4 miles; to Pittsburg, 186.1 miles. The central point between Philadelphia and Erie, is within the corporate limits of the city. The elevation of Lock Haven above the level of the sea, is 552 feet; it is 284 feet higher than Harrisburg, 129 feet higher than Sunbury, and 46 feet higher than Williamsport. It is 158 feet lower than Keating, 1454 feet lower than Kane, the highest point on the P. & E. railroad, and 13 feet lower than the level of Lake Erie; 334 feet lower than Tyrone, 148 feet lower than Pittsburg, and 309 feet lower than Elmira, N. Y.

The latitude of Lock Haven is: $41^{\circ}57'30''$; north, the longitude is, west of Greenwich, $77^{\circ}30'$; west of Washington, $28^{\circ}12''$. The mean temperature in the summer is $67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; in the winter, $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; for the year, 48° . The fall of rain which includes the water contained in snow falls, averages 40 inches per year.

The government of the city of Lock Haven is vested in the Mayor and Council, three members from each of the five wards. The other officials are three School Directors from each ward; a board of Water Commissioners, a City Treasurer, Superintendent of water works, City Engineer, Street Commissioner, three City Auditors, and an Overseer of the Poor. The police force of the city consists of a Chief and two police constables. The first Mayor of the city was L. A. Mackey; the second, J. W. Smith; the third, R. R. Bridgens, who was elected in February last. The various other offices are filled at present by the following persons: Thomas Yardley, City Treasurer; James Robinson, Superintendent of water works;

C. B. Price, City Engineer; Joseph Parsons, Street Commissioner; Jacob Keller, Chief of Police; John Keeler John S. Toner, Police Constables; Jacob Strunk, Special Police.

Members of Council—First ward, H. T. Beardsley, John S. Mader, Charles Scheid; Second ward, Simon Scott, Wheeler Shaw, Jacob Smith; Third ward, Samuel Christ, Dudley Blanchard, George W. Hipple; Fourth ward, Harrison Barr, John S. Mason, Jared Klapp; Fifth ward, O. A. Harvey, R. W. Snook J. W. Mader.

School Directors—First ward, S. B. Snook, B. F. Winters, G. Henry Hiller; Second ward, Hermon Simon, P. S. Merrill, Jacob Ulp; Third ward, T. B. Loveland, T. N. Poorman, M. B. Herring; Fourth ward, John C. Brown, M. B. Behney, Isaac P. Shaffer; Fifth ward, J. D. L. Council, John S. Logue, George Glossner.

Alderman—First ward, B. F. Winters; Second ward, P. S. Merrill; Third ward, George Batcheler; Fourth ward, Orrin T. Noble; Fifth ward, Wm. F. Harter.

Water Commissioners—N. Shaw, Jacob Brown, J. S. Robinson, W. W. Barrows, Wilson Norris and J. B. Furst.

City Auditors—John P. Packer, John M. Dauer, W. H. Clough.

Overseer of the Poor—T. S. Lingle.

The Lock Haven Post Office is one of the most systematically and conveniently arranged in the country. It is located on Grove street between Main and Water. The delivery of mail matter is by an ingeniously devised system of lock-boxes, of which there are in all fourteen hundred and ninety-five. The office belongs to the chain of international money order offices, and issues money orders payable in Germany and Great Britain. During

1874, orders were issued amounting to \$37,455.46, and paid to the amount of \$17,058.02, which shows an increase of more than \$20,000 in six years. The increase in the receipts for the sale of stamps, box rent, &c., is \$2,246.26 for the same time. The present Post Master is J. W. Harris, who employs two clerks, Joseph Grafius and J. N. Farnsworth.

The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is located in Great Island Hall, on Main street, and is at present in charge of Mr. James Melaffey. The number of messages sent during 1874, was 20,982; the number received, 17,850; which shows a total increase of 5,630 over the previous year.

The office occupied by the Union and Adams Express Companies, is in the Exchange building, on Vesper street, between Main and Water. Mr. Charles Bingham is the agent. The business of this office for 1873 and 1874, amounted to \$34,142.50.

The sale of tickets at the Lock Haven office of the P. & E. railroad, amounts to an average of \$10,000 per month, or \$120,000 a year. J. T. Gifford is the agent.

The charges on freight, received at Lock Haven, over the same road, average about \$6,000 per month or \$72,000 per year; and the freight forwarded and received by the Peipher Individual Line, amounts to about \$900 a month, or \$10,800 per year. J. W. Drake is at present agent for this line. The office and freight house is located on the corner of Bellefonte avenue and the railroad.

The Pennsylvania railroad Company pays out for labor, in Lock Haven and vicinity, several thousand dollars, each month.

CHAPTER IX.

LOCK HAVEN (CONTINUED)—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES.

The following history of the newspapers of Lock Haven, is taken from McGinnes' History of the West Branch Valley:

The first paper started in Lock Haven, was called *The Eagle*, by William A. Kinsloe. This was in August, 1838. It advocated the formation of a new county to be called "Eagle." When the county of Clinton was formed in 1839, the name was changed to *The Clintonian*. At the close of the campaign of 1840, it was suspended. In a short time it was resuscitated, however, by Robert McCormick and J. B. G. Kinsloe—brother of the former—and the name changed to *Clinton County Whig*. Kinsloe soon went out, and was succeeded by I. B. Gara, who remained with McCormick for a short time. In 1843, W. P. Coulter and John W. Ross became the publishers. In the spring of 1845, Ross was alone, Coulter having retired. About the first of May, 1845, I. B. Gara took the paper again and continued it until the 6th of November, when he retired, and H. E. Shoemaker became the publisher, and continued till the 17th of October, 1847, when the press and materials were taken to Jersey Shore. In December, 1849, Adam J. Greer brought on a new establishment, and on the 26th of the same month issued the first number of a new paper, entitled *The Clinton Tribune*. He was assisted in its publication by H. E. Shoemaker. At the close of a year, Greer sold out to R. W. Rothrock, who continued the paper till the 6th of April, 1852, when Col. W. T. Wilson became a partner. On the 1st of September following, Rothrock retired, having disposed of his interest to his brother, W. P. Rothrock. Wilson conducted the paper till the 15th of February, 1853, when he sold out to C. Cather Flint and his brother H. M. Flint, but the name of the former only appeared at the head of the paper. On the 18th of July, 1853, C. Cather Flint retired, and was

succeeded by his brother, who continued the paper till the 10th of October, 1854, when he retired, followed by Daniel Bower, who continued a short time, when Thomas Martin came, and changed the name to *The Watchman*. Mr. Martin retired from the paper on the 3d of October, and was succeeded by D. S. Dunham.

The Watchman suspended publication in March 1861. In June of the same year Jesse H. Berry and W. C. Kress purchased the material, to which they added new, and started the *Lock Haven News*, a Republican paper, the name of W. C. Kress appearing as editor. On December 4th, 1862 the office was entirely destroyed by fire, and the paper suspended.

The Clinton County Democrat was started by Wilbur & Shrimmer, in 1839 or '40, and continued a year or two. In 1843, it was revived by John R. Eck.

The Clinton Democrat was published till the fall of 1844, by S. S. Seely. In December of that year it passed into the hands of H. L. Dieffenbach, who, in June, 1845, united the two rival papers. On the first of January, 1850, he sold out to George A. Crawford, who, at the end of one year, received Lyons Mussina as a partner. At the end of two years Crawford & Mussina were succeeded by Henry Frysinger, who continued two years, and then gave way to Atwood & Wilson, who also continued two years, and were succeeded on the 1st of January, 1856, by James W. McEwen.

McEwen was succeeded by Dieffenbach & Martin. Soon after the firm changed to Dieffenbach & Wilson. On the withdrawal of Wilson, H. L. Dieffenbach became the sole proprietor. Dieffenbach was succeeded by John H. Orth, who was followed by J. W. and W. P. Furey, in

1867; the former withdrawing, the business was conducted by the latter. In July, 1869, Whaley & Orth became the proprietors. Orth dying in 1870, J. C. C. Whaley, the present editor and publisher, took full possession. The *Clinton Democrat*, as an eight column Democratic paper, is ably edited and devoted to local and general news. The office is supplied with a good jobbing outfit. It is located on Main street, below Grove.

The *Clinton Republican* was established in March, 1863, by Geo. D. Bowman. In March, 1874, it was sold to J. B. G. Kinsloe, the present owner. As its name indicates, this paper is Republican in politics, and ranks with the leading country journals of the State. It is the largest paper printed in the county, having nine columns. The office is furnished with a Montague power press, and a well selected assortment of job and newspaper material. It is located in the Exchange building, on Vesper street, near Main.

The *Enterprise* was established October 10, 1873, by H. Byxbe and D. S. Maynard. It is a seven column paper, Republican in politics, and is especially devoted to the advancement of the industrial, and manufacturing interests of Clinton county and the development of her natural resources. The office is stocked with first-class machinery and all necessary material for the execution of book and job printing. Office on Main street, between Grove and Vesper.

In 1869 R. A. Kinsloe & Bro., started a daily called the *Independent*. In a short time they sold out to A. B. Henderson, who changed the name to the *Quid Nunc*. The paper was short lived, existing but a few months.

GREAT ISLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As stated elsewhere in this history, the Great Island Presbyterian church was the first one organized in the vicinity of the "Great Island," from which it de-

rived its name. The following sketch of that church is furnished by its present pastor, the Rev. Joseph Nesbitt:

It appears from the statement of an old resident of the West Branch Valley, that the Rev. Mr. Kinkaid, a Presbyterian minister preached in the bounds of Great Island Presbyterian Church, previous to 1778, and that at that date he was driven away by the Indians with the rest of the inhabitants and never returned.

We have in our possession a subscription paper showing the provision that was made for the support of the Gospel for a single year. This paper carries us back to the time that intervened between the publication and ratification of our Civil Constitution. The heading of it is as follows: "*We, the subscribers, do promise to deliver at the house of Robert Fleming, or David Hannah, the quantity of wheat, rye and corn that is annexed to each of our names on, or before the first day of February next. We do also constitute and appoint, David Lusk, William Reed, Sr., and James Rodgers, to make sale of said grain in whatever manner they shall think proper; and appropriate the money that arises from the sale of said grain to the use of paying the Presbyterian ministers that come to preach the ensuing year. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this first day of December, A. D., 1787.*"

Following this heading there are forty-three names, some of which are still borne by the members and adherents of Great Island Church, and opposite the names the quantity of wheat, rye or corn, which they respectively contributed.

Some two months previous to the date of this paper, Mrs. Hettie Reed, (who died in 1869) then a girl of eleven years of age, came to this neighborhood with her father, David Lusk, that is, near the spot where the house of Mrs. R. Petriken now stands, and about two weeks after her arrival heard a minister of the name of Johnston, preach, at a large tree in the neighborhood of her father's house.

In 1790, as appears from their minutes, the General Assembly (of the Presbyterian church) appointed the Rev. Messrs. Nathan Ker and Joshua Hart, to labor as missionaries in this region.

On the 9th of April, 1794, Rev. Isaac Grier, one of whose sons is still a member of the Presbytery of Northumberland,

(under whose care the Great Island Presbyterian Church is,) was ordained, and installed as pastor of the three churches of Lycoming, Pine Creek and Great Island. This pastorate lasted twelve years, at the end of which, Mr. Grier removed to the village of Northumberland, where he employed his time chiefly in conducting an academy.

After a vacancy of eight years, the churches of Great Island and Pine Creek united in extending a call to the Rev. John H. Grier, whose laborious and faithful services they enjoyed for thirteen years. The call was dated September 6, 1814, and the pastorate, then commenced, continued according to the recollection of Mr. Grier, who is still living, till towards the close of 1827.

The first ruling Elders of this church were John Fleming and James Rodgers. The latter lived on a rented farm on the Island. The former filled the position of Associate Judge, was distinguished for his intelligence and usefulness. He was the only ruling Elder at the time Mr. Grier became pastor. Shortly afterwards five others were added, viz: Matthew Allison, James Carskaddon, Wm. White, John Innis and Nathaniel Hanna.

In the month of June, 1816, the number of communicants, as appears from an old record, was thirty-two; but the number rapidly increased so that in September of the following year it reached sixty-eight.

John H. Grier was succeeded by Daniel M. Barber, who was in turn succeeded by Alexandar Boyd. Mr. Boyd's pastorate began in April, 1838, and ended in the summer of 1844. On June 23d, of this year, he asked the congregation to unite with him in requesting the Presbytery to dissolve the relation. He died June 1st, 1845.

These two pastorates lasted only about six years each and between them the pulpit was supplied for over a year by the Rev. Jacob B. McCreary.

Up to this time there are scarcely any records worthy of the name. But from this time to the present the minutes of the session are kept with a considerable degree of care and accuracy.

The next pastor after Mr. Boyd, was Slater C. Hepburn, brother of Mrs. L. A. Mackey, and Mrs. E. C. McClure. He first came to Lock Haven in August 1844, having engaged to supply the pulpit for

two months. At the end of that time a call was made out for him. Having accepted the call he returned in November of the same year, and was ordained and installed in the church at Mill Hall, which had been built some time before, and which was then within the bounds of the Great Island congregation. The ordination and installation took place on the 21st of January, 1845, and the pastoral relation thus formed continued till June 11th, 1850, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Hepburn went to take charge of a church in Orange county, N. Y., in connection with which he still continues.

When Mr. Hepburn took charge of the congregation there were but three ruling Elders, viz: John Fleming McCormick, Robert Stewart and Isaac Lusk. To these; three more were soon afterwards added, viz: Saul McCormick, John Smythe and Hudson Williams.

During the former part of Mr. Hepburn's ministry here the congregation worshiped in the upper room of the Academy, at the corner of Main and Vesper streets, where the Exchange building now stands, and during the latter part in the old Methodist church, which stood on the east side of the canal on Church street, and which they had rented for the half of each Sabbath. The church on the hill towards Flemington was abandoned as a place of public worship before Mr. Hepburn came, and the church on Water street below the canal was not completed till the eve of his leaving. His farewell sermon was, according to his best recollection, the first that was preached in it.

About this time Alexander McCormick, by his last will and testament bequeathed \$500 to the Great Island Church *for the use of the pastors of said church*, to whom the interest was to be paid annually. This sum was as directed by the will, invested by the trustees of the church in mortgage on unincumbered real estate, and the interest thereon has been paid annually to the pastors of the Great Island Church from the first of April, 1850, to the present. Since the Bald Eagle and Nittany Church, which worship at Mill Hall, was constituted into a separate charge half the sum accruing from Mr. McCormick's bequest is, by special agreement, given to the pastor of that church; this makes the amount very small to each; but the Christian benevolence indi-

cated in the bequest should cause the name of the bequeather to be long and gratefully remembered.

The next pastor of the church was S. A. Gayley. The call for his services was extended in January, 1851. He was then a licentiate under the care of the Presbytery of New Castle, but laboring as a missionary at White Haven within the bounds of the Luzerne Presbytery. He in due time notified the people of his intention to accept their call, and having obtained his dismission from the Presbytery of New Castle to that of Northumberland removed to Lock Haven in the month of March following. In May, he and William Simonton of Williamsport were ordained together in the church at Sunbury and on the 3d of June he was installed by a committee of Presbytery over this congregation.

On the same day Thomas Bridgens and J. A. Crawford were added to the Session. Jacob Grafius had been elected to the office of ruling elder but thought fit not to accept.

At this time the old church building was still standing in the graveyard on the hill, though for many years it had not been occupied as a place of worship, except on funeral occasions. Its style of architecture was antique. Its high pulpit and sounding board and precentor's desk and tall, straight-backed pews were no longer in harmony with the taste of the people who had grown up in attendance on its services. Partly for this reason and partly because, after Lock Haven had become a town of some importance, it was seen not to be in the right place, it was at length sold and torn down. Plainly proper as this course was, it gave great offense to some of the older people, so strongly are we wedded to old institutions and usages. Under Mr. Gayley's ministry the church was more than usually prosperous. At Mill Hall thirty-one persons were added to its membership on profession of faith, at one time. When Mr. Gayley came, the number of members was one hundred and four. During the five years of his ministry one hundred and four new members were received; and when he left, the whole number was one hundred and ninety. During this time too, the church building at Mill Hall was greatly improved in appearance and in comfort, and the one at Lock Haven was enlarged, its basement fitted out

for a lecture and Sabbath school room, and a steeple and a bell put upon it.

Each wing of the congregation had now become amply able to sustain a pastor of its own, and it was no longer for the interests of religion that they should remain together. Accordingly, the Mill Hall part was set off by Presbytery as a separate charge, under the name of Bald Eagle and Nittany, and called the Rev. Henry L. Doolittle. The Lock Haven part retaining the old style and title of Great Island, after remaining vacant for over a year, on the 11th of February, 1857, made out a call for James H. Baird, who was accordingly installed on the 6th of the following May.

On the 17th of the same month Augustus Jones, S. H. Fredericks and M. J. Reynolds were ordained and installed as ruling Elders.

This pastorate was not a very happy one. Misunderstandings occurred, and fires were kindled the smoldering remains of which might be seen several years after. The sooner such things are forgotten, the better for all parties concerned. Let them be buried in oblivion, and let no word be written or spoken that would tend to revive the memory of them.

The relation between Mr. Baird and this church was dissolved by Presbytery, Oct. 21st, 1859, and announced from the pulpit by the Rev. Dr. D. K. Junkin, the following Sabbath.

The congregational meeting at which it was resolved to call the present pastor, was held on the 26th of December, 1859. The call was presented to him the following April at Muncy, and arrangements made for his installation on the 2d of May. At the installation Henry L. Doolittle presided. Dr. J. W. Yeomans of Danville, preached the sermon, and Dr. J. C. Watson, of Milton, delivered the charges to pastor and people.

Fifteen years of this pastorate have now rolled away. And in the review of those years, while we have much to regret we have much more to be grateful for. Four years of this time the nation was engaged in a struggle for its life. The country was convulsed. Feeling ran high. But though our congregation was divided in opinion as to the cause and conduct of the war, and though their views were strongly marked they firmly held together. Considering how other congregations were racked and torn

and scattered, we have reason to thank God most heartily that ours was carried so calmly over that period of turmoil and collision.

In the early part of 1863, we resolved to build a more spacious church edifice in a more convenient locality. With this view we sold the one we then occupied to the German Lutheran congregation agreeing to give them possession of it on the first of the following December. In the meantime, in consequence of the unexpected continuance of the war, the price of labor and material rose very high, so that when the 1st of December came our contemplated building was not even commenced. We were accordingly reduced to the necessity of renting a hall. The hall was rented, though the best in town, was two stories and a half high, and there we continued to worship for twenty weary months. At length, in the end of July, 1865, bidding a glad farewell to past discouragements and disappointments we dedicated to the worship of Almighty God our present Chapel. In the beginning of 1862 we added to our session five new members, viz: Samuel Hepburn, Seymour D. Ball, Matthew Barnum, Robt. F. McCormick and J. Allison Crawford.

A great writer has said that the best times to live in are the worst to write about. This is as true of churches as it is of nations. In a church like ours, which has neither periodical commotions nor diocesan visitations there is little to record except when its pulpit becomes vacant, or its accommodations enlarged, or some root of bitterness springs up to trouble it. When the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the sacraments and the work of the members are, under the blessing of God, followed by their natural fruit, when the young are instructed as they ought to be in the teachings of the Scriptures, and the accessions to the membership are constant, there is little or nothing that strikes the ordinary mind; and yet it will be seen by every considerate person that this is the time when the church is fulfilling its mission most judiciously and efficiently. This being what we aim at, though it must be admitted we fall miserably short of our aim, it will be seen that by far the best part of our history can receive nothing more than a passing glance; that part namely in which the

object of its institution has been accomplished from week to week and from month to month as quietly and unostentatiously as the dew distills or the grass grows. Let it be observed particularly however that our steady growth in numbers and spirituality is to be regarded as the thing of chief importance. The coming of a sinner to Christ, the growth of a believer in holiness is that which is viewed with deepest interest from the world above; and in the evidences of this we rejoice far more than we do in any indications of material prosperity.

On the 9th of February, 1863, in consequence of certain representations made to him by one of the members, the pastor after proper consideration requested the congregation to unite with him in asking Presbytery to dissolve the relation. A week after, the congregation held a meeting to consider the subject. At this meeting they resolved that the request of the pastor should not be granted; and subsequently gave him such evidence of appreciation and confidence as induced him to withdraw it.

In June, 1869, the congregation resolved to complete their church building on the plan already partially executed, and which had been obtained from Mr. Sloan, a prominent Philadelphia architect, before the building of our chapel. At the same time, a committee of ways and means was appointed, consisting of Hon. C. A. Mayer, Hon. L. A. Mackey, David Carskaddon and Charles Corss. Two weeks afterwards the committee reported and their report was adopted. A building committee of three was appointed, but subsequently the whole matter was placed in the hands of the trustees. The trustees then were David Carskaddon, R. H. Boggis, Charles Corss, J. G. Harris, J. A. Wilson and C. S. McCormick. Subsequently Judge Mayor was elected to fill the place of the lamented David Carskaddon, and S. H. Fredericks to fill the place of J. G. Harris, who had resigned.

The manner in which these gentlemen discharged their duty, is worthy of all praise. Much time and thought were necessary to carry forward the undertaking, and that time and thought they gave willingly. Those who are not in the habit of doing anything themselves, think that everything is very easy to be done. Such persons cannot be expected to appreciate the work of the trustees during

this critical period of our church's history. But there are others, and the writer among the number, who do gratefully appreciate it. All the time, from the commencement of the work to its close, they were rising in our estimation, and if we had had another church to build, and they had occupied the same position in the building of it, the inevitable result would have been the generation in our bosom of feelings akin to Carlisle's hero worship. We do appreciate the intelligent and laborous services of these men and we wish here to record the fact. But what is more to be desired than any appreciation of ours; their witness is in Heaven, and their record is on high.

The work of building occupied a much longer time than was anticipated. This, I understand, is the case with all buildings, ancient and modern, sacred and secular. Unforeseen obstacles arise and unexpected delays occur, and those who have a propensity to censure have a fine opportunity for indulging the propensity. At length the wished for day arrived. Our building was completed, and on the 1st of December, 1872, we met for the first time within its walls. The cost of the whole property—chapel, church and ground—was about \$42,000, \$11,000 of this remained unpaid, and this was raised on the day of the dedication. The M. E. congregation met with us on the occasion, along with its honored and accomplished pastor, Rev. P. Krohn, and in the exercise of a christian courtesy which we will be slow to forget, rejoiced in our joy. The Rev. Nathaniel W. Conklin, D. D., of New York city, preached the sermon and offered the dedicatory prayer.

In the month of September, 1872, two members were added to the session, viz: Charles Corss and Dr. Richard Armstrong, and on the 31st of December, 1874, five others were added, viz: Thomas B. Loveland, J. S. Furst, G. B. Perkins, C. S. McCormick and R. H. Boggis.

What changes have taken place during the period we have reviewed! Changes throughout the world; changes in our own country and in our own valley. The fathers, where are they? Generation after generation have gone to the bar of God to be judged according to the deeds done in the body, and to be dealt with according to the principles of inflexible justice or of covenant mercy.

Through all these changes, there are

some things which have not changed. The relation of God to His people has not changed. The doctrines, precepts and promises of the Bible have not changed. Human nature whether in the believer or unbeliever has not changed.

Illustrations of the last statement might be found in the experience of all the pastors of the Great Island Church.

The Rev. John Greer, who lived and labored here more than half a century ago, says that in his time the drinking of intoxicating liquors was one of the prevailing sins, and one of the chief obstacles to the progress of the Gospel. One would suppose that this was said concerning ourselves. The picture of the past is not unlike the present.

The Rev. S. C. Hepburn says: "Besides a small band of faithful men, there were some women who labored with me in the Gospel." What was true then is true still. The band of faithful workers is small. But there is such a band, and it consists partly of men and partly of women.

The Rev. Samuel A. Gayley says: "I have very pleasant memories of my pastorate there, and strong attachments to many of the people, which shall continue as long as life lasts." The sentiment here expressed is, we are sure, one which has had a place in the heart of every pastor of this church. The relation which pastors sustain to their people is one of the deepest interest, and the most momentous issues, and around it cluster some of the most precious and inviolable friendships, friendships which have in them much of Heaven's own purity and perpetuity, and the proofs of which the pastor lays carefully by among his dearest treasures.

In conclusion, we have improved upon the past. We excel the early settlers of the valley in style of living, in style of traveling, in style of sending news, in architecture, in agriculture, manufacture, and merchandise, but do we exceed them equally in moral and spiritual manhood?

The following sketches of the churches of Lock Haven, were furnished by their present officiating pastors.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST (DISCIPLE).

This church was organized Dec. 5th, 1858, and properly set in order by Elders N. J. Mitchell, and L. B. Hyatt, in what was then known as the Town Hall. The

following declaration appears upon record signed by twenty-nine persons who entered into the organization:

"In order that principles may be maintained and diffused, and duties fulfilled, which have their origin in the scriptures of Divine truth—that we may be enabled the better to glorify our Father in heaven, and promote the interests of Messiah's Kingdom, by attending to the institutions of the gospel in accordance with the teaching of Christ and his Apostles, we, whose names are herein recorded, having given ourselves to the Lord by solemn self-dedication, and public avowal of his name and service in the solemn and significant institution of christian baptism—do, in the presence of God and one another, organize ourselves into a congregation to be known as the Church of Christ, in Lock Haven. And taking the word of God as the only infallible rule of our faith and practice, we solemnly agree to be governed by its holy precepts, and will earnestly labor to promote the union of all christians on this one foundation.

"We will esteem it our duty to conduct ourselves toward each other in all humanity and brotherly love, not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is, and when the case requires to warn, admonish, and rebuke one another according to the rules of the gospel; to sympathize with each other under afflictive dispensations of providence—to bear with each other's infirmities and failings—to visit brethren when sick, and administer to them pecuniary aid when necessary, and in all things to exemplify the doctrine of the gospel by a holy walk and conversation."

The chief men among the brethren who entered into this organization were A. Sloan, G. C. Harvey, James Chatham, Job and Isaac Packer, Jno. H. Orvis, and O. T. Noble. A. Sloan, G. C. Harvey, and Jas. Chatham, were chosen Elders, and Job W. Packer, Isaac A. Packer, Deacons, and J. H. Orvis Clerk. Of the original twenty-nine members, several were from the Baptists of Lock Haven church, which was without a pastor at that time.

They continued to hold their meetings for some time in the Town Hall, after which they held them in the Odd Fellows' Hall of Clinton Lodge. Elders Mitchell and Hyatt were the Evangelists of the church during this time, and many were

added under their faithful and efficient labors. In the absence of a preacher the church always met on the first day of the week to break bread and exhort one another to faith and good works.

On the 16th day of April, 1859, Jas. Chatham, I. A. Packer, and A. Sloan, were appointed a committee to select a suitable lot on which to erect a meeting house, which resulted in the selection and purchase from George Strayer and Jacob Grafius of the lot, on Church street, between Grove and Vesper, on which now stands their beautiful and commodious chapel. The lot was purchased at a cost of six hundred and thirty-three dollars, and the necessary steps for the erection and completion of a suitable house were taken, and in due time they succeeded in finishing their house at a cost of something over six thousand dollars, which was duly and appropriately set apart to the worship of God, the opening sermon being preached by Elder W. A. Belding, of New York. The record shows that four hundred and ninety-three (493) persons have held membership with the congregation since its organization, and still maintains a membership of three hundred and twenty-six (326).

Besides the labors of Elders Mitchell and Hyatt, the church has enjoyed the pastoral labors of J. G. Encill, A. L. Edwards, R. H. Johnson, John Darsie and the present pastor, D. M. Kinter, who has labored with the church since July 17th, 1870. The principal Evangelists who have held meetings for the church are D. S. Burrett, (now deceased) W. A. Belding, Dr. S. E. Shepherd, Jo'n P. Mitchell, (now deceased) Z. W. Shepherd, and Wm. Lane.

The present officers are: Elders, A. Sloan, Jas. Chatham, Miles Towns and D. M. Kinter; Deacons, M. Banes, Wm. Witchie, S. M. Bickford, R. Easton, John W. Smith, O. T. Noble, Geo. Calhoun, and Farley Stout; Treasurer, A. H. Best; Trustees, M. Banes, J. W. Smith, G. C. Harvey, F. Stout, R. Easton and M. Towns.

The sittings in their chapel are free, and strangers are always made welcome and to feel at home. In doctrine, they claim to be Apostolic and Catholic, and in all matters of faith they ask for a "thus saith the Lord," and the bible alone is of any authority to them in all matters of faith and practice. Where the

scriptures speak they speak, and where the scriptures are silent they are silent. The church is in a prosperous condition, and walking in peace and love. They are ever ready to take an active part in the temperance and all moral reforms, and aid with their influence and means whenever opportunity offers.

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

We cannot ascertain when the first German preaching occurred in Lock Haven, but doubtless it was before 1850, and long before the organization of the church and settlement over it of a regular pastor.

The first regular ministrations in German were by Rev. Albert, of Salona, who in the year 1850, or 1851, instituted monthly services at Lock Haven. He was followed by Rev. Schultz, of Lycoming county.

About 1855, Rev. Ziegler, now Professor in the Theological Seminary at Selinsgrove, supplied the Germans with preaching, while he was stationed at Salona.

In the year 1859 and 1860, Rev. Heidorn was ministering to a congregation of Germans in this place. He died here. While he was here Rev. D. Sell, who was sent by the Lutheran Central Synod of Pennsylvania, as a missionary, entered this field and organized a German English church in connection with that body. Mr. Sell preached and labored faithfully for both branches of his congregation, so that, when he left in 1862, there was sufficient material to build up two churches.

At this time begins the first recorded history of the *First German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lock Haven*. It was then regularly organized, and Rev. Grothe took charge of it in July, 1862. The first trustees were Henry Frank, George Dressly, Charles Heimer. The charter of the congregation was recorded Dec. 31st, 1863. After three years the church was a self-sustaining charge.

Up to this time the Germans had worshipped in private houses, in the Town Hall, Old Court House and Odd Fellows' Hall. But they wished and prayed for an *own sacred* place for their meetings and soon found one.

In December, 1863, they bought the Presbyterian church on Water street, below the canal, for the sum of \$3500, where they now worship. The building was enlarged and the basement room ren-

ovated in which for some time they maintained a parochial school.

After a pastorate of seven years and a half Rev. Grothe left this congregation on January 30th, 1870, in order to organize with some of the members a congregation in connection with the Lutheran Synod of Missouri.

Mr. Grothe was succeeded by Rev. A. Linsz, the present pastor, who was elected by the congregation on the 7th of March, 1870, and commenced his labors on the following 20th of March.

During the next summer the church edifice was thoroughly repaired at a cost of about \$1500, which was paid by voluntary contributions of the members. The church is without debts. The number of communicants is about 240. They maintain a German and an English Sunday school numbering about 150 scholars. The Woman's Association in this church has done much in beautifying the edifice, and in helping the poor and visiting the sick. Its membership is 67 at the present time.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, at its annual session held in Baltimore, in March, 1866, established a mission in the borough of Lock Haven, but on account of a scarcity of ministers, it was not supplied. At the following annual session of this conference, held at New Kingston, Pa., Rev. S. W. Seibert was appointed missionary in this new field. He at once rented a hall on the third floor in Strayer's block, on the corner of Main and Grove streets. Here services were held regularly every Sabbath morning and evening, during the first eight months. The congregation was at first very small, but gradually grew larger. Objections being made because of the inconvenience of this place for worship a hall was rented on the second floor of the same building, for one year, with privilege of five. The nucleus with which this church began, consisted of but two actual members, viz: Mr. and Mrs. James M. Barber. A protracted meeting continuing six weeks, was held in the fall of the first year. Upwards of eighty penitents presented themselves at the altar for prayer, of whom sixty-seven professed conversion. About fifty of the converts identified themselves with the church. During the second year another

meeting was held which resulted in nineteen conversions and twenty accessions. A few members from other fields of labor also moved into town and strengthened the work by their assistance. Among them were John Willow and S. G. Mingle and their families. It is to be regretted that a number of the converts proved unfaithful, thus injuring the work and sustaining irreparable losses to themselves. Prayer and class meetings were organized and regularly kept up. These, as is usually the case, proved excellent means of grace.

During the second year a quarterly conference was organized by Rev. S. Wolf, the presiding elder of the district.

In March, 1869, Rev. Geo. Hunter was appointed by the annual conference as successor to Rev. S. W. Seibert. The first year of his labors here was not attended with much success; but in the fall and winter of his second year, during a series of special meetings, quite a number were added to the church. In the early part of 1871, near the close of Rev. Hunter's administration, a Sunday school was organized with some fifty scholars and 8 or 10 teachers. He left the charge in a flourishing condition.

In the spring of 1871, Rev. S. T. Buck took charge of this mission and served it three years. He at once saw the necessity of a church edifice. Nothing, however, was accomplished until the spring of 1872, when definite steps were taken to build. J. Shoemaker, Jas. F. King and J. Willow were elected a building committee; and J. Shoemaker, Geo. Kinley, S. G. Mingle, D. M. Craumer and J. A. Robb, were elected trustees. A lot was purchased on Main street from Mr. S. Christ, and a neat and comfortable church edifice, 45 by 70 feet, was forthwith erected at a cost of \$7,200. Though liberal donations were made by friends, inside and outside of the church, a considerable debt is still resting on it.

The seats in this church are free, and must always remain so, in accordance with the following clause in the discipline: "The poor should not be slighted or neglected; therefore the seats in all our churches shall always be free, without respect of persons, for all who come to hear the word of God."

During Rev. Buck's administration several special meetings were held and a number of persons added to the church.

In his last annual statistical report we find the following: Died, expelled and moved away during the year, 15; received 22; whole number of members, 79. Last March, at the expiration of the term of service limited by discipline, Rev. S. T. Buck was removed to Newberry. U. F. Swengel, of York, Pa., was appointed as his successor. Since he has taken charge of this field of labor, he has held a protracted meeting which resulted in twelve conversions. Twenty-one persons have been added to the church.

The membership now numbers 96. It will be observed that by deaths, removals and expulsions the number has been considerably decreased.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.

The following sketch of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church of Lock Haven was written by the Rev. Geo. S. Teller, and published in the *Clinton Republican* of Feb. 19th, 1873, in response to a request by Mr. Geo. D. Bowman, the editor:

In acceding to your request for a historical sketch of the Parish, I regret that I have not time to procure from its older members some particulars of its early history which might be of interest to at least the members of the congregation. I shall be obliged, therefore, to confine myself to the materials at hand.

The Parish was organized at a meeting, held at the Clinton Hotel, on the evening of the 19th of September, 1855. After prayer by the Rev. D. S. Miller, of Philadelphia, twelve Vestrymen were elected, and extended a call to the Rev. R. C. Moore, of Williamsport, to give one-fourth of his time to the Parish, which invitation was accepted, until the election of a resident Rector. The Rev. Mr. Moore entered upon his duties at Lock Haven on the 28th of October, 1855, and continued to hold services every month thereafter until July, 1856. On the third Sunday of July in that year, the Rev. Sam'l B. Darymple who had recently been ordained to the Diaconate, was sent by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of the Diocese, to take charge of the Parish, the services at that time being held in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

At a meeting of the Vestry, on Monday, July 21st, 1856, the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Moore was presented and

accepted, and the Rev. Mr. Dalrymple was elected to the Rectorship of the Parish. Measures toward the erection of a church were immediately thereafter taken and in the following autumn the work was begun. A Sunday school was organized on the 3d of August of the same year, with the large number of 118 scholars and 16 teachers, Mr. Joseph O. Tracy being appointed Superintendent. The first official visit of the Bishop was made to the Parish on Sunday, November 30th, 1856, when sixteen persons received at his hands the Apostolic rite of confirmation. On the third Sunday in July, 1857, precisely one year from the time of the first service of the Rev. Mr. Dalrymple, services were held for the first time in the basement of the new church. At this time, the number of communicants had increased from six to thirty-one, and the Sunday school, including teachers and scholars, numbered nearly two hundred members.

On November 19th, 1857, the second visitation of the Bishop was made to the Parish, when the Rector was ordained to the Priesthood, and nineteen persons were confirmed. On the second anniversary of the Rev. Mr. Dalrymple's Rectorship, services were held for the first time in the upper part of the new church, the building being very nearly finished. During this, the second year of the Rev. Mr. Dalrymple's ministrations, forty communicants were added; the Sunday school increased to the number of more than two hundred, and twenty persons were baptized. January 24th, 1859, the Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, visited the Parish, and confirmed twenty persons. In the Spring of 1861, the Rev. Mr. Dalrymple resigned the Parish, and accepted a call to the charge of Grace Church, Honesdale, where his earthly life, and a most active and useful Christian ministry were closed together, on the 27th of October, 1863. On the hill which overlooks the church of his earliest charge and eminently successful ministry, his mortal remains now repose in the hope of a joyful resurrection; the place marked by a fitting memorial of the affection of his family, and the congregation. The brief record of his ministry which is here written, is the most eloquent testimonial of its zeal and earnestness.

On the first Sunday in June, 1861, the

Rev. J. Livingston Reese, having been elected Rector of the Parish, entered upon the duties of its ministry. In January, 1863, a successful effort was made to pay the indebtedness resting upon the church, and a surplus fund remaining, it was applied to the purchase of a church bell weighing 1200 pounds, rung for the first time for divine services on the 14th of June following. On the 23d of June, the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter consecrated the church to the service of Almighty God. May 1st, 1864, the Rev. Mr. Reese, having accepted a call to St. Paul's church, Albany, New York, ceased to be Rector of the Parish. At the close of his Rectorship the number of communicants was one hundred and two, the Sunday school, however, owing to the formation of other Sunday school organizations in the place, and the drawing off of those not permanently attached, was reduced to one hundred and sixty scholars. Forty-five baptisms are reported during his ministry in the Parish.

The Rev. C. W. Knauff, previous to his ordination, was sent by the Rt. Rev. W. B. Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese, to perform lay services in the Parish, beginning June 19th, 1864. On the 12th of November following he was ordained to the Diaconate when the Vestry called him to the Rectorship of the Parish. He entered upon his duties as Rector on the 13th of November. In the winter of 1864, an effort was begun to secure the funds for the purchase of an organ; the requisite subscriptions were obtained, the instrument now in the church purchased, and opened on the 3d Sunday after Easter, May 7th, 1865. On November 5th, 1866, the Rev. Mr. Knauff resigned the Rectorship of the Parish.

The Rev. Geo. W. Shinn, having been elected to the Rectorship of the church, entered upon his duties on the 24th of February, 1867. In the Autumn of the same year, the erection of a Rectory was begun on a lot donated by Mr. Philip M. Price, and the next spring the building was completed, at a cost of about \$3,500. During the Rectorship of the Rev. Mr. Shinn, thirty-seven persons received the rite of confirmation. In November, 1870, he resigned the Parish and accepted a call to St. Luke's Church, Troy, New York. After the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Shinn, the Parish remained vacant until the following Easter, the present in-

cumbent, [Rev. George S. Teller] entering upon his duties on the first Sunday after Easter, April 16th, 1871. There are now connected with the Parish about seventy-five families, one hundred and twenty-five communicants, and the Sunday school numbers about one hundred and fifty members. Since the organization of the church, in 1856, two hundred and fourteen persons have received holy baptism, and one hundred and forty-eight have received the rite of confirmation. The present value of the property held by the Parish is about \$23,000.

Owing to ill health Mr. Teller retired from the rectorship of the parish December 1st, 1874, and sailed at once for the more salubrious slopes of the Pacific coast, in the hope of a speedy restoration to health—a hope which has since been entirely realized. During the ministration of Mr. Teller the progress of the parish was uniform, and its condition flourishing, although long continued bad health hindered his usefulness to some extent, during his closing year. The parish has been without a pastor since December 1st, until now, when a call has been tendered to, and accepted by Rev. Milton C. Lightner, late of Detroit, Michigan, to take effect the 1st Sunday after Easter.

Mr. Lightner has been pastor of one of the leading churches of Detroit for the past eleven years. He resigned, however, a few months since in order to return once more to his native State. Having lately returned from an extended tour in Europe, he was called to a charge in the city of New York, but declined the call in order to remain for the present among the friends of his youth, and in the near neighborhood of his family and relatives. He has been holding services during the Lenten season just closed, in the parish whose charge he is now to assume. Large congregations and marked interest attended his ministrations, and there is every reason to believe that the parish is now entering upon a new era of prosperity and suc-

cess under the efficient guidance of the new Rector.

LOCK HAVEN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following sketch of the Lock Haven Baptist Church was published in the *Republican* of March 5, 1873. It was written by the Rev. G. W. Snyder, at that time pastor:

The records of the early history of this church are very scant. The church was gathered under the labors of Rev. Geo. Higgins, then pastor of the Baptist church in Jersey Shore. It is probable during the year 1836, as the first item of church record states, that the first communion season of the church occurred December 15, of that year. The public recognition of the church does not appear to have taken place until June, 1838. The services were conducted in a private house, by Revs. Geo. Higgins, G. M. Spratt and Charles Tucker. The record does not inform us how long or with what success Mr. Higgins served the little church.

December 1st, 1841, the church extended a call to Rev. J. F. Jones; this he accepted and seems to have labored with considerable success during the two years following. We are not told where he came from nor what became of him.

Rev. Charles Tucker having succeeded Mr. Higgins at Jersey Shore, began to supply this church Jan. 4th, 1843, and continued to do so, what portion of the time is not stated, until the year 1844. He labored very hard amid much opposition, but the Lord blessed his labors in the salvation of a number of souls, a few of whom still live and are faithful members of the church. Some thirty persons were added to the church as the result of a meeting held by him in the old Court House during the winter and spring of 1843. He is spoken of as a man of marked ability and fine oratorical powers. He belonged to a noble race, of preachers, nearly if not all, of whom have finished their labors and gone home.

April 1st, 1845, Rev. J. G. Miles became pastor of the church; he was then young, "an eloquent man and mighty in the Scriptures." This was the longest and most fruitful pastorate the church has ever had, and, if we may be allowed to express our opinion, its dissolution was unfortunate for both pastor and people.

During this pastorate sixty-three were baptized, and received into the fellowship of the church, and the church rose to a position of influence in the community. A lot also was purchased on which to erect a house of worship. The church was able and should have gone forward and built.

From the year 1851 to 1860, the church was without a pastor, and had only an occasional sermon from Rev. G. M. Spratt and others. During this period the church made the greatest mistake of its whole history, that of neglecting to secure a pastor, Christ's own appointed means of advancing His truth. Yet there were a number who were faithful to the truth through all this long, dark struggle, and who never acknowledged the disorganization of the body.

In the spring of 1860, Rev. A. J. Furman, then a student in the University at Lewisburg, commenced supplying the church occasionally. In August following, having completed his studies, he was ordained as pastor of the church to the work of the Gospel ministry. His labors cover a period of two years, and were instrumental in gathering a number of the scattered ones, and bringing a number to Christ. Thirty-three were added by baptism and a number by letter.

He was succeeded in October 1862, by Rev. J. A. Kirkpatrick, who served the church until May 1st, 1864. Under his pastorate the old lot on Jay street was exchanged for a more suitable one on the corner of Church and Vesper streets, and some steps taken toward building, but for some purpose the work was delayed. There were also, added to the church 134 persons swelling the membership to 159. It seems to be necessary by way of explaining the present membership of the church, to say that much of this was apparent rather than real strength. Troubles grew out of this pastorate, which, perhaps, had better, for the benefit of all concerned, be passed in silence. He was succeeded by one Rev. S. M. Hubbard, the only redeeming feature of whose pastorate was its brevity.

From Nov. 1864, until Dec. 1865, the church was without any regular preaching, from which time, until April 1st, 1866, the church was supplied by the Missionary Committee of the Northumberland Association.

At the above date Rev. J. G. Miles was

again induced to take charge of the church. The church made but little spiritual advance under his second ministry which closed in the fall of 1868. The attention of the church seems to have been given chiefly to the erection of the present house of worship, which was begun and so far completed during this time as to enable the church to worship in its basement. Up to this time the progress and efficiency of the church had been much hindered by the want of a house of worship, being compelled to meet in private houses, school houses, the Court House, and public halls, as circumstances might dictate.

In December following, a call was given to Rev. A. B. Runyan, but he does not appear to have commenced his labors with the church until the following spring. He served the church, laboring hard and acceptedly until September, 1871, when he felt it his duty to give all of his time to the new church which had sprung up under his missionary labors at Eagleville Centre county. During his ministry here, a few were added to the church, something over one thousand dollars of church debt removed and the dome placed upon the meeting house. The writer commenced his labors Nov. 11th, 1871.

The most important part of the history of a church is not who has preached to it? what it has been in itself? but what has it been to the community in which it has made its history? how many has it led to Jesus? how much has it advanced the morals of the community? I am sorry to say that the records do not enable me to say how many have professed conversion under the labors of this church or how many have, during all the years, stood connected with its membership. The present membership numbers sixty-eight.

The church building was completed in June, 1873, at a cost of about \$15,000, and dedicated on the last Sunday of that month, at which time, owing to the failure of his health, the Rev. Mr. Snyder was compelled to resign and seek a more healthful climate in the west; but his disease had become so fully seated that he did not long survive his resignation. Mr. Snyder was succeeded by the Rev. C. E. Barto, who took charge of the congre-

gation the second Sunday in November, 1873, and continued his pastorate till December 26, 1874, when poor health rendered it necessary for him also to resign. The congregation at present is without a pastor, but is temporarily supplied by Rev. J. S. Miller, of Williamsport.

ST. JOHN'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

At a meeting of the Central Synod of Pennsylvania, held in Duncannon, Perry county, May 9th, 1860, it was proposed that a Mission be established in Lock Haven, and an appropriation made toward the support of the minister. This action was the beginning of the effort to locate a Lutheran church in this place. A pastor was secured in the person of Rev. D. Sell, who entered the field in the fall of 1860. He organized an English and German church, which worshipped in the Odd Fellows' Hall. His ministry extended to the year 1862, amidst the trials and vicissitudes incident to the starting of such an enterprise. We notice in the minutes of the Synod held in Selinsgrove, in May, 1862, the Missionary reports, among the hindrances and discouragements, that a flood had distressed and weakened the congregation to a great degree. So it seems to be in this case as in others, the old story of how much enterprises here are affected by "water power." The Synod advised the establishing of a separate English organization, which was promptly done by the people.

The Rev. E. Grothe took charge of the German portion in 1862, and soon after succeeded in purchasing the old Presbyterian church, on Water street, where they now worship. Being most speedily organized, they took the entire appropriation made by Synod, and left the English branch so poor and weak as scarcely to be able to offer any support to a pastor. However, this little band of about twenty-three members secured the services of Rev. L. K. Seerist, who ministered to them during part of the summer of 1862.

He organized the First English Lutheran church in the old Academy, which stood on the corner of Main and Vesper streets, (now occupied by the block in which the shoe factory is located). The officers were Messrs. George Shaffer, Jacob Bowers, W. Nyland and Daniel Haines. A Sabbath school was establish-

ed consisting of about thirty or forty scholars and a few faithful officers and teachers. After the resignation and departure of the pastor, the school went down, and the organization was broken up. There was an interim until the spring of 1864, in which there is an unwritten history of the trials and discouragements, hopes and fears.

Rev. R. B. Whitehill took charge in 1864, and at a meeting of a few faithful members in the house of one of their numbers, a re-organization was effected. Berger's Hall was secured for a place of worship, and about the same number as at first (some four years before) composed the congregation. But at the end of six months the pastor rather suddenly and unexpectedly resigned, and the shepherdless flock removed to Odd Fellows' Hall, where they maintained the association alone, until they obtained the services of Rev. P. Gheen, Oct. 9th, 1864. He was the most successful worker they had secured up to this time. Under his ministrations a protracted meeting was held and a few added to the church. But the increase was slow and small. He severed his connection as pastor in the spring of 1866. During the vacancy till the spring of 1867, occurred the hardest struggle for existence in the history of the organization. The "faithful few" sustained the Sabbath school, paid the hall rent and lived in hope and prayer for a pastor. This was realized by the coming of Rev. R. W. Fletcher, April 16th, 1867. He found some thirty members; re-organized by the election of a full set of officers, and held a protracted meeting, which resulted in a large number of accessions. This revived the fainting hopes of the church, and it determined to make an effort to secure a lot and build an edifice. With much faith in God and little money in the treasury, the first steps were taken. A lot was purchased, which was afterward exchanged (and a difference paid) for the present location on the corner of First and Church streets. The congregation showed an unusual spirit of liberality and devotion to the cause in their subscriptions, and one or two cases were remarkable. With commendable sympathy and aid also of friends in the community, the church was encouraged to begin the work of building. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1869, and the structure put under roof

that fall. The building committee consisted of Messrs. Isaac Shaffer, John E. Furst and Wm. Kessler.

In the spring of 1870, Rev. Fletcher, after a pastorate of three years, resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Goodlin, in July of the same year. The basement was dedicated soon afterwards, and the congregation entered its own new home with feelings that well may be imagined by those who have traced with us their long, hard conflict of ten years without a church building. Indeed, when we consider how few the members and how inadequate the means, we must exclaim, "what hath God wrought," and regard the present status of the church as a monument of Providence.

Rev. Goodlin resigned in July, 1871, to take his present position of Secretary of Home Missions, and was succeeded in the church by the present incumbent, Rev. W. W. Criley, in June, 1872.

The church was completed and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on the 5th day of July, 1874. On that day, at precisely 10½ o'clock, the exercises opened with an appropriate voluntary by the choir, followed by an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia. The opening hymn was read by the Rev. Fletcher, a former pastor of the congregation. The dedicatory ceremony was performed by the Rev. Goodlin, of York, Pa., also a former pastor, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Criley, pastor in charge. Another hymn was then read by the Rev. W. H. Diven, of Salona. The sermon of the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Conrad, from the text, "For out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem"—Isaiah 2-3. At the conclusion of the sermon the Dr. suggested the importance, necessity and *appropriateness* of consecrating the building, wholly and unreservedly to the worship of God, and this could *not* be done as long as it was encumbered with debt. He then stated that the church property of the congregation cost \$24,000; \$14,000 of which had been paid, leaving a balance of \$10,000 to be raised. After eloquently

and earnestly presenting the claims of christianity in general, and of that church in particular, upon the generosity of the world, he succeeded in securing pledges to the amount of \$6,000. In the evening Dr. Conrad preached from the text, "Sitting in heavenly places in Christ Jesus."—Eph. 2-6. At the close of the sermon the speaker again appealed to the generosity of those present, and had the satisfaction of swelling the subscriptions to \$8,000, with pledges from responsible persons that the balance (\$2,000) would be forthcoming when needed.

The building, which has been erected and finished at the hands of a willing congregation, and given over to the service of the Most High, is a stately structure and pleasantly located. The interior of the church is arranged in accordance with the rules of architecture, and as a consequence presents a beautiful and elegant appearance. The seats are of walnut and tastefully finished, with ends ornamentally carved after an attractive design.

The resignation of Rev. W. W. Criley, as pastor of the church, was offered and accepted in February, 1875. He preached his farewell sermon Sunday, March 28th. According to his report read on that occasion, he has delivered, since entering upon the duties of the pastorate three years before, 525 sermons and prayer meeting lectures, and received 188 members into the church, baptized 49 children, performed 36 marriage ceremonies, and attended 40 funerals.

On severing his connection with the Lock Haven church, the Rev. Criley received and accepted a call from the English Lutheran church of Lewisburg, Pa. Mr. Criley was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. M. J. Firey of Emporia, Kansas, who preached his introductory sermon on Sunday, April 4th, 1875. Mr. Firey graduated at Wittenburg College,

where he was a class-mate of the Rev. Criley's. After preaching five years in Mansfield, Ohio, his health failing, he was compelled to suspend pastoral duties, and removed to Kansas to recruit. While there he was elected to the Legislature of the State, where he served a term, with honor and faithfulness. As his sojourn in the West proved beneficial to his health, he decided to again enter the field of active christian labor, and accepted the call extended by the English Lutheran church of Lock Haven.

TRINITY (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

In the spring of 1840 Mr. Daniel Bittner moved to Lock Haven, with his family, from Lewistown, Pa. Being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on his arrival he naturally sought the acquaintance of persons of a like religious faith. Mr. Bittner states that after remaining in Lock Haven two weeks without seeing a single Methodist, he finally succeeded in discovering the whereabouts of twelve individuals in the town who adhered to the doctrines of that church, and immediately went to work, with others interested in the matter, for the purpose of organizing a congregation, and succeeded so well that the Baltimore Conference, within the bounds of which Lock Haven was located, made it a part of Bellefonte circuit.

At this time "the circuit" included Bellefonte, Boalsburg, Penn's Valley, Salona, Lock Haven, and intermediate points, and was served by two ministers, the Rev. Wm. Butler and the Rev. Mr. Blake, under whose supervision the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Lock Haven was effectually and permanently organized.

For a time after the organization was effected, the congregation worshipped in a school house located at the extreme lower end of Main street. Then services were held for a while in the old Court

House, and afterward in the Old Academy, on the corner of Main and Vesper streets. This continued till 1843, when they completed a church of their own on Church street, just below the canal, which was dedicated on the 3d of June of that year. In alluding to that occasion the *Clinton County Whig* of June 17th, said:

The Methodist church recently erected in this borough, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday morning, the 3d inst., at which time a very able, eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Presiding Elder of this district, Rev. George D. Hildt, to a congregation numbering over eight hundred persons. As we remarked on a former occasion, this building is large, convenient, handsome, and substantial—affords evidence of superior ability and skill on the part of the worthy mechanics who executed the work—and adds greatly to the appearance of our already beautiful and flourishing town. Subscriptions were taken up during the morning service; and proverbial as the citizens of this county are for their liberality on all proper and praiseworthy occasions, their generosity far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. In the short space of one hour, the handsome sum of *one thousand and twenty dollars* was subscribed, thus enabling our Methodist friends to dedicate their beautiful edifice to God unencumbered with debt. Great credit is due to the building committee, Messrs. Simmons, Bitner and Gifford; to their indefatigable exertions alone are our Methodist friends indebted for the completion of the church at this early day.

Among the many different christian denominations we know of none so persevering and industrious in the cause of their Divine master, as the Methodist, and, as a church, they richly deserve to prosper.

After occupying the new church for a few years, there was manifested considerable dissatisfaction in regard to its location, and finally it was decided to sell the property and build another edifice on a more eligible site.

For some time after the sale of their building the congregation again worship-

ped in the Old Academy and the old Court House. During the first fifteen years of the history of the congregation, it had been served by a number of able and good ministers. As before stated, the first appointments made by Conference to the Bellefonte circuit, after the Lock Haven church was organized were the Revs. Butler and Blake. They were followed by Rev. Francis R. Mills, who, on account of his small size, was called "Little Mills," to distinguish him from his successor, Rev. W. R. Mills, who, being large, was known as "Big Mills."

The Mills were followed by Revs. P. B. Reese, John Stine, J. H. Haughwaut, I. H. Torrence, —McKeon, John J. Pierce, —Mellick, Alem Britton, W. Downs, and Richard Hinkle. Rev. J. J. Pierce was afterwards elected a member of Congress from the District of which Clinton county formed a part.

During the year 1855, it was decided by the congregation that they would again build a church of their own; the growth and prosperity of the organization justified such a step, and accordingly a lot was secured on Main street, just north of Clinton avenue, and the work of building a house of worship was actively commenced and completed in a short time, at a cost of between \$6,000 and \$7,000, most of which was readily subscribed on the day of dedication, which took place with appropriate ceremonies in May, 1856. The Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore, officiating assisted by the Rev. Dr. Bowman (now Bishop) and the Revs. Downs and Britton.

At the session of Conference held in the spring of 1861, Lock Haven was made an independent station, of which the Rev. L. M. Gardiner was appointed to take charge. The records of the "circuit," which had been kept at Lock Haven previous to its formation into a station, were at that time taken to Salona, and

are now probably among the records of the Salona church.

In 1863, a parsonage was built on the lot adjoining the church, and is still held by the congregation.

After being made a separate station, the Lock Haven church rapidly increased in strength and importance, and soon became recognized as one of the leading denominations in the place. Large accessions were made to its membership every year, till finally it was found necessary to procure a larger house. Therefore, a lot was purchased on the corner of Main and Second streets at a cost of \$3,000, and the large and beautiful structure now occupied by the congregation was built, the entire cost of building and lot being not less than \$40,000. The new church was formally dedicated to the worship of Almighty God in March, 1871.

The ministers who have been appointed to Lock Haven since it became a station, are, including Rev. Gardiner, who, as before mentioned, was the first, Revs. D. E. Monroe, Samuel Creighton, M. K. Foster, J. W. Langley, Philip Krohn, and the present pastor, the Rev. Dr. Bowman.

At present there are living in Lock Haven but two of the original members of the congregation. These are Mr. Daniel Bittner and his wife. They had the honor of taking part in its organization, and have watched its growth and prosperity through the thirty-four years of its existence.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

"The Second Presbyterian church of Lock Haven" was organized Nov. 1st, 1870, with 21 members. The brick church on Main street, just above the intersection of Clinton avenue, was purchased of the Methodist congregation for \$7,000, to which was added \$3,000 in improvements, making a total cost of \$10,000 for the property as it now stands.

In September, 1871, a unanimous call was extended to and accepted by the Rev. D. M. Miller. On the 5th of the following December, he was installed as pastor. On the same day Attwood Barrows, John Jones, and J. A. Crawford were installed as Elders, and George Apsley and William Carskaddon deacons.

The pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Miller continued till the meeting of Presbytery, April 21st, 1874, at which time, owing to the failure of his wife's health, and the necessity for a removal to a more salubrious climate, he tendered his resignation as pastor of the congregation, which was accepted.

During Mr. Miller's connection with the church, 17 members were added thereto. The present membership is 26. At this time the congregation is without a pastor, but, expects soon to be supplied.

IMMANUEL'S (GERMAN LUTHERAN).

On January 30, 1870, eight members of the Water street German Lutheran church withdrew from that organization, owing to differences of opinion in regard to certain doctrinal points, and assembled on the same day for the purpose of founding a new congregation under the name of "The Immanuel's German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Unaltered Augsburg Confession." A committee was appointed to frame a constitution, which was adopted by the congregation. A call was then extended to the Rev. E. Grothe, and in August of the same year, the pastor and congregation united with the Missouri Synod. During the first six months after its organization, the congregation held service in Marshall's Hall, on Grove street, and removed from there to the old Odd Fellow's Hall, on Main street.

In the spring of 1871, it was decided by the congregation to erect a place of worship of its own. Accordingly a lot was purchased on Jones street, west of Belle-

fonte avenue, at a cost of \$820. Immediately the work of building the church was commenced, the corner stone being laid on Sunday, Sept. 29, '73, and the church was completed the following spring, and dedicated on the fourth Sunday of July, 1873. The size of the building is 36x71 feet. It is of brick and built in the Gothic style, having a well proportioned tower 110 feet high. The windows are of a beautiful pattern of stained glass. The exterior of the church presents an attractive appearance; its location is pleasant and desirable. The interior is finished in good style, and is tastefully furnished. The seats are elegantly finished in imitation of oak and walnut. Three chandeliers and side lights furnish sufficient light for evening services. The building was planned and its construction supervised by a building committee consisting of Jacob Beerweiler, G. E. Culp, W. Schaadt, C. G. Wiedhahn and J. L. Thiele. The cost of the property, including the lot, was \$7,410; of this \$4,250 has been paid, leaving a debt on hand of \$3,160. Considering the fact that there are only 14 adult male members, the success of this church seems somewhat remarkable, especially so when it is known that only \$200 have been contributed by persons not members.

The Rev. Grothe resigned the pastorate of the church in the fall of 1874, and accepted a call from Reesville, Michigan, which left the congregation without a pastor; but a call has recently been extended to the Rev. H. Bruer, of Shipley, Canada, and it is thought that he will accept.

There is a flourishing Sunday school in progress, and religious services are regularly held on each Sabbath; one of the officers conducting the exercises.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

At the annual session of the "Classis of West Susquehanna," of the Reformed.

Church, held in May, 1874, a committee consisting of the Revs. H. King, D. G. Klein, and Jonathan Zellers was appointed to establish a mission at Lock Haven. The work of canvassing the city was undertaken by Rev. Jonathan Zellers, a resident of the place. After it was decided to organize a mission, the first services were held on the 23d day of August, 1874, by the Rev. H. King, in the Second Presbyterian church, the free use of which had been secured until other arrangements could be made. Occasional services were subsequently held by Revs. King, J. F. DeLong and H. D. Darbaker. The organization of the mission took place on the 3d day of January, 1875, on which occasion the Rev. King preached from Lev. 8-24. About thirty members were enrolled, and the organization effected by the election of Joseph Eilert and William Beck, as Elders, and A Bittner and C. Hineman, as Deacons.

Johathan Zellers, Jacob Swope and John Dubler, were elected a committee to draw up a constitution for the congregation. At the same meeting the Classis of West Susquehanna was asked to confirm the organization and recognize it as a congregation in full connection, which request was granted at the session held May 5th, 1875, in Mifflinsburg, Pa., when also the Rev. Pontius was appointed to take charge of the Mission, his pastoral labors to commence June 20, 1875.

Though this organization is young and not very large, it possesses the elements essential to success. It numbers in its membership many good and substantial citizens. At present, services are held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Exchange building. A Sabbath school is soon to be established and everything bids fair for a prosperous future for the new organization.

ST. AGNES (GERMAN CATHOLIC).

In the spring of 1872, the "San Francisco Society"—a German Catholic Ben-

eficial Association, decided to erect a place for holding religious worship in their own language and according to their own faith. This step was considered necessary, as the German Catholic element of the city had acquired considerable strength, and was without a church edifice or a congregational organization. Accordingly a committee consisting of Jacob Smith, Lewis Haberstroh, M. Flaig, and Anthony Meyer, was appointed to take in charge the erection of a suitable building in which to hold public worship, on a lot which had been previously purchased by the society on the corner of Walnut and Liberty streets. At the close of the year the committee had the satisfaction of seeing their work so far advanced that an elegant and tastefully finished audience room was ready for the reception of worshippers, and was dedicated on the first day of January, 1873, as the St. Agnes Catholic church of Lock Haven.

In March, 1873, the Bishop of Harrisburg sent the Rev. John Louis Grotmeyer to Lock Haven to take charge of the congregation of St. Agnes church, since which time Father Grotmeyer has continued to serve his charge in a manner most satisfactory to the membership.

The congregation is composed of about 50 families, most of whom are Germans, the remainder French.

In October, 1873, the basement of the church was completed and fitted up as a school room, in which a school was established immediately thereafter, and is still in successful operation, under the general supervision of Father Grotmeyer with Mr. Charles Smith as teacher. The average attendance of pupils is about fifty.

The cost of the church property, including building and lot, was about \$10,000, all of which has been paid except \$2000. The building is now completed with the exception of the tower. When

this is done the structure will make a fine appearance.

THE FLEMINGTON (FIFTH WARD) M. E. CHURCH.

The Flemington Methodist church was organized in 1867, during the ministration, in the Salona district to which it belonged, of the Rev. Mr. Hartman. Among the most active and influential members at the time of organization, were David Leitzel, B. F. Troxell and J. Chatham. For some time the congregation struggled along, without owning a place in which to worship; but, though the membership was small, it was found very inconvenient and unsatisfactory, to have no place of their own in which to meet; therefore it was resolved to make an effort to build a structure suitable for that purpose. Accordingly a building committee consisting of B. F. Troxel, J. Chatham and David Litzel, was appointed, and a lot secured on the corner of High and Sturtevant streets. The work of building commenced in 1870, and the basement was completed and dedicated in the spring of 1871. Owing to the 'hard times' prevailing since the basement was dedicated, the audience room remained unfinished. Thus far the cost of the building and lot has not been less than \$3,000.

Rev. Hartman was followed successively by Revs. Stine, Crossthaite, Cuddy, and Taylor, on the Salona circuit. During the pastoral charge of these ministers quite a number of accessions were made to the congregation, and now the membership is about 45—several times greater than the original number.

At present there is a flourishing Sabbath school with 100 members, connected with the church. Mr. David Leitzel is the Superintendent. Preaching is held every two weeks in the basement. Sabbath school every week.

The present board of trustees is com-

posed of Daniel Leitzel, B. F. Troxell, and Wm. Vanatta.

AFRICAN (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

Several years ago the colored people of Lock Haven organized a church, purchased a lot and built a house in which to hold worship. They had regular religious services for some time, but finally, owing to the small size of the congregation, most of the members of which were quite poor, it became necessary to give up their house and cease holding service.

On the 28th of October, 1874, the Rev. Bronson, of the Pittsburg Conference of the "African Methodist Episcopal Church" organized a congregation in Lock Haven. The first meeting was held in the school house at the lower end of Church street. Services were held for a few weeks by Mr. Bronson. During his stay several officers of the church were elected, and a Sabbath school organized, with Franklin Brown as Superintendent, and Joseph Davis Librarian. After Bronson left, the Rev. Green Watson, also of Pittsburg Conference, in the limits of which Lock Haven is located, was sent to take charge of the congregation. Since his arrival services have been held regularly every Sunday.

The following are the names of the persons constituting the board of church officers: Rev. Green Watson Chairman, E. B. Molson, Secretary; Henry Culvy, Treasurer; W. M. Jackson, James Holmes, Franklin Brown, Benjamin Whiton, Barney Brown, Samuel Paterson and Richard Jackson. The congregation now has a membership of about 35, and an effort is being made to purchase a lot and erect a house of worship.

[Owing to the impossibility of getting reliable data in regard to the history of St. Mary's Catholic church, of Lock Haven, we are compelled to defer its publication for the present, hoping to be able to procure all necessary statistics in time to insert the same in an appendix to this work.—
PUBS.]

CHAPTER X.

LOCK HAVEN (CONCLUDED)—HIGHLAND CEMETERY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CENTRAL
NORMAL SCHOOL—FIRE DEPARTMENT—GENERAL REMARKS.

The Highland Cemetery was incorporated by act of Assembly approved May 1st, 1861, with the following named gentlemen as corporators:

Philip M. Price, S. Hepburn, L. A. Mackey, H. T. Beardsley, D. K. Jackman, Geo. C. Harvey, N. Shaw, Jesse Merrill, C. A. Mayer, Allison White, Chas. Blanchard, Thomas Yardley, J. Hogan Brown, Simon Scott, O. D. Satterlee, C. W. Wingard.

The first meeting of the corporators was held October 6th, 1862, and at an adjourned meeting held on the 8th of the same month, the first Board of Managers was elected namely: Philip M. Price, President; L. A. Mackey, R. H. Boggis, Dudley Blanchard, S. D. Ball.

Soon after the organization of the company, Mr. Philip M. Price, by deed of gift dated Dec. 1st, 1862, gave to the company about 23 acres of land on "the fine eminence overlooking the town from the southwestward," as he described it in an address to the citizens of Lock Haven. The conditions on which this grant was made were that the company should lay out the land for the purposes of a burial ground, the proceeds arising from the sale of lots to be appropriated, one-half to the maintenance of the grounds in good order, the erection of necessary fence, and buildings, &c.; the other half to be paid over annually to such trustees or corporation as the Board of Managers may designate, for the purpose of aiding in the "establishment and maintenance

of a Public Library and Reading Room in the town of Lock Haven." The company was also required to "set apart a lot of ample dimensions and conspicuous position," for the interment, without charge, of deceased soldiers of the late war, and to allow to be erected on said lot a suitable monument, to be built by voluntary contributions of such as should desire to contribute. Other conditions were contained in the deed, all in the same spirit of broad philanthropy and benevolence which characterized the donor during his lifetime.

Mr. Price subsequently purchased two acres of ground adjoining that described in the above conveyance, and at a meeting of the board held July 21st, 1866, presented the same to the company, subject to the same trusts and conditions. A further addition of 16 acres has been made during the present year, (1874.) This ground was purchased by the following named gentlemen, and by them placed under the control of the Cemetery Company, until the proceeds of sales of lots in this addition shall have reimbursed the purchasers, when the land shall become the property of the company: L. A. Mackey, S. D. Ball, J. H. Barton, Thos. Yardley, N. Shaw, P. S. Merrill, E. P. McCormick, R. H. Boggis, H. T. Beardsley, Geo. G. Irwin, Jacob Brown, J. P. Melick, W. H. Brown, G. Kintzing.

The cemetery therefore now contains over forty-one acres of land.

The interments 'up to Oct. 1st, 1874, numbered 554, the first (that of a child of Mr. Joseph Quiggle) having been made October 19th, 1862. The beautiful monument to the memory of Lieutenant J. Hogan Brown, was erected prior to that date, but his remains were not placed there until later. The number of lots sold 275. The amount paid over to the Library Company, in accordance with the condition of Mr. Price's grant is \$784.00.

The board of managers at the present time, (October, 1874), consists of Thomas Yardley, President; L. A. Mackey, O. D. Satterlee, J. H. Barton, S. D. Ball. Secretary and Treasurer, Paul S. Merrill.

The Public Schools of Lock Haven had their start about the year 1854. At this time Coates Allison was acting as County Superintendent under the new law, then just being put in operation. The first building erected for public school purposes was that known as the *Old White School-house*, still standing on Bald Eagle street, and still used for public school purposes. Among the members of the Board of Directors were the Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, President of the Board, Alexander Sloan, Hon. Allison White, and the late Dr. Eldred.

In the month of July, 1855, school was opened, the following being the teachers: A. K. Brown, Orrin T. Noble, and Miss Phæbe Hitecock. School opened with about *one hundred and forty* pupils, but the number increased largely during the term, and it was found necessary to call in the assistance of two more teachers, when Miss Sarah McElrath, now Mrs. J. N. Welliver, and John H. Orvis, were selected. Messrs. Brown and Noble continued their connection with the schools until 1858, when both were admitted to the bar, and both quit the profession of teaching. Mr. Brown, in 1857, was made Principal, and Mr. Noble was promoted to the first grade.

Among those who have held prominent positions in the schools since their first opening, was A. K. Brown, Esq., now a prominent attorney in the city of Washington, and for some time a member of the Legislature of the District of Columbia. Orrin T. Noble, Esq., at present an Alderman of Lock Haven, was one of its earliest and most honored teachers. Soon after his admission to the bar he was made a Justice of the Peace, and has been a local magistrate continuously since, but has not lost his interest in the schools. No man made a better record for integrity and liberality of sentiment in all that pertains to the best interests of the school than did Alderman Noble during his late term as Director and Treasurer. The 'Squire is proud of his pupils, and has good reason to be. Among them may be numbered Hon. Jno. H. Orvis, Associate Law Judge, District Attorney James Deise, Attorneys E. P. McCormick, H. T. Harvey, W. A. White and Wm. Parsons, Jr., and County Superintendent Herr. Closely following Mr. Noble in the schools was J. N. Welliver, Esq., afterwards County Superintendent, and for many years a School Director, and with him J. F. Clark, Esq., still living in the city, and Jno. L. Doty, Esq., for many years Secretary of the Board, and District Superintendent, at present a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Succeeding these gentlemen in the management of the schools came W. A. Wilson, W. G. Lehman, and J. G. Line-weaver, all graduates of the State Normal School at Millersville. Mr. Wilson was made the Principal, or rather he taught the first grade, in 1863. Leaving this position he entered the army, afterwards filled a professorship at Millersville, and now is one of the prominent attorneys of the Lancaster county bar. Wm. G. Lehman, on leaving Lock Haven, began the study of law in Lebanon, was admitted

to the bar, and soon after elected County Superintendent, which position he has just lately vacated, to accept the office of District Attorney of Lebanon county, to which post he was elected. Mr. Lineweaver for many years taught the Tamaqua High School, but finally relinquished teaching and entered life insurance, which is now the subject of his study and the object of his solicitations. Following closely in the wake of these gentlemen came Mr. George Wilson, a brother of W. A. Wilson, as Principal. After leaving his post here, he taught a short time in Schuylkill county, and is now Principal of a Grammar School in the city of Philadelphia. Prominent in the school affairs of the borough at that time, and prominent still, was the present Secretary of the Board, Alderman Winters, of the First ward. Among the most successful teachers was A. H. Strayer, Esq., who for some years after his satisfactory career as teacher, filled the office of County Superintendent of Clinton county, which position he finally resigned to accept one in the office of the County Treasurer. Succeeding Mr. Wilson as teacher of the first grade came Daniel Herr, of Salona, who had previously filled acceptably the office of County Superintendent. Mr. Herr taught the first grade one year. Among the most successful of the lady teachers connected with the public schools up to this time, 1867-8, were Miss Phæbe Hitchcock, Mrs. J. N. Welliver, Miss Celia Elwood, now Mrs. J. F. Clark, the bad boys all remember her, Miss Kate Reed, now Mrs. Gucker, and Miss Addie Russell, now Mrs. L. B. Schuyler. They all did a good work, and they did it faithfully, and patiently, and well.

In the spring and summer of 1868, the present High School building was erected and on the Fourth day of January, 1869, four schools were opened under the prin-

cipalship of Prof. A. N. Raub. The walls were unplastered and the accommodations in a measure meagre, but some substantial progress was made in regrading the schools. The remaining three positions in this building were filled for the short term by A. D. Rowe, Miss Sarah A. Chandler, and Miss Amanda Watson. Henry A. Foresman was principal in the old Academy building, B. F. Winters in the Bald Eagle street building, and T. J. Shearer in the Main street building, First ward. At the opening of the term in 1869, Prof. Raub was promoted to the district superintendency, and Mr. Rowe made Principal of the Boys' High School. In January, Mr. Rowe was succeeded by Austin Leonard, who held the position to the close of the term, Mr. Rowe having resigned to attend the State Normal School at Millersville. Mr. Leonard was in turn succeeded by Mr. C. Lenker, a graduate of Millersville, as Principal of the Boys' High School, which position he held one year, being promoted to the district superintendency, Prof. Raub, in the meantime having consented to act as County Superintendent during the unexpired term of A. T. Rowe who resigned Sept. 1st, 1871.

During Mr. Lenker's term as District Superintendent, Mr. S. M. McCormick, of Salona, also a graduate of Millersville, held the principalship of the Boys' High School, Miss Agnes Reilly, a graduate of Lewisburg Seminary, having been elected to the principalship of the Girls' High School. Both Mr. McCormick and Miss Reilly held their positions two years. Mr. Lenker, at the close of the year 1872, accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Northumberland, Pa. In the spring of 1872, Prof. Raub, who had been acting as County Superintendent, was re-called to the city schools, and was made City Superintendent for the term of three years. After having filled the po-

sition one year, the Board of Directors combined the Boys' and Girls' High Schools in one school, and relieved the Superintendent of teaching. Mr. John A. Robb was called from the principalship of the First ward Grammar School, and was made Principal of the High School, with Miss Reilly as assistant. The school having largely increased in numbers in 1874, at the request of the City Superintendent, a second assistant was added to the corps of High School teachers; Miss Sallie E. Rhoads, a graduate of the Normal School at Kutztown, being selected to fill the position.

Immediately after the election of Prof. Raub as City Superintendent, he submitted the following schedule of study which was adopted, and has been in operation ever since:

Primary Schools—Alphabet, Primary Spelling, Elementary Reading (First Reader), Counting to 1,000, Notation to 100, Object Lessons.

Secondary Schools—Elementary Spelling, Second Reader, Oral Arithmetic, Elementary Local Geography, Primary Mental Arithmetic, Writing and Object Lessons.

Intermediate Schools—Third and Fourth Readers, Advanced Spelling, Geography, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Object Lessons, Writing and Composition.

Grammar Schools—Reading, (Fourth Reader), Mental and Written Arithmetic completed, Orthography, Geography completed, Drawing, Penmanship, Grammar, and U. S. History.

High School—Three Years' Course—Orthography, U. S. History, Grammar, Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Physical Geography, Drawing, Penmanship, Constitution of the U. S., Elementary Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Etymology, Physiology, General History, Rhetoric, Geometry, Botany, Study of Words, and Latin as far as *Virgil*.

This course is designed to occupy eight years, independent of the High School course, which is of itself a *three years'* course and equivalent to the elementary

course in a Pennsylvania State Normal School.

Our schools have grown rapidly. In 1855, they opened with *three* teachers. In 1868 the number had increased to *twelve*, and at the present time the number of public school teachers of the city, independent of the City Superintendent, is *twenty-six*. Instead of having no system of grading, we have now one of the most perfect systems in the State. Some of the details are yet defective, and necessarily must be until the system is thoroughly inaugurated and established. The city has a school debt of about *seven-teen* thousand dollars, but at the same time it has school property worth over *sixty* thousand dollars, thus having a balance in its favor of over *forty* thousand dollars. Not only the High School but the whole system will compare favorably with that of any other city in the Commonwealth.

In reviewing the History of Clinton County, it is essential to give quite an extended account of that institution, which is, or is destined to be, of all others the most important, and most valuable in its bearings upon the future, not only of Clinton county, but of the extensive Normal School district of which it is the centre. During the growth and development of this region, the need of good educational facilities has always been felt, and of late has become very pressing. The course of events in our country for the past twenty years, has taught the men and women who are now bringing up children, the necessity of a better education, a broader culture than they received at the hands of their fathers; but while this necessity has been generally appreciated by the people of this and surrounding counties, the lack of facilities for satisfying it at home, and the lack of means to send children to distant schools, have come to be looked upon as serious and irksome inconveniences.

Of all who, a few years ago were interested in the pressing educational question, no one, probably, gave more time and labor toward its solution than the Rev. G. W. Shinn, from 1867 to 1870, Rector of St Paul's, church Lock Haven. He was a frequent, though unofficial visitor of the public and private schools of Lock Haven, encouraging and assisting teachers by his sympathy and suggestions; lecturing to classes on various subjects, and even in some instances voluntarily taking charge of special branches. Being a cultivated gentleman of very fine scholarship, his work in the schools was valuable to the pupils, but his own experience there served to deepen his sense of the need of something better. It was natural that he should discuss with all who were likely to be interested, a matter which he had so much at heart, and it was in the course of such a discussion with Prof. A. N. Raub that the latter suggested the idea of making Lock Haven the site of the school for the Eighth State Normal District, consisting of Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Erie, Potter, McKean, Jefferson, Clarion, Forest and Warren counties.

Mr. Raub was at that time Principal of the Lock Haven High School, and through his position, and by reason of his own educational attainments; also was well aware of, and strongly impressed with the defects of our present school system, and the want of higher opportunities. Being a graduate himself of one of the State Normal Schools, he knew all the advantages to the community of those schools, and was able to speak as by authority of their practical workings.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Shinn received the suggestion, not merely with satisfaction, but with enthusiasm, and from that time he and Mr. Raub worked together, and worked hard too—for they were both men of the working sort—to evolve out of such elements as

could be found here a State Normal School for Lock Haven.

One of the requirements of the acts of the Legislature regarding Normal Schools is, "an area of ground of not less than ten acres in one tract;" and this naturally became one of the first matters for the consideration of the two gentlemen who were setting on this Normal School egg, and it is not surprising at least, to those who know Mr. Philip M. Price, that very early in the history of this institution, the minds of Mr. Shinn and Mr. Raub, turned in this direction, not only of the land question, but upon the whole matter. As it is the intention to treat at some length of the life and character of Mr. Price in a future chapter, they will not be dwelt upon here. It was not in him to look coldly upon such a scheme as was now presented to his philanthropy. The question of the land was hardly distinctly stated by the self appointed committee which waited upon him, before the assurance was given that any ten acres of land belonging to him, were at the service of a State Normal School. To appreciate the generosity of this offer, it must be remembered that Mr. Price's land was all in the city limits, and much of it worth, at that time, \$1200 per acre. The Sixteen acres, which were finally presented by him, would have brought at least \$500 per acre. The foundations of the scheme being thus satisfactorily laid, it was worked up rapidly. Money being now the next important consideration, arrangements were at once made for getting subscriptions, and at this point, Mr. L. A. Mackey, always public-spirited and liberal, stepped to the front. He gave the subscription paper a good start by heading it with the sum of \$1,000, and with this impulse it went forward with such spirit that after a very short time the friends of the project found that organization was now not only pos-

sible, but necessary. A meeting of the subscribers was therefore called, and articles of association under the corporate title of "The Central Normal School Association of the State of Pennsylvania" were adopted; those articles and application for incorporation were filed Dec. 22d, 1869, in the Prothonotary's office, and finally on the 14th day of February, 1870, it was declared and decreed by the Court "that the persons so associated under said articles shall become and be a corporation or body politic in law."

By the articles of association, a Board of Trustees was named, to serve until an election should be held by the stockholders. This board consisted of the following gentlemen: L. A. Mackey, Wm. Parsons, O. D. Satterlee, H. T. Harvey, Warren Martin, Amos C. Noyes, Jno. S. Enrst, R. H. Boggis, Philip M. Price, S. D. Ball, Jno. N. Welliver, G. W. Shinn, Jos. Nesbitt, G. O. Deise, G. A. Achenbach; and on the 17th of February, all but two of them were present in the Court House in Lock Haven, for the purpose of giving actual and tangible shape to The Central Normal School.

At this meeting the subscription lists were reported, and it was found that they footed up about \$29,000, and it was decided that as soon as the sum should reach \$35,000, work on the building should be commenced. At this meeting, also Mr. L. A. Mackey was elected President of the Board of Trustees, and he has held that position ever since.

On the 5th of March, 1870, after the examination of several proposed sites for the building, the Board finally decided on the ground now so occupied. This is a tract of over sixteen acres, bounded by Fairview street, Glen street, Ivy street, and School street; most of it, at an elevation of more than 100 feet above the river, and affording magnificent views of surrounding country, of whose landscape beauties Lock Haven is proud.

Mr. Price having executed and presented a deed for this land, the Board, at a meeting held May 5th, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Mr. Philip M. Price has, in the most generous manner decided to the Central Normal School Association of the State of Pennsylvania, a most valuable and beautiful plot of ground for the purposes and uses of the Normal School, located at Lock Haven. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the said Association through this its Board of Trustees, be and are hereby tendered the donor for his gift.

Resolved, That it is the hearty wish of this Board, that a kind Providence may permit Mr. Price to see the full realization of his efforts to assist in establishing among us an educational institution of high character, where the children of our citizens and others may be prepared to take their part in the active affairs of the intelligent and progressive age in which we live.

Resolved, That to perpetuate the memory of one who has identified himself with, and so greatly advanced, the prosperity of our city, the main hall of the buildings to be erected, be styled, "Price Hall."

Prior to the meeting of the Board of Trustees May 5, 1870, plans for the necessary buildings had been presented by five different architects and reported to the building committee.

The Act of Assembly requires that the buildings to be erected by our State for Normal purposes, shall contain a hall of sufficient size to comfortably seat at least 1,000 adults, with class-rooms, lodging rooms and refectories for at least 300 students, making no restrictions as to architectural details, provided only that the proper amount of light, heat, and ventilation, and provision for physical exercise during inclement weather are secured.

It was well known to the Board that not many—perhaps not any, of the Normal schools previously built and accepted, had complied literally with these

requirements; and that here also a school house might be built at much less the cost of one fully up to the provisions of the act; which the State, not examining too closely, would probably accept. But it was determined that inasmuch as the Central Normal School was better located and more liberally supplied in the matter of land, than any other in the State, so it should be in every respect a model Normal School, and at least up to the standard fixed by the Act of Assembly. The five or six plans laid before the Building Committee, included those of the Westchester and Shippensburg State Schools, but for the reasons stated, these were passed over, and the one presented by C. S. Wetzel, was adopted, as the only one covering the legal requirements, and coming up to the ideas of the Board.

The report of the Building Committee was presented May 5th, 1870, and adopted at once. But the preparation of specifications, the necessity for some changes to meet certain contingencies, the advertising for and receiving bids, &c., occupied so much time that it was not until Dec. 24th, of that year, that the contract was at last signed, and with the exception of the accumulation of such materials as stone and sand, and partial excavation for foundation, no work was possible until the spring of 1871.

During that season the foundation walls were erected, but a disagreement or misunderstanding arising between the contractor and the Board of Trustees, nothing further could be done until the summer of 1872, when the first contract was dissolved and a new one entered into, between the Board, and Messrs. Hipple, Wilson & Hipple, Messrs. Brown, Blackburn & Curtin, and Mr. Chas. Scheid, who agreed to complete the building for the sum of \$92,840. As the association had already expended some \$12,000, under the first contract, the whole cost would amount to about \$105,000.

The new contractors went to work vigorously, and by the late autumn the walls being sufficiently advanced to give a clear idea of the ground plan, it was thought advisable to invite the State Superintendent, Mr. J. P. Wickersham, to visit Lock Haven, and examine the location and plans of the new Normal School. That gentleman came accordingly, and in the words of the Secretary, who reported at the meeting of the Board Dec. 3d, 1872:

"Mr. Wickersham said that he highly approved of both plans and location, and that in his opinion our grounds were the best adapted to the purpose for which they were to be used, of any so used in the State, and he cheerfully gave his certificate for the first instalment of \$5,000 of the appropriation from the State Treasury."

Work progressed steadily from that time; but the formal laying of the corner stone did not take place until the 4th of July, 1873. The ceremonies were of a brilliant and impressive character, and were participated in by almost all who had been the friends of the enterprise from the beginning. Of the original Board of Trustees, only Mr. Price and Judge Parsons were absent on that day. They had both gone to their rest.

There could not have been selected a more favorable location for a school building in the West Branch valley than the one chosen for the site of the Normal school. To say nothing of the elevated position it occupies, from which a fine view of one of the grandest scenes imaginable may be had, the healthfulness of the location commends it to all who have sons and daughters to educate. The formation of the ground immediately surrounding the building is such as to clothe the place with pleasing and romantic interest. There is a picturesqueness in the scenery around about that gives that peculiar charm and attractiveness to the location which is so highly appreciated and ad-

mired by the student of Nature. After that auspicious celebration of our national holiday in 1873, the work on the Normal School buildings continued as rapidly as circumstances would permit; and they now stand a noble monument to the enterprise of the people of Clinton county and to their interest in advanced education.

The front of the building, so broken by several recesses and projections as to give variety and relief even when seen from a distance, faces due east, and is 176 feet in length. The whole depth of the centre, including Price Hall, which is in the extreme west of the building, is 131 feet. The depth of each of the two wings, north and south, is 87 feet, while that of the arms connecting the centre and the wings is 48 feet. In height, the main building consists of basement, four stories and Mansard attic; the wings, of basement, three stories and Mansard attic. To the level of the first floor the material of the walls is dressed stone; the stories above the basement are of brick; the Mansard attic is slated on the slope and tinned on top. The cupola is in the centre of the front, and is 38 feet high from roof line, on a base of 17 feet square. The whole height of the main building from floor of basement to top of cupola is about 105 feet, commanding from the top a magnificent view, which extends into Centre county on the one hand, and Lycoming on the other.

The interior of the building is arranged as follows: The basement contains a large, cheerful dining room, a roomy kitchen with laundry adjoining, and various rooms for steward, butler, matron and servants—all well lighted and ventilated, and conveniently arranged for the household purposes of the 300 persons who may be domiciled there.

The first floor is devoted entirely to the school-work of the establishment. Here are the Principal's school room and office,

recitation rooms, parlor for visitors; also preceptor's parlor, office, library, museum, laboratory and class rooms.

The second floor is arranged for music parlor and study rooms. On each end of the corridor on this floor are a bath room and water closets.

The floor of the hall is level with the second floor, having stairs from the first floor, entrance from the second floor, and entrance to the galleries from the third floor. The hall is 23 feet in height, and large enough to seat 1,000 adults comfortably, with space at the west end for lecturer's platform, &c.

The stories above the second floor, including the Mansard attic, are all much alike, and are appropriated to sleeping apartments, with some study rooms, linen closets, &c. Every room is well lighted and thoroughly ventilated, supplied with gas, and warmed by air heated by steam.

The boiler for the generation of the steam is in a separate building, nearly 100 feet south of the main building, so that the inmates of the latter are entirely secure from the risk of an explosion of the boiler—an accident, however, very unlikely to occur.

Taken altogether the Central Normal School is probably the most complete and best fitted for all its objects of any of the schools of the State, while; with its splendid endowment of land, it has room for growth and improvement to any extent. Its friends claim for it that it ought to be, and will become, in time, the great educational institution of Central Pennsylvania, and through it Lock Haven will become the educational centre of a vast territory; not merely for the purpose of training teachers, but offering advanced education in all departments.

The Board of Trustees, as at present constituted, consists of L. A. Mackey, President, S. D. Ball, Secretary, A. N. Raub, A. H. Best, Rev. Jos. Nesbitt, H.

T. Harvey, P. Jarrett, Warren Martin, A. C. Noyes, John S. Furst, J. H. Barton, O. D. Satterlee, Jacob Brown, W. W. Rankin, N. Shaw, Thos. Yardley, Treasurer.

The Fire Department of Lock Haven was organized June 9, 1870, by the election of James Holden as Chief Engineer; R. S. Barker, First Assistant; Geo. K. Tozer, Second Assistant. Mr. Holden declining to serve, the city Council confirmed R. S. Barker Chief Engineer; Geo. K. Tozer, first, and L. R. McGill Second Assistant.

The department consisted at that time, of the Cataract steam fire engine company No. 1, Dauntless Hook and Ladder Company, and West Branch Hose Company No. 2. The officers of the department served faithfully, under trying circumstances, until the expiration of their term of office, June 9, 1873, when the following officers were elected: R. S. Barker, Chief Engineer; Geo. K. Tozer, 1st Assistant; J. D. McClintic, 2nd Assistant. In 1874 George K. Tozer resigned, and the city Council filled the vacancy by appointing S. B. Darrah 1st Assistant engineer, and the present officers are: R. S. Barker, Chief Engineer; S. B. Darrah, 1st Assistant; J. D. McClintick, 2d Assistant. They have given universal satisfaction, serving with credit to themselves and the department up to the present time.

Previous to the incorporation of Lock Haven as a city, there was no regularly organized fire department, although several companies had existed and done good service for many years previously. Of these companies the following sketch will be found accurate and interesting;

The first fire company of Lock Haven was the Good Will hand engine and hose company, organized September 18th, 1857, composed of forty members. The first officers of the company were James

Chatham, President; H. B. Amerling, Vice President; Jacob Bamberger, Secretary; R. S. Barker, Treasurer; Wm. Shanks, Foreman; Walter Chatham, Assistant Foreman. This company was furnished with a crane neck hand engine, purchased by Solomon McCormick, as a committee from the borough Council, for \$1200, and remained in existence as a fire organization, doing good service with the limited capacity of working apparatus until the breaking out of the rebellion, when most of its members resolved to shoulder the musket in defence of their country, and instead of fighting fire in the borough of Lock Haven, went forth to quell the raging conflagration of secession that was sweeping over the Union.

After the disbandment of the Good Will company, the hand engine went to decay. The town was then without any organized fire company for more than two years, when the citizens became somewhat alarmed for the safety of their property. Accordingly, the town Council appointed N. Shaw, Rufus Reed and Geo. Curtis a committee to purchase a steam fire engine, and in pursuance of their authority, in August, 1863, they bought from Button & Blake, of Waterford, N. Y., a second class steam fire engine, two hose carriages and 1,000 feet of hose for the small sum of \$3500. The engine received the un euphonic name of "Smut Mill," *alias* "Black Maria." Upon its arrival the citizens concluded to organize a fire company, and a meeting was called at the office of N. Shaw, on October 31, 1863, which was presided over by Mr. Shaw, Thomas Yardley acting as Secretary. The preliminary steps for instituting the Cataract steam fire engine company No. 1, were taken. Pursuant to adjournment, the first meeting of the company was also held at N. Shaw's office, on November 6, 1863. Con-

stitution and by-laws were adopted, when an election for officers of the company was held, resulting as follows: N. Shaw, President; Thomas Yardley, Secretary; Wm. L. Hamilton, Treasurer; John H. Frank, Foreman; John W. Harris, 1st Assistant; Orrin Shaw, 2nd Assistant; Geo. S. Berry, 3d Assistant; Andrew Gibb, Engineer; P. G. Knights, 1st Assistant Engineer; John Seitz, 2d Assistant Engineer. This organization prospered for a while, doing good service with the steam engine, although laboring under several disadvantages; and owing to various unfavorable circumstances the company began to dwindle down until it finally expired.

During a space of two years more the town was at the mercy of the devouring element which raged with almost undisputed sway, arousing the people to a sense of their duty; and to prevent the utter destruction of the town, the Council appointed Jacob Brown, R. H. Boggis and Rufus Reed a fire committee, and in pursuance of a call issued by said committee, a meeting of citizens convened at the Court House April 24, 1866. Jacob Brown, chairman of Council committee, called the meeting to order, R. H. Boggis acting as Secretary. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to institute a good and efficient fire company, and after a few remarks by L. A. Mackey, Esq., those present who were willing to become active members of a fire company were requested to submit their names to the secretary, whereupon forty-four names were recorded, some of whom had been members of the first Cataract fire company. In pursuance of adjournment, the meeting convened on April 27, 1866, at the Council rooms, and proceeded by electing M. B. Herring President, and Jno. W. Harris Secretary. The meeting adjourned to May 1st, 1866, when the name, style and title of the com-

pany was adopted as follows: "Cataract Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1," of Lock Haven, Pa. Such was the re-institution of the original Cataract fire company. The company again met May 8, 1866, M. B. Herring, President, in the chair, when an election for officers was held, viz: M. B. Herring, President; W. C. Kress, Secretary; R. H. Boggis, Treasurer; Orrin Shaw, Foreman; Jno. H. Frank, 1st Assistant; R. S. Barker, 2d Assistant; Albert Frank, 3d Assistant; Robert Easton, Engineer; James Walters, 1st Assistant Engineer.

The company re-assembled in Berger's Hall May 29, 1865, and adopted constitution and by-laws. The steam engine previously purchased by the Council, and known as the "smut mill," was then turned over to this company and rendered valuable service in protecting property from fire and the inhabitants from cholera, by pumping water out of their cellars. This company has proved a very substantial organization, although at times it required the energy of heroes to keep it in existence. The company was chartered June 10, 1869, and thereafter prospered beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Receiving more encouragement from the town Council, the members put forth every effort to build up their organization on a firm basis; but having considerable trouble to render satisfaction with the old "smut mill," they made repeated applications to Council for a new engine. Accordingly the Council instructed the Fire committee to negotiate for a new steamer by selling the old one in part payment. Through the determination of their indefatigable chairman, Wheeler Shaw, seconded by Chief Engineer, R. S. Barker, an agreement was entered into on January 5, 1874, for a second class steam fire engine from the Silsby Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y. The new steamer arrived

in May, 1874, and was tested to the satisfaction of all concerned. The confirmation of the purchase was hotly opposed by some councilmen and many prominent citizens, but the "enginists" came out best, and the steamer was bought, the old "smut mill" being turned in at \$1,400. The new Silsby was turned over to the Cataract company by Wheeler Shaw, in a short but appropriate address, and was received with three cheers and a "tigger." The company then purchased a fine team of gray horses that make a fine appearance as they go dashing through the streets *en route* for a fire. The new engine has done good service, and has been the means of saving the city from many a destructive conflagration.

In June, 1874, the Cataract made an extended excursion to Allentown, Easton, Danville and Sunbury, being accompanied by the Mayor, Chief Engineer, City Council, members of the bar and press, and other prominent citizens. The excursion was a complete success, and was conducted by L. R. McGill, Foreman of the company, with zeal and ability. The company is at present substantially organized, possessing a fine team, wagon, sprinkling wagon and considerable other property. They meet the first Tuesday of each month in their hall over the engine room, on Grove street. The present officers are : B. F. Marshall, President ; John H. Agar, Vice President ; J. H. Hiller, Secretary ; J. W. Bridgens, Treasurer ; John E. Eldred, Foreman ; W. J. McLees, 1st Assistant ; Daniel Matthews, 2d Assistant ; W. K. Fearon, 3d Assistant ; Robert Agar, Engineer ; P. G. Knights, 1st Assistant ; Wm. Carey, 2d Assistant ; Peter Felmlee, Teamster. The present number of active members is 51.

A meeting of citizens was held March 3, 1869, W. W. P. Eldred presiding, and Theo. Frank acting as Secretary, for the

purpose of instituting the Rescue Bucket company No. 2. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee, at a meeting held March 11, following, submitted their report, which was adopted on April 7, 1869. The company convened, W. W. P. Eldred, President in the chair, when it was decided to change the name from Rescue Bucket company No. 2 to that of "West Branch Bucket company No. 1," of Lock Haven, Pa. At a meeting held May 23, 1869, the following officers were elected : J. P. Anthony, President ; S. W. Hawkins, Secretary ; Geo. A. Brown, Treasurer ; W. W. P. Eldred, Foreman ; Theo. Frank, 1st Assistant. A committee was also appointed to wait upon the citizens to raise funds to purchase buckets and equipments, and at a meeting held Dec. 1, 1869, a petition was sent into Council requesting to be furnished with a hose cart and hose. At a meeting held July 2, 1870, the name was changed from West Branch Bucket Company No. 1, to West Branch Bucket and Hose Company No. 1. Council appointed Jacob Scheid, Simon Scott and Samuel Christ a committee to meet the bucket company, and at a special meeting called for that purpose, on Feb. 13, 1870, Jacob Scheid, chairman of Council committee, presented himself ; but owing to the non-attendance of Messrs. Scott and Christ, no business could be transacted. The company being desirous of obtaining a hose carriage as soon as possible, appointed a committee to wait on the Council on the first Monday in March, following, which committee attended to their duties, and reported back to the company, at a meeting held April 8, 1870. The report being favorable was unanimously received, and the company was furnished with hose carriage and hose. At a meeting held January 23, 1871, the name was again changed from West Branch Bucket and Hose Company

No. 1, to West Branch Bucket and Hose Company No. 2; which name it still retains. This company is composed of young men and is very efficient as a fire organization, being active and energetic, responding to the alarm of fire promptly. It served with distinction, doing excellent service, until at the fire of Brown's brewery some misunderstanding occurred between the Chief Engineer, R. S. Barker, and the company, in regard to disobedience of orders, which resulted in one of the members being expelled from the Fire Department, by the Chief Engineer; whereupon the company felt themselves deeply wronged, and resolved to seek redress through the Council by having their member reinstated. Not receiving at the hands of Council the recognition of justice they claimed was due them, at a meeting held January 13, 1874, they resolved to withdraw from the Fire Department. Accordingly, on January 14, 1874, the company paraded the streets in full uniform, disbanding at the engine house, where W. W. P. Eldred, on behalf of the company, turned over their apparatus in a well timed speech. It was received by Chief Engineer Barker, in a brief address to the company, assuring them with what deep anxiety he had hoped that the controversy would be amicably settled, and manifested in a kind and generous spirit his feelings of regret to be called upon to perform that unpleasant duty. Upon the withdrawal of the West Branch company, the Fire Department sustained a serious loss, as the company was large and effective. After their withdrawal as a fire company, they remained as an organization, forming a club, meeting regularly and keeping a continuous line of minutes. Being advised and counseled by a number of citizens, they petitioned for reinstatement, which was cheerfully recommended by Chief Engineer Barker and submitted by

the chairman of the Fire committee to Council, which body unanimously confirmed it on May 3, 1875. The West Branch is now, with its former vigor and strength, a portion of the Lock Haven Fire Department, numbering 75 members. Its present officers are: W. I. Harvey, President; N. H. Barrett, Vice President; A. Bigony, Financial Secretary; Henry Boyle, Recording Secretary; Wm. Miller, Treasurer; W. W. P. Eldred, Foreman; Nelson Packer, 1st Assistant; Benjamin Kaust, 2d Assistant; Trustees, Harry High, Wm. Davis. The company meets the first Monday in each month in their hall, on Main street, between Grove and Vesper.

Dauntless Hook and Ladder Company was organized November 28, 1869—a preliminary meeting having been held Nov. 5th—by the election of the following officers: N. Shaw, President and Foreman; Jack Unger, 1st Assistant; Geo. K. Tozer, 2d Assistant; J. M. McCloskey, Secretary; W. H. Clough, Treasurer. The meeting adjourned to meet December 11, 1869, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The name of the company as above stated was decided upon. It being held that no election for officers should have taken place until after the constitution and by-laws were adopted, a resolution was passed seating aside the election held Nov. 29 and a new election held, with the following result: W. W. White, President and Foreman; James Holden, 1st Assistant; Jno. T. Gifford, 2d Assistant; J. M. McCloskey, Secretary; W. H. Clough, Treasurer. A committee was appointed January 20, 1870, to wait upon the Council for the purpose of obtaining a hook and ladder truck and the necessary equipments. The Council appointed a committee to have the apparatus furnished, and the company was supplied with a handsome truck from the manufactory of Rufus Reed. On February 27, 1870, the

company resolved to change its name to "Dauntless Hook, Ladder and Hose Company," when a hose carriage was purchased and run in connection with the hook and ladder apparatus. On September 13, 1871, the company became a chartered organization, under the above name, but as their hose carriage was not a complete success, in 1873 the company sold the carriage to the city.

Previous to the year 1874 the President of the Dauntless company was also Foreman, but the two offices are now separate. The truck was drawn by hand up to February, 1875, when the company purchased a fine team from the city, and having had all the late improvements added to their truck, it is now first class and complete. The Dauntless is a very efficient company, always prompt, and of great value to the city. Without it the Department would labor under the most trying disadvantages. It has a membership of 60 men, and the present officers are: Wm. Parson, Jr., President; A. B. Logan, Secretary; J. E. Craniger, Treasurer; Jno. Barrett, Foreman; Sidney Clark, 1st Assistant; Adam Shroat, 2d Assistant; Geo. Winner, Tillerman; Peter Speece, Teamster. The company meets on the last Monday of each month, in their hall over the engine room, on Grove street. Style of uniform: blue shirt, white belt, red letters, blue hat, New York regulation.

Citizen Hose Company, No. 4, was organized at a meeting in the engine house January 14, 1873, called for that purpose. The following officers were elected at that meeting: Jno. D. McClintick, President; C. B. Adams, Vice President; J. H. Williams, Secretary; L. Leeds, Treasurer; H. C. Shuster, Financial Secretary; E. A. Fancher, Foreman; C. E. Warden, 1st Assistant; P. E. Jobson, 2d Assistant. At a meeting held January 23, 1873, a committee was appointed to draft con-

stitution and by-laws, which were reported and adopted January 31, following, when a petition was sent to Council asking to be furnished with carriage and hose, and on February 14, 1873, Council turned over to the company the hose carriage previously purchased from Dauntless Hook and Ladder Company. The company was stationed on Clinton avenue, in the Third ward, and met on the third Friday of each month. The Citizens prospered and did good service for about two years, responding with alacrity to every alarm of fire. But owing to some unexplained cause the organization declined, and at a meeting held February 2, 1875, a resolution was adopted that unless the Council furnished them with head-lights and trumpets within sixty days they would disband. The desired head-lights and trumpets not forthcoming, Citizen Hose, No. 4, in April, 1875, became *non est*.

Empire Hose Company No. 5, was organized at a meeting of citizens of the Fourth ward, in the Fourth Ward Hotel, on February 24, 1874. On the 3d of March following, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: Daniel Bogenreif, President; Joseph Paul, Vice President; D. Malloy, Secretary; A. Harnish, Treasurer; S. D. Shipps, Foreman; D. Malloy, 1st Assistant. At a meeting held in Reickard's photographic rooms on the 10th of March, 1874, steps were taken for the erection of a house for the hose carriage and other uses of the company. A building committee composed of Ellis Sheffer, Joseph Paul, S. D. Shipps, Wm. Furl, and D. Malloy, was appointed, under whose supervision a handsome and convenient structure was erected on Bellefonte avenue, near Hipple & Wilson's planing mill.

This company is composed of good material and its moral standing is unim-

peachable. The company is yet young as firemen, but old in judgment, and have rendered valuable service since their organization. The company numbers 40 members, and meets the first Tuesday in each month. The present officers are E. Sheffer, President; D. Malloy, Vice President; Charles McGill, Secretary; Ed. Moore, Financial Secretary; Joseph Paul, Treasurer; S. D. Shippis, Foreman; A. J. Grier, 1st Assistant; Martin McNerney, 2nd Assistant; Trustees, E. Sheffer, E. Moore, S. L. Shippis. Style of uniform: light blue shirts, claret collars, belts trimmed with white, red hat, New York regulation.

The present value of apparatus and equipments belonging to the city in the use and custody of the Lock Haven Fire Department, is as follows:

Cataract steam fire engine.....	\$5,500
Cataract's 2 hose carriages.....	765
Damntless H. and L. truck.....	1200
Empire hose carriage.....	520
West Branch ".....	500
2200 ft leather and gum hose.....	2,300
170 firemen's hats.....	680
Alarm bell on engine house.....	800

Total.....\$12,265

Nearly one-third of the inhabitants of Clinton county live within the corporate limits of Lock Haven, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, within one mile of the Court House; and, as is the case with all American towns, various nationalities are represented in the population. Of the foreign element, including persons of foreign birth or parentage, the German predominates, the Irish being next in order. There are also quite a number of French, English, Scotch and Welsh, and about one hundred colored persons.

The entire population of the township of Allison, in which the town of Lock Haven was located, was 643 in 1840, of Lock Haven borough, 839 in 1850, 3349 in 1860, and 6286 at the time the last census

was taken (1870). It is now (1875) estimated to be something over 9,000.

Lock Haven was not settled, as many suppose, by Germans. The first inhabitants were what are called Scotch-Irish. The native American portion of the citizens were drawn from various parts of the country, a considerable number from contiguous counties, though many came from distant parts of the State; some from New England and some from the State of New York, and several families from Bradford and Tioga counties. Centre county contributed quite largely to the population, the accessions from that source being almost entirely of German descent and speaking the Pennsylvania dialect of the German language.

In enterprise, intelligence and morality the citizens of Lock Haven compare favorably with those of any other town in the State. The improvements that have been made and are continually going on within its limits, prove that want of energy and public spirit can not be charged against her citizens. The flourishing public schools and the establishment of a State Normal School in the city, show that intellectual culture is not neglected. The sixteen church organizations (one for every 550 inhabitants) speak well for the moral and spiritual status of the community. Among the citizens of the town are a number of scientific and literary persons. The professional men, as a class, possess ability, several of them ranking as scholars.

Taking into consideration the location, surroundings, and natural and acquired advantages of Lock Haven and the public spirit evinced by many of its citizens, it is fair to suppose that its future prosperity will be at least commensurate with its past growth.

While looking with pride, as the citizens of Lock Haven well may, upon their beautiful town, with its creditable record

of the past and its bright prospects for the future, let them not forget its eccentric but noble-hearted founder, Jeremiah Church. Let his memory be honored as one who, through the long years of an ac-

tive life, ever had a heart to feel for the woes of others, though he himself often had cause to regret "man's inhumanity to man."

CHAPTER XI.

BALD EAGLE TOWNSHIP—MILL HALL BOROUGH.

This township derived its name from Bald Eagle Mountain. It is not only the oldest in Clinton county, but was originally one of the *largest* townships in the State, if not in the United States. When the present territory of Clinton was a part of Northumberland, the northwestern limits of that county extended to the confines of the Province, and Bald Eagle township comprised all that portion lying north and west of a line which ran not far from the present division between Clinton and Lycoming counties. Therefore its territorial area included all of that part of the State west of that line, now divided into a dozen or more counties.

In the forming of Lycoming from Northumberland, in 1795, and Centre (in part) from Lycoming, in 1800, and Clinton (in part) from Centre in 1839, and the subsequent establishment of other counties, the township was allowed to retain its identity.

When Clinton county was erected, Bald Eagle township was one of the twelve townships into which it was divided. Since that time, by the organization of additional townships in the county, its limits have been reduced, until as at present it contains but a very small proportion of its original territory. It is now bounded on the south by Lamar and Beech Creek, on the west by Beech Creek, on the north by Grugan and Colebrook, on the east by the city of Lock Haven and Lamar.

The surface of this township is diversified by mountains, hills and streams, and

to the casual observer a large portion of it presents an appearance of wild ruggedness; but closer examination shows that much of the land that *appears* to be utterly worthless for agricultural purposes may really be converted into productive farms. This is especially the case with the broad scope that lies between the Allegheny ridge and the western boundary of the township.

The highest lands in the township are the Bald Eagle mountain, a portion of which lies across the south end; and a spur of the Allegheny, which crosses the township from west to east near the centre. The only "bottom" lands or flats lie along the Bald Eagle Creek. They are of a rich, sandy loam, very fertile, and adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco and vegetables, and might be profitably used for gardening purposes. Extending along the north side of the creek the whole width of the township, there is a strip of undulating land inclining slightly toward the stream. This tract is about a mile in width and is all very fine farming land, the soil being a light shale combined with loam and sand intermixed with gravel, and especially favorable for growing cereals. This land is comprised on what is known as the "officer's survey." Lying between this tract and the Allegheny range is a region locally known as "the ridges." This section is two or three miles in width and also extends the entire distance across, and like the tract just described, continues beyond the limits of the township up the Bald Eagle Valley. "The

ridges" are hills of different sizes and shapes, varying in height from one hundred to three or four hundred feet. They are separated from each other by valleys or passes, through most of which small streams are flowing. Very few of these hills have abrupt or precipitous sides; many of them are tilled, and most of them tillable to their summits. The individual hills constituting "the ridges," really form a general ridge or range, the centre or highest line of which is about midway between the Bald Eagle Creek and the Allegheny. As the elevations on the south side of this range diminish in height as they recede from its centre, so also do those on the north side, thereby forming between the so-called Bald Eagle "ridges" and the Allegheny mountain a trough or valley, the general appearance of which indicates its adaptation to agricultural purposes; protected as it is from the northern winds by the mountain at whose base it lies, and being abundantly supplied with the best of water from living springs, it is certainly highly favored, and the soil is all that could be desired, for the growth of corn, potatoes, wheat, clover, &c., it being a red shale and sandy loam.

The Allegheny ridge itself may be cultivated some distance up its southern slope, as it now is in many instances; but as the summit is approached the conglomerate rock appears, cropping from the sides and lying in loose fragments on the surface; though when the top is reached there are many places where the surface is comparatively free from rock or stones of any kind, and good farms might be made and profitably cultivated on the dividing line between the Bald Eagle and Tangascootac valleys. There is even now a farm in good state of cultivation, in Beech Creek township, near the Bald Eagle line, which lies on the very summit of the range. Another farm is also

being successfully cultivated by Mr. John Reaville, on the northern slope of this mountain, at an elevation of over eight hundred feet above Lock Haven.

Lying on the north side of the Allegheny ridge is the Tangascootac region, a scope of several thousand acres, extending to another spur of the Allegheny, which forms the western boundary of the township. This region is drained by the Tangascootac creek and its tributaries, which flow into the West Branch above Farrandsville. This part of the township may literally be termed a "howling wilderness," it being almost entirely covered with timber, consisting of pine, oak and other indigenous varieties. Originally the pine greatly predominated; but the operations of lumbermen have nearly exhausted the supply. This tract, which lies generally several hundred feet above the river, occupies about one-half of the area of the township. The soil of this region, as a general thing, is susceptible of cultivation; in some places it is quite sandy and gravelly, as the result of the disintegration of the sandstone and conglomerate, which abound more or less abundantly throughout the tract. The water courses of the township are the Bald Eagle Creek, crossing it near the east end; Fishing Creek, which empties into the former near Mill Hall; Lusk's Run and Sugar Run, both of which rise among the "ridges" and flow into the Susquehanna a short distance above Lock Haven; the Tangascootac, east and west branches, in the western part of the township; and Plunket's Run, which empties into Bald Eagle Creek near the farm of Andrew White. At one time the entire surface was covered with a dense growth of trees, consisting of pine, oak, chestnut, walnut, &c., the best quality of which has long since been manufactured into lumber. At present there is but little done in the lumbering business in the township.

The first regular authorized settlement made in Bald Eagle township under an actual government grant, was soon after the survey of the officers' tract, along the Bald Eagle Creek, in 1769; though previous to that date squatters had taken possession of different tracts in the Bald Eagle valley, and perhaps elsewhere. The first survey on the west side of the Allegheny ridge was made in 1869 or '70, to George Cooper; the land, however, was never settled upon.

In 1782 a tract containing several hundred acres, lying on the south side of Bald Eagle Creek, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, was granted to Samuel Atlee. This tract, with a considerable more land, was purchased in 1796, by George Bressler, who came from Lancaster county. Bressler's purchase included nearly all the land now occupied by the village of Mill Hall, and the flats extending to the bridge across the Bald Eagle near the residence of Col. Bossert. At the time Bressler took possession of his purchase there was a small mill upon it, situated upon the ground now occupied by Sanderson's mill; this was the only mill within a scope of many miles around, and is said to have been built by a man by the name of Richards, who at one time had possession of the property. In 1800, Mr. Bressler erected, near the original one, a more extensive mill, which continued in operation till 1815, when George Bressler, Jr., who had come into possession of the property by the death of his father, built another mill much larger than either of the others, connected with which it was located. About the time this mill was completed, in fact before the finishing blows were struck, it was destroyed by fire. It seems that the mill had been set in motion, and the grinding of grain had commenced, when the regularly employed miller made arrangements one evening with one of the millwrights, by

the name of Lenhart, to attend the mill until midnight, as he wished to sleep till that time, the mill then being run day and night. But Lenhart fell asleep, and the hoppers becoming empty, the friction of the machinery caused it to heat to such a degree that the wooden portion of the structure ignited, and the whole was consumed in a short time, poor Lenhart perishing in the flames. Immediately after the destruction of the mill Mr. Bressler erected another on the same foundation, which still remains and is now owned by Mr. Wm. Sanderson.

In 1840 Mr. John Snodgrass, who now lives a short distance below Mill Hall, while cutting down a large oak tree, found imbedded in the wood a leaden bullet having 80 layers, or growths, over it, which would prove that the ball had been shot into the tree about the year 1760. Whether it was done by a white man or an Indian it is impossible to say. It is evident, however that at that date fire-arms were used in the Bald Eagle Valley. A man by the name of Richards, probably the same one, or one of the same family, who built the first mill on the Bald Eagle, built the house across the Bald Eagle bridge, opposite Flemington. Previous to 1800, Samuel Patterson, (colored) now living in Lock Haven, was held by Richard as a slave. Patterson was born on the property about the year 1800, his mother being at that time also in the possession of Richard, as a slave.

In 1795, James Carskaddon came from Washington township, Northumberland county, and settled upon a tract of land just west of Flemington, and now occupied by his son, the worthy and venerable Wm. Carskaddon, Jos. Bridgens, and others. This tract lies partly within the limits of the city of Lock Haven, and partly in Bald Eagle township. It was purchased by Mr. Carskaddon from the Rev. John Hoge, assignee of Lieutenant

Daniel Hunsicker, to whom the tract was granted as his portion of the "officers' survey."

When Centre county was struck off from Lycoming, in 1800, the dividing line ran through the house of Mr. James Carskaddon, but he was allowed the privilege of choosing in which county he would hold citizenship, and selected Lycoming, as it was more convenient for him to attend to his business at Williamsport, the county seat of Lycoming, than at Bellefonte.

John Murphy, James Carskaddon's father-in-law, came to Bald Eagle at the same time, and lived with him many years, being over a hundred years old at the time of his death. He was a tailor by trade, and not long before he died made a coat for his grand-son, John Carskaddon.

During the "Indian war" the Bald Eagle Valley was the scene of many thrilling encounters between the whites and their savage foes. At one time a party of scouts were surprised by Indians in a cabin which stood near where the house of J. H. Berry now is, and one of their number killed, supposed to have been a Mr. Culbertson. Afterwards another party of twenty-five or thirty men were attacked near the same place, by eighty-five Indians and nine of their number killed and the remainder taken off as prisoners. Mary, a sister of James Carskaddon, and for some time a member of his household, previous to which, while living in Buffalo Valley, not far from where Milton is located, was caught, with her sister Letitia, by the Indians, and taken into captivity. During one night when in camp, she managed to release herself and escape. She proceeded through the forest a short distance and secreted herself beneath a log. In a short time she was missed by her captors, who immediately began search for her. One of the Indians,

going in the precise direction she had taken, mounted the log under which she was lying, and thinking to make it appear that he knew where she was hidden, called out to her to come back and they would not hurt her; that he knew where she was, at the same time looking off in the depths of the forest. Mary, being aware that he was only "making believe," remained quiet till the savage went back to camp, when she continued her flight till she reached her home. Her sister afterwards escaped also.

Many instances have been related of the cruel treatment received by the early settlers of the Bald Eagle Valley, at the hands of the Indians. Often they were surprised at night, their houses plundered, and their cattle and other live stock driven off. The lives of the settlers were endangered, and in some instances were taken. John Murdock, who settled at an early day on the farm now owned, partly by David Allen, and in part by L. Mosher, became a victim to the bloodthirstiness of the savages, being killed by them near his own home.

The principal object of the Indians, however, was plunder; this they would obtain it mattered little how, having no scruples about taking innocent life, if by so doing they could the more easily accomplish their purposes and gratify their thieving propensities. This was the case except during hostilities between the two races, when murder and destruction of property was their aim and object.

In early days wild animals of various kinds were abundant, and at times very impudent. On one occasion, on Sunday, while the Carskaddon family, except the younger children, were attending church at the original "Great Island Church," an animal of some kind deliberately and coolly entered the yard surrounding the house, and seized a chicken and unceremoniously walked off with it before the

eyes of the children, the oldest of whom, a mere lad, not liking the appearance and audacity of the thief, determined that he should pay for his impudence with his life, and accordingly ran into the house and got the gun, which he fired at the unwelcome visitor, whereupon he dropped his "game" and ran howling to the woods. The report of the gun having been heard by the boy's parents while on their way home, they were prepared, on arriving, to give the boy a reprimand for shooting on Sunday. On investigating the matter, the father was convinced that the animal at which his son had shot was no insignificant fox or "small game," but something the shooting of which was a justifiable act, even on Sunday. Search being made, a trace of blood was found, which, on being followed a short distance into the forest, led to the object of pursuit, which proved to be a huge panther.

On one occasion, as John Carskaddon was on his way to a neighbor's, a distance of a mile or two, he was attacked by a pack of wolves. Their appearance was so sudden, and they assailed him so furiously, that he barely had time to take his position against a tree, when he killed several of them with his gun, which he happened to have with him, before he succeeded in escaping to the house.

The first settlers of Bald Eagle township were mostly from the southeastern part of the State, several families coming from Lancaster county and a number from Chester. Among the pioneers was William Reed, who settled on Plunkett's Run, several miles back from the "flats," because the latter were too heavily timbered. He was known as "Hickory" Reed, on account of his physical "toughness." He located about the year 1776. He was grandfather of Commissioner James David.

Others of the original settlers along the Bald Eagle were David Wilson, and Job

Packer who located on the farm now owned by his grandson, Wm. Packer; Peter Spangler, who lived on the farm now owned by J. D. L. Smith, and built the stone house occupied by Mr. Smith, in 1805; John Fredericks, George and John Brown, Edward Ritchie, John Hoff, Hugh and Wm. White, and J. T. McCormick. The farms belonging to these persons were in a continuous line along the north side of the Bald Eagle.

During the primitive days of the Bald Eagle settlement a case occurred which not only shows how neighbors may act the parts of "Kilkenny cats," but illustrates the saying that "the less you have to do with the law the better." It seems that one of the settlers was accused of picking the goose of another, which led to a suit at law that continued till each party was obliged to sell his farm and expend the proceeds in seeing lawyers and paying costs. It is said that the lawyers had the most profitable geese to pick of any connected with the case.

The pioneers of Bald Eagle township, like those of other localities, encountered many hardships and were subject to many privations. Economy, in some cases the most rigid, had to be practiced; privileges now so common in every-day life in the country were then unthought of; luxuries such as are now enjoyed by the masses were out of the question. In fact, the ingenuity of the parents was often severely taxed to provide food and clothing for their children. It has been said that the matrons of the Bald Eagle Valley, in early times, employed themselves during the winter in spinning and weaving linen and "tow" cloth for summer use, and in the summer in manufacturing woolen fabrics for winter wear.

At the first election held in Bald Eagle township, after the organization of Clinton county, the following officers were elected: J. M. Miller, Justice of the

Peace; William Fisher, Constable; George Soder and William Huff, Supervisors; Levi Packer and George Williams, Overseers of the Poor; Benjamin Fredericks and David Logan, Auditors; A. Harleman, Assessor; Wm. Fearon and John Smith, Assistant Assessors; Saul McCormick, Asher Packer and George Bressler, School Directors; Thomas A. Smith, Judge of Elections; William C. Sanderson and Samuel Hayes, Inspectors; George W. Fredericks and William Clark, Fence Viewers; William L. Hoover, Township Clerk. At this time, March 20, 1840, the population was estimated to be 1178, which included the present territory of Beech Creek, that township having been taken from Bald Eagle in May, 1850. The boundary between the two townships now runs along the east line of the farm of John Welsh, about three and a half miles below the mouth of Beech Creek.

The settlement of the "ridges" and the country along the base of the Allegheny ridge occurred several years after the part of the township along the Bald Eagle Valley was settled. Previous to 1840 that region was thinly populated. At that date Mr. John Salmon located on Plunkets Run, four or five miles above the river, after which others settled at different points, till all the land along the Run was "taken up" and converted into farms. The Yosts had settled lower down the stream before Mr. Salmon came to the place.

The valley of Sugar Run is now thickly settled along nearly its entire length, and affords many desirable farms. The prosperity of the farmers and citizens generally of the township, has been, and is, sufficient to justify the assertion that they have been equally favored with their neighbors of adjoining townships, nothing more, nothing less. No great calamities have befallen them, neither have they been superabundantly blessed with Provi-

dential favors. One instance, however, did occur in the history of the township, that partook very much of the nature of a phenomenon. In 1845, J. D. L. Smith sowed a field of oats, on that part of his farm which lies next to the canal; after they had nearly reached full height, they were attacked on the edge along the canal by legions of army worms, which proceeded to devour every blade of grain with a greediness and voracity that knew no bounds. After marching in "solid phalanx" through the entire field, destroying everything in their advance that could be eaten, they besieged a corn field which lay next in their course, and would have destroyed the entire crop, as they did the oats, had not Mr. Smith stopped their progress by digging a ditch, into which, as they were pushing forward in their mad career, they plunged in wriggling, crawling masses. They were then killed by filling the ditch with straw and setting it on fire; it is said that millions and millions of them were thus destroyed, no further damage being done. Strange as it may appear, no other farm in the vicinity was visited by the army worm that season.

The mineral wealth of Bald Eagle township is confined almost entirely to the Tanigasootac basin. Coal was discovered there in 1826, by James David, then a boy, at present one of the County Commissioners. When he first found the coal he was not aware of its nature, but supposed it to be "black lead" (plumbago), and submitted it to older and wiser persons for examination, when its character was readily determined. Further explorations proved the existence in that locality of three workable veins, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to three feet; one of them, however, was found to contain so much sulphur that it was not marketable. Many tons of it were taken out and shipped to distant points, but it

was so liable to ignite when exposed to the sun in bulk, that the mining of it was abandoned as hazardous and unprofitable.

Not long after the discovery of coal on the Tangascootac slope, a company was formed and commenced mining operations. It was called the Jersey Shore Company, and was composed of the following gentlemen, citizens of Lycoming county: J. S. Wilson, Wm. Morrison, Mark Slonaker and Boyd Smith. The operations of this company did not long continue. Other companies were afterwards organized and operated at different points to a greater or less extent. The Eagleton Company, at Eagleton, the Rock Cabin, at the mines of that name, then the Tangascootac Company, made up of gentlemen from New York. Two railroads were built from the mines to the Sunbury & Erie (now P. & E.) railroad, one by the Eagleton Co., the other by the Rock Cabin Co. The Tangascootac Company made a road two miles in length, from their mines, to connect with the Eagleton branch. The Rock Cabin Company sold out to the Farrandsville Company, and that Company sold to the McHenry Company, of which it is said Sir Morton Peto is a member. The property is still held by that company.

The Tangascootac Company merged into the Black Heath Co., which operated the original Tangascootac mines, and also leased a part of the Jersey Shore Company's mine, in the edge of Beech Creek township, now held by the Peacock Coal Company. Notwithstanding the large amount of capital that has been expended in mining operations in the Tangascootac region, the efforts to make the business profitable have thus far been unsuccessful, and to-day the mines, and extensive works connected with them, are in a neglected and dilapidated condition. Whatever may have been the cause of failure on the part of the different com-

panies to make their operations profitable, it certainly was not because of the quality of the coal, for that, two veins at least, was all that could be desired; neither was it owing to an insufficient quantity or any great difficulty in mining it, for the supply is inexhaustible, and easily worked. It is claimed by those who are supposed to possess the means of knowing, that the operations failed through mismanagement; others say that the exorbitant rates charged by the Penn'a. Railroad Company for shipping their coal over the P. & E. road compelled the different companies to suspend mining operations. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that coal may be profitably mined in the Tangascootac region.

Iron ore, of a good quality, exists in various parts of the township, but to a greater extent in the Tangascootac region than any where else. In 1857 the Tangascootac Coal Company erected a furnace and manufactured iron from the hematite and "white" ores found on its lands, but a suspension of operations ensued soon after, as was the case with coal mining, yet sufficient was done to demonstrate the fact that an abundance of ore existed, from which could be made a good quality of iron.

Timber is found in various parts of the township, especially in the region just described.

The principal public improvements of the township are the Bald Eagle Valley the road and the Bald Eagle canal, both of which run along the Bald Eagle creek. The population of the township was 550 in 1870.

The only village in Bald Eagle township is Mill Hall borough, which is situated near the end of the township, on Fishing creek, about one mile above its confluence with the Bald Eagle. It was started in 1806, by Nathan Harvey, who came from the vicinity of Philadelphia.

and erected a stone "grist" mill, which is still standing, at the upper end of the village, and a saw mill, blacksmith shop, store, hotel, and a dwelling. The name "Mill Hall" was given to the place because of the mills located there.

In 1831, George Bressler, in company with Messrs. Harvey, Wilson and Kinney, erected a furnace at the place, the ruins of which still remain on the elevation just north of the village. The ore was procured from the Bald Eagle Mountain near at hand. The undertaking proved unsuccessful financially, and the property was sold by the sheriff. In 1837 the iron works were revived by Tammany & Mitchell, but operated by them only a short time before they were compelled by adverse circumstances to abandon the enterprise. In 1844 Messrs. Reynolds & Morris took possession of the furnace and commenced operations. Reynolds soon sold his interest to David McCormick, and again the works failing to be profitable, were abandoned, but subsequently revived by a Philadelphia firm and successfully operated for a time, and finally permanently abandoned. The property is now owned by Furst, Long & Co., of Flemington. At an early day a forge was built on the creek just above the village, and was operated for a time in connection with the furnace, and sold with it by the sheriff. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Mann and converted into an axe factory, which proved successful, and is now operated by R. Mann & Co.

Mill Hall was decidedly a manufacturing town in its earlier days, and was considered an important point. About the time the furnace was built Saul McCormick erected a saw mill near the forge, on the opposite side of the creek. About the same time he built a starch factory on the hill, back of where the house of S. R. Stover now stands. In 1853 it was converted into a tannery. A woolen fac-

tory was established at an early period, on the creek, just above the stone mill. It was burned down and another built in its place, which was also burned and replaced by another, which still remains.

A saw mill was built by George Bressler about the year 1815, near the present residence of Mr. John Snodgrass. Afterwards a clover mill was built near it by Saul McCormick, and then a foundry was erected on the same property. The site is now occupied by the works of the Diamond Cement Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of cement from stone brought from Nittany Valley.

The first church of the place was built by the Methodist denomination in 1831. It was located on the hill south of the village, and was long since in ruins. The next church was built by the Presbyterians about the year 1840. The Methodists built another church in 1854.

The first school house in the vicinity of Mill Hall was built about the year 1815. It was located between where the R. R. depot now stands and the turnpike. The next school house was built in 1837 or 1838. The present school building was erected in 1871. The first public school in the place was taught by Jacob Hollowbush in 1837, in a little log building, which still stands just south of Mr. Gearhart's residence.

The first Sabbath school established in Mill Hall, and said to have been the first in the county, was organized by Joseph Bartles in a building which stood just above where Mann's axe factory now stands.

The first physician was Dr. Noah F. Essig, who came to the place in 1815. The first saddler's shop was started in 1825, by Armstrong Smith, with whom the present saddler, Mr. Clark, learned his trade in 1828. The first tailor shop was opened by J. P. McElrath, in 1822. A post office was established soon after the

town was started. In 1850 Mill Hall became a borough. Its population at present is about 500.

At present the place is well supplied with manufactories and business places. In addition to the flouring mill, axe factory, woolen mill, cement works, before mentioned, it has two wagon shops in operation, one by G. S. Garth & Son, one by Stiver Bros., a foundry conducted by Berry Brothers, two furniture manufactories by E. H. Bartholomew and McLain Brothers, and a blacksmith shop by Daniel Wolf. The other business men are as follows: J. M. Krape and Freeman Brady, dealers in dry goods, &c.;

Allen Bros., grocers; A. C. Kaufman, tinner; J. T. Hunter and Frank Ohl, shoemakers; Mr. Huufer, tailor; Freeman Brady, dentist; Mr. Patten, photographer; Dr. J. B. McCloskey, physician.

Improvements are now being made more extensively in Mill Hall than before for many years, and if they continue, the place will again become an important manufacturing point. The location is especially favorable; the water power afforded by Fishing Creek is ample for the moving of extensive machinery, and there is no reason whatever why the departed glory of the place may not be restored.

CHAPTER XII.

BEECH CREEK TOWNSHIP—BEECH CREEK BOROUGH.

Beech Creek township was separated from Bald Eagle in May, 1850. It is bounded on the east by Porter, on the south by the Centre county line and Beech Creek, (from which it derived its name), on the west by Centre county, on the north by Chapman, Grugan and Bald Eagle townships. It has an average width of about six and a-half miles, and is more than twenty miles long, the north-western corner extending to the Susquehanna river, which it reaches at a point opposite the mouth of the Sinnemahoning Creek.

The geographical features of the township correspond in a marked degree with those of Bald Eagle, the general topographical appearance of the two townships being very much alike, particularly in their eastern portions. Each is flanked in its southern border by the Bald Eagle range; each is crossed by the Bald Eagle Creek; and the Bald Eagle "bottoms" and "ridges" and the Allegheny range are common to both, and need not again be described in detail, as the view of them presented in the sketch of Bald Eagle township will appropriately apply to this township, save only that the Allegheny ridge is broken, at the south side of the township, forming a pass, through which Beech Creek flows. Then along this creek are flats more or less extensive, whereas Bald Eagle has no bottom land except along its principal stream.

The entire western portion of the township, constituting nearly four-fifths of its territory and containing thousands of acres, is a vast unbroken forest, where to-

day the wild deer browses undisturbed, save by an occasional hunter, and Bruin revels in undisputed freedom. This wild region, which is elevated several hundred feet above the river, is traversed in various directions by streams, and rendered uneven by depressions and elevations of various heights. Along the streams the timber is mostly hemlock intermixed with white pine. On the tops of the highest lands yellow and white pine exist. From that portion of the tract which lies nearest Beech Creek large quantities of timber have been taken down during the past twenty-five or thirty years; but a great part of the original forest remains undisturbed. The following is a description of the central part of the township, as given in 1704, by Henry Donnel and John Rees, deputy State Surveyors:

We are acquainted with and have surveyed the annexed fifty tracts of land, and do certify that they are well watered and timbered, and more than one-half can be rendered fit for cultivation, and would produce good wheat and rye. They are about seven miles from Richard's mill, on Fishing Creek, and sixteen miles from Patten's, (near Bellefonte). It is generally hilly but of a kindly soil."

Besides Bald Eagle and Beech Creeks, already mentioned, the latter has several tributaries which originate in or flow through Beech Creek township. "Big Run," so called because of its being one of the largest branches of Beech Creek, enters that stream about nine miles from its mouth. "Monument Run," which takes its name from a large rock somewhat resembling a monument, which stands in the stream, empties into Beech

Creek about two miles below the mouth of Big Run. About one mile further down, "Twin Run" enters that stream at two different points, it being divided a short distance above. Beech Creek itself takes its rise in Centre county and flows along the line of the township for about ten miles. It derived its name from the beech wood, which at one time grew along its course. The soil of the township compares favorably with that of Bald Eagle. The "bottoms" are exceedingly fertile. The land among the "ridges" is of good quality and quite easily cultivated, considering its unevenness. The soil of the unimproved portion of the township, as has been attested by the surveyors, Donnel and Rees, is well adapted to the production of grain.

The mineral wealth of the township remains almost undeveloped; sufficient explorations have been made, however, to determine the existence of not only limestone, which has been opened in several places, but iron ore and coal, the latter having been mined to some extent at the Peacock mines, which were alluded to in the description of the Tangaseootac mining operations. Indications favor the supposition that both iron ore and coal will be discovered in paying quantities along Beech Creek and its feeders. Fine specimens of each have been found cropping out on the slopes of the highest elevations, as well as along the streams. A good quality of clay for the manufacture of brick has been found in several localities and thoroughly tested; it is probable, also that fire clay exists in extensive beds in different portions of the township.

Before the encroachment of civilization upon the region drained by Beech Creek, that territory must have been a veritable hunter's paradise, its wild glens, and the dark recesses of its forests affording shelter and retreats for deer, bear, pan-

thers, wolves, &c., which, with the streams abounding with fish, rendered the country all that any sportsman could desire.

Along Beech Creek at different places there exist unmistakable evidences that the Indians used to frequent this region, and probably made the valley of that stream their general thoroughfare in crossing over from the Bald Eagle to the upper waters of the West Branch. A few years ago a singular specimen of Indian pottery was found on one of the tributaries of Beech Creek by W. P. Mitchell, Esq. It was a vessel nearly complete and had the appearance of being composed of ordinary potter's clay, intermixed with small pieces of silica or flint, and was ornamented with figures of different kinds. Other relics have been found at different times along the stream, which strengthen the opinion advanced that along the course of Beech Creek was a favorite route of travel for the aborigines.

It cannot, of course, be definitely ascertained when the upper Beech Creek country was first explored by whites, but it is certain that at quite an early day that region was penetrated, for some purpose, by civilized beings, for in 1873 Mr. Mitchell, mentioned above, found plainly cut on the wood of a hemlock tree on Big Run, the letters "W. P." and "F. M.," over which had formed eighty-six growths of wood, from which it appears that the spot was visited by explorers, or hunters, previous to 1788. That portion of the present township bordering on the Bald Eagle creek was probably first examined with a view to its settlement at the same time the "officers" made their selections, for their "survey" extends along the west side of the Bald Eagle, entirely across the township as it now exists.

The largest tract included in the "officers' survey," and lying within the present limits of the township, was granted

to Major John P. DeHaas; it contained eight hundred acres, and was located near what is now the east side of the township. Major DeHaas came from Philadelphia previous to or about the year 1800, and settled upon the tract; but it was not improved to any great extent till 1843, when the estate was divided into two-hundred-acre tracts and sold to G. W. Hollenback, David Herron, Joseph Whitefield and John McDonald. The original tract is now owned by P. B. Cryder, Nelson Devling and others.

The next tract adjoining the DeHaas property on the west, was surveyed by Capt. Piper, by whom it was transferred to Wm. and John Fearon, who settled upon it not far from 1800. The tract is now owned by Wm. H. Fearon and John T. Fearon, and George G. Haagen's heirs.

The next tract was surveyed to Lieut. James Hayes. It was located in the angle formed by the junction of Beech Creek with the Bald Eagle. The house originally built and occupied by Lieut. Hayes is still standing on the north side of the Bald Eagle Creek, opposite Beech Creek station. It was constructed of hewn logs, and was lathed and plastered both outside and in. The Hayes tract is now owned and occupied by John S. Fearon, J. D. Engle and Benjamin Clark.

It is not known when, where, or by whom the first permanent settlement was made on Beech Creek, but it is certain that in 1793 Matthew Smith lived on the creek, about three miles above its mouth; probably he was one of the first settlers in that neighborhood.

About the year 1800 John Quay, Isaac David, James David, and Daniel David located above the present borough, upon the flats along Beech Creek, which had been previously surveyed to other individuals, but as the squatters were allowed to remain in peaceable possession twenty-one years, they received valid titles. The

titles thus obtained included all the tillable land lying along Beech Creek, between the borough and the mouth of Monument Run, none of which is owned at present by the heirs of the "squatters," except a small lot in the possession of James Quay, son of John, who first settled upon it.

About the same time, or soon after, Quay and the Davids took possession of the Beech Creek flats, Wm. Huff settled upon a three-hundred-acre tract, adjoining the Davids' lands on the north, and also gained a title by right of possession. This property, too, passed into the hands of strangers.

The remaining improved part of the township lying north of the "officers' survey" and east of the squatters' tract, was purchased at an early day by two Germans, natives of Leipsic, who divided that tract into farms and sold them off, between the years 1788 and 1795, to different individuals, through their agent, Joseph F. Quay, Esq.

The pioneers of this township had hardships and privations to encounter in common with the first settlers of other localities. In fact pioneer life is about the same the world over. "First settlers," those who prepare the way, lay the foundation for a more advanced civilization, always have to endure toils, undergo trials and submit to perplexing inconveniences from which their more favored successors would scornfully shrink.

Incidents of pioneer life are generally, if not always, read with interest by those who have never had pioneer experiences. The early history of Beech Creek affords many instances of personal courage and hair breadth escapes, and many, indeed, are the thrilling tales the first settlers could tell, were they living to-day. Among the notable events that have happened in the township, the following cre-

ated much excitement at the time of their occurrence:

About the year 1816, a man by the name of James Munks, who was employed at one of the mills on Beech Creek, made a trip to Clearfield county and returned with a horse, saddle and bridle and a new suit of clothes. Soon after it was discovered that a man by the name of Reuben Giles had been murdered, and suspicion rested upon Munks as being the perpetrator of the deed, whereupon he was arrested and taken to jail, tried, convicted and sentenced; after his sentence he made a full confession; saying that he met Giles riding along in the woods and when he got a short distance past he leveled his gun and shot him through his back. Giles fell from his horse, and when Munks came up to him he said, "My friend, you have killed me."

In 1820 a family by the name of Hollands lived on the run about two miles above where John B. Welsh lives. One afternoon Mrs. Hollands went to a neighbor's house, about a mile down the run, and was seen in the evening on her way home; but she did not arrive, and search was made for her all through the woods for weeks, but she was never found. Her fate remains a mystery to this day.

Probably no event ever occurred in Beech Creek township that caused greater excitement than did the great "Ring Hunt" that took place in the fall of 1849. It was well known that the woods abounded with game of various kinds, and extensive preparations were made to capture it by wholesale. Accordingly a force of three hundred men from all parts of the surrounding country assembled at Beech Creek village. The eager hunters were armed with various implements of warfare and husbandry; some had pitchforks, others had hickory poles with *bayonets* attached, some had pike poles, and some, even, it is said were armed with fishing

spears. All things in readiness, the "hunt" was organized and the party divided into two columns, James McGhee taking charge of one and James Linn the other. None of the men were to carry guns except six of the most expert marksmen. The place selected for the hunt was what was known as the "David improvement," in Tangascootac valley about five miles north-west of Beech Creek. According to the programme the two divisions were to keep together till they reached a point about a mile from "the improvement," when they were to separate and encircle or surround the "clearing," which consisted of ten acres. Thus a circle of hunters, armed as described, was formed, enclosing an area of two miles in diameter. At the sound of a bugle, as the flanks of the two divisions met, all advanced toward the cleared field in the centre where the deer, bears, panthers, wolves, &c., were to be driven and shot by the "six expert marksmen." As the line "closed in" the men yelled and shouted and flourished their pitch-forks and pike-poles enough to frighten every wild animal in Tangascootac valley. Many deer and other kinds of game were in the circle, but in consequence of a want of system in approaching the centre, breaches were made in the line, through which the game fled in terror and dismay. Seven deer were seen to escape from a single opening, and by the time the clearing was reached by the hunters, not a wild animal was in the circle, and none having been captured, the whole party returned to their homes fully convinced that they did not understand "ring hunting."

Hunting in the region of Beech Creek is still practiced to a considerable extent, but of course no one is willing to admit that he ever killed deer out of season; sometimes, however, hunters say they find them sick and "bleed them," and

that the deer get frightened, start to run and fall down and break their necks, and of course it would be a sin to let the meat spoil, so they dress it and take it home.

Hunting has not only its pleasures, but it also has its pains, as many an unfortunate Nimrod can testify. Accidents often occur even to those who are experienced in the chase. About the year 1860, Wm. Council and James Clark went together on a hunting excursion, and when on their way home, as they were walking along, each carrying his gun muzzle foremost, Clark's musket, which was loaded with buck-shot, was discharged by the lock striking the limb of a tree, and shooting off one of his fingers, the charge struck Council in the back, he being a few feet ahead; a frightful wound was made, of which he died the next day, leaving a large family. During 1874 John Liggett, having the same gun with which Council was killed, was hunting in the woods, when a shower came on, and in crawling under a hastily constructed shelter, his gun was accidentally discharged, the shot taking effect in one of his knees, which disabled him for many months, and permanently crippled his leg.

In hunting bears, large iron traps with grapple hooks attached are frequently used. These traps are placed in Bruin's favorite haunts, and it occasionally happens that when a bear has been caught in one of them, if the grapple hook breaks he will seek a rock, upon which he beats the trap till it is broken in pieces and comes off.

One of the largest bears ever seen in the township was caught in the spring of 1875, by Mr. James McGhee, on Monument Run. He had set a large trap a few days previous, and sent his two boys to see if it had been disturbed. When within about fifty yards of the place they discovered a bear in the trap, with the

grapple hook fast to a tree, in such a shape that he could not get the trap to the ground. The boys each having a gun, fired at the bear, killing it instantly; they then rolled it down the hill upon which they found it. In so doing they got it into the creek, but could not get it out until it was skinned and quartered. They then procured a wagon and took the carcass home and found that it weighed over four hundred pounds, and was very fat.

Sometime during the year 1871 Geo. Hastings and James David, while hunting on Big Run, discovered signs of some wild animal, and setting their dogs on the trail, soon found themselves face to face with two large panthers upon a tree; being armed with good guns, the game was soon killed, and their scalps taken off, for which the county paid twelve dollars each.

The first school house in the township was built of logs, as was the case with nearly all the buildings at that time, and stood back of the Fearon property. It was erected about the year 1810. At one time a school was taught in it by "Buck" Claffin, the father of Victoria Woodhull.

The next was built in 1820; it stood on Beech Creek, about one mile above the present borough limits. The next was built under the public school law in 1838 or '40, on land then owned by Robert Fearon. The next was built about the same time and stood just above the village of Beech Creek.

There are now seven public school buildings in the township, all good structures, well painted and in good condition.

The first church in the township was built in 1834, by the Methodists. It was located just beyond the present limits of the borough, at the west end. Services were held in it regularly by the Methodists, and occasionally by the Presbyterians, till 1863, when it was sold, and afterwards burned down. Its site is now

occupied by the dwelling of Frank Wallace. One of the early Methodist "circuit riders" who preached in the neighborhood of Beech Creek was the Rev. Timothy Lee.

The first officers elected in Beech Creek township, were as follows: Justices of the Peace, John T. Packer and Andrew White; Constable, Thos. Crispen; Supervisors, Thomas Crispen and Joseph Linn; Overseers of the Poor, Robert Irwin and Cline Quigley; Auditors, J. McGhee, J. M. Smith and G. W. Hallenback; Assessor, Thomas Crispen; School Directors, C. Bolinger, A. Leonard, A. Bitner, T. Crispen, Wm. Reed, and Wm. Massden.

The population of the township in 1870 was 950.

For many years, during the early history of the county, the principal, and it might be said the only, business engaged in by the people living in the vicinity of Beech Creek, was lumbering. After the lands along the Bald Eagle began to be settled, it was soon ascertained that Beech Creek afforded facilities possessed by few streams in the country, for conducting extensive lumbering operations, it having sufficient volume and fall to afford water power for driving the heaviest machinery, and its banks, and the region lying adjacent, for its entire length, being covered with a heavy growth of pine.

The first mill on the creek was built by Henry James, in 1818. It was located about a mile above where Beech Creek borrough now is. This mill continued in operation many years, and finally passed into the hands of Cline Quigley, Esq. It was burned a few years ago and not rebuilt.

Soon after the James mill was built, Christian Nestlerode constructed one a short distance below, on the Centre county side of the creek. This mill remained until it was torn down by John Nestle-

rode, grandson of Christian, who in 1865 erected on its site a gang water mill, which is now in successful operation.

A few years after the construction of the mill just mentioned, George Carr built one about five miles above the mouth of the Creek. In 1845 Carr died and the mill was allowed to go to ruin.

In 1832 Joseph M. Smith built a mill on the creek, at the mouth of Monument Run, about seven miles from the Bald Eagle. About the time this mill was built, Beech Creek was cleared so that sawed lumber could be rafted out of it. One of the first bills sawed by Smith, was timber for the Harrisburg bridge. This timber was 3x12 inches, 32, 34 and 36 feet long, and was rafted at the mill, and after being taken to its destination, was sold for about one fourth what the same quality would bring now. Smith's mill was burned and afterwards rebuilt, but finally allowed to "run down."

The four mills just described, were the pioneer lumbering establishments of Beech Creek township. They were all of the kind known as the English gate mill, single saw, and of course run by water power; their average capacity was probably about 1000 feet per day. They were the only mills in that part of Bald Eagle Valley for many years, and furnished all the building material that was used for miles up and down the valley.

In 1842, Daniel Crouse built a mill about three miles up Beech Creek. This mill, which did a good business for many years, is now owned by Brown, Hastings & Co. It is out of repair and idle. In 1845, George Furst and L. G. Andrews erected a good, substantial mill on the creek just above the present borough line. In 1863 this mill was abandoned.

In 1850, Samuel A. Cook built a mill on the Bald Eagle Creek, immediately below the mouth of Beech Creek. He purchased his water power from the Bald

Eagle & Spring Creek Navigation Company. About the same time another mill was built on Beech Creek, about one-half mile from its mouth, by Housel & Miller. This mill and Cook's were decided improvements on the ones formerly built in the vicinity, having circular saws and edgers, and much greater capacity.

In 1852, Housel & Miller failed and the mill property was sold to B. Clapp. In 1854, Clapp sold to the firm of Shouse, Saylor & Co., said firm being composed of the following gentlemen, residents of Lehigh and Northampton counties: Jacob A. Shouse, Samuel Saylor, Israel L. Day, and Lewis A. Buckley. In 1855, or '56, this firm built, in addition to the one purchased, a large gang water mill, having a capacity of four millions per year. In a few years they added a planing mill, to which they attached steam power. These mills were operated till March, 1864, when they were destroyed by fire. The work of rebuilding on the same ground immediately commenced, and though it was necessary to hew and haul most of the timber for the structure from some distance up the creek, the mill was in operation in ninety days after the conflagration, with three gangs of saws, a muley saw, one edger, and lath and paling mill all complete, the whole driven by an 80-horse-power engine. About two years after the mill was rebuilt two planers were attached. During the season of 1868, 11,000,000 feet of lumber was manufactured by this mill, besides lath, paling, &c.

It is estimated that not less than 150,000,000 feet of lumber have been manufactured in the Beech Creek region, two-thirds of which was sawed by the above firm. This mill is still in operation with a sawing capacity of 2,500,000 per month, but owing to the dullness of the lumber trade it is not run to the fullest extent. The name of the firm as now constituted

is Saylor, Day & Morey. A mill was built at the mouth of Beech Creek, in 1843, by Wm. Parsons. It was afterwards sold to Valentine & Milligan, who run it successfully till about the year 1859, when they sold out to Saylor, Day & Morey.

Of all the thirteen different mills that have been built on Beech Creek, only two are in operation, the one owned by Saylor, Day & Morey, and that of John Nestlerode.

During the year 1853, Cline Quigley and Andrew White erected a saw mill near the present site of the grist mill now owned by Quigley & Nestlerode. It was allowed to get out of order a few years ago, and was not repaired.

The next mill was built by Samuel and Johnson Hall, about 1853. It was located on the creek about three miles above its mouth. It is now in ruins.

The next was built the following year by Joseph Hall, on the Centre county side of the creek, near the latter. In '56 Hall died and the mill passed into the hands of P. Shaffer & Co., of Pottsville, by whom it is still owned; but it has ceased to be operated.

Much of the lumber manufactured on Beech Creek was obtained on lands lying on the tributaries of that stream in Centre county. Of the amount actually cut in Beech Creek township 50,000,000 feet would be a fair estimate, and it is also estimated that, including white and yellow pine, hemlock, &c., there is not less than 50,000,000 feet remaining on the land.

Nearly all the land now occupied by the borough of Beech Creek belongs to what was known as the "Lieut. Wiggins tract," a part of the "officers' survey." It is located on the right bank of Beech Creek about one mile above its mouth. The ground is gently sloping toward the south, and was originally covered with a heavy growth of the best quality of oak,

interspersed with pine, hickory and poplar.

The credit of starting the village belongs to Michael Quigley, who, about the year 1812, bought 30 acres of land off the "Wiggins" tract, and constructed a grist mill, which is still in operation and now owned by Cline Quigley (son of Michael) and John Nestlerode. At, or about the same time, Quigley built a dwelling for himself, a short distance south of the mill, one room of which was used as a store. The first person using it for that purpose was "Buck" Claflin. Afterwards it was occupied for some time by George Furst and Henry Gast. The latter finally sold his interest to Cline Quigley and Andrew White. After continuing in business together a short time, the firm was dissolved, and Furst purchased a lot of Michael Quigley, on the corner of Main and Harrison streets, upon which he built a store, which he has occupied ever since. Quigley & White remained in partnership for a while, doing business in a building erected by Quigley, a few rods west of the grist mill. Then they dissolved, and White built and occupied a store a few rods west of the one built by Quigley. Thuseach one of the former partners was engaged in business for himself.

In 1835, Michael Quigley sold five acres off the north end of his tract to Matthew Leitch, who sold dwelling lots for \$25.00 each, that being the price, until 1848. Leitch's tract was soon sold out and built upon. About the time of Leitch's purchase, Quigley sold lots to Asher Packer, Hayes Packer, John Baker and others, which, with the five acres sold to Leitch, included all that part of the borough on Water street.

About the year 1840, John T. Packer purchased a lot of M. Quigley, on the southwest corner of Main and Harrison streets, upon which he erected a dwelling, and then built a shoe shop on the opposite side of the street.

About the year 1856, Andrew White quit the mercantile business, and Silas Hess occupied the room he vacated, till about 1868, when the building was sold to Thomas & Mason, who finally sold it to R. Berryhill, by whom it was converted into a wagon shop, for which purpose it is now used.

In 1866, Silas Hess and S. Mobley bought out Cline Quigley, and remained in business together till 1871, when they sold to Henry Berry, Charles Cade, and Daniel Bitner, who conducted the business till the spring of 1875, when they were succeeded by Cline Quigley, who filled up with a stock of groceries, and is now conducting that trade in connection with the flour and grain business.

In 1830, John Kirk built a dwelling on what was called "the island," a part of the original tract bought by Quigley.

In 1852, "the island" was divided by Michael Quigley between his son Cline, and his daughter, Eliza White, wife of Andrew White. Afterwards White sold his portion to Hugh, his brother. In 1871, the house built by Kirk, which was on this part of the property, burned down, but was immediately replaced by another. In 1872, John McGhee purchased ten acres from White, which he now holds. Cline Quigley still owns his portion.

About the year 1810, a small log house was built by Wm. Clark, on Main street, on a lot now owned by John McGhee, Esq. That building was occupied by different persons, among them "Buck" Claflin, and is said to have been the birth-place of Claflin's daughter, the present Mrs. Victoria Woodhull.

In 1814, Michael Quigley built a carding and fulling mill, a short distance south of the grist mill. It was run by water power, as also was the grist mill before mentioned. These two mills were the only manufacturing establishments in the place for a long time.

What now comprises the eastern portion of the territory of the borough was owned by Solomon Strong, and remained uncleared till about 1844, when the principal part of the most valuable oak was taken off by Wm. Parsons and others, and after being properly sawed, was sold to the government to be used in the construction of artillery wagons, &c. The land was then laid out into streets and lots, and sold to different persons.

About the year 1852, Solomon Strong laid out the western portion of his farm into town lots. The first one on the north side of Main street below the grist mill was purchased by John McThee. The same year, on this lot, McThee erected three dwellings, store-house, shoe shop, wagon shop and an office.

In 1856, a lot was purchased on Main street from Austin Leonard for \$150.00, and the first school building in the place erected upon it.

In 1868, the Methodists purchased for the same price the second lot south of the school house, and built a very fine brick church at a total cost of about \$9,000.

In 1860, B. & J. Liggett purchased the lot adjoining the McThee property, on the east, and built a large store, in which they conducted the mercantile business till 1873, when they dissolved, B. Liggett retiring, and Edward K. Parsons and S. Mobley each taking an interest, the firm name becoming J. Liggett & Co., under which the business is at present conducted.

A short distance east of the Liggett property the Presbyterians purchased a lot in 1865, and in a few years completed an elegant brick church. In 1826 J. Rockwell started the first shoe shop, and made the first pegged shoes worn by the inhabitants. In 1830 Simon Lingle started another in an old building which stood on ground now occupied by John McThee's store building. About six years later

John Baker established a blacksmith shop, near the site of W. C. Bullock's residence. Two years later a tannery was built at the east end of the Beech Creek bridge by Asher Packer. It long since went to ruin. The land on which it was located is now cultivated. About the same time Solomon Strong came from the State of New York and established a fanning mill manufactory; it was located nearly opposite where the Presbyterian church stands. Strong conducted the business quite extensively for many years, and finally sold out to Stillman Keyes, also from New York, who still carries on the business. In 1846 George Furst and L. G. Andrews commenced the manufacture of fanning mills in a building on the north end of the lot occupied by Furst's store; they continued the business for many years, finally dissolving partnership; Andrews retired to a farm and the business was abandoned.

In 1838 John Orner started the first tailor shop in the place. The building in which he worked is located on the bank of the creek, on Water street, and is now owned by Gottlieb Keller. That same year Dr. Roberts, the first physician, located in the village; he remained till 1845, when he was succeeded by Dr. W. P. Rothrock, who was the only practicing physician in the place for many years. He was succeeded in 1875 by Dr. Tibbins, who is now there.

The first permanent dentist in the place was W. C. VanValin, who came in 1865 and still remains. In 1868 M. L. McKean came from Zion, Centre county, and established an extensive steam tannery in the borough; it is located on Main street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church. It is now in successful operation, and consumes about five hundred cords of bark per year.

At present there are quite a number of good, well-stocked stores of various kinds

in the place. Those that have not been mentioned are: Hess, Kuecht & Miller, dry goods and grocery store, located on the street leading from the borough to the depot; this is a large establishment. Berry & Cade's dry goods and grocery store, in the east end of the village, in a fine building erected in the spring of 1875. Adjoining Berry & Cade's on the west is the stove and tin store and grocery of C. R. Keyes, who also has charge of the post office. In the same building, which belongs to John McGhee, is the millinery store of Mrs. C. R. Keyes. Still farther west is the dry goods and grocery store of W. L. McKean. Next comes the dry goods and grocery of J. S. Hale & Co., who started in the spring of 1874.

At present Beech Creek has three blacksmith shops, those of Lemuel Shearer, Wm. C. Bullock and Henry Husselton. Also three shoe shops, kept by Henry Berry, Wentzel & Caldwell and F. Trexler. There are now in operation two wagon shops, with Richard Berryhill and John Stevens as proprietors, and also two tailor shops, kept by Wm. Beck and B. M. Bierly; one sadler, W. C. McDonauld; one barber, J. A. Williams, and one undertaker, Wm. Rupert. A planing mill was established in the spring of 1875, by Bickel & Lose. It is located east of McKean's tannery, on Main street, and

now in operation. There is but one public house in the place, which is kept by Charles Cade.

Beech Creek borough has at present no secret organizations except a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, which was organized in 1874, and a Camp of Patriotic Order Sons of America, organized soon after.

In 1850 a lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in a building put up for the purpose by Cline Quigley, near the site of the grocery store now occupied by him. On the 5th day of March, 1855, it was burned down and the lodge was soon after disbanded. The Good Templars organized a lodge in 1854, and held their meetings in the Odd Fellows' Hall, but when that burned they ceased to meet.

For many years the Washingtonians kept up an organization in the place and made strong opposition to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the community. It is said that except during the exciting time of the late war, no alcoholic liquors have ever been illegally sold within the limits of Beech Creek township, and now it is difficult, if not impossible, to get twelve respectable citizens to sign a petition for license.

Beech Creek borough was organized in 1869.

CHAPTER XIII.

COLEBROOK TOWNSHIP.

Colebrook township is one of the twelve into which the county was first divided, and when formed covered a much greater area than at present; its territory having since been encroached upon in the organization of other townships, till it is now but a fragment, or rather *two* fragments of the original township. In forming the townships of Gallauher and Grugan, Colebrook was divided into two parts, each retaining the name. The township proper, or that portion in which the elections are held, lies upon the West Branch a few miles west of Lock Haven; it is about four and a half by five or six miles in extent, and bounded on the east by Woodward, on the south by Bald Eagle, on the west by Grugan, and on the north by Grugan and Gallauher.

The other part of the township, which is entirely separated from the portion just described, is irregular in shape and bounded on the south by Gallauher, on the east by Lycoming county, on the north by Tioga county, and on the west by Potter county and Chapman township.

Colebrook township, including both parts, is mountainous and hilly, and almost entirely unimproved, except that portion lying along the river, which crosses it near its southern boundary. Several streams flow through this township and empty into the river. Lick Run rises among the hills in the northern portion of the county, and unites with the river at Farrandville. Ferney's Run forms the boundary between Colebrook and Grugan townships, and reaches the river at a point about five miles further west. The

Tangasootac creek takes its rise in Beech Creek township flows through Bald Eagle and empties into the river about two miles west of Farrandville. About a mile west of the Tangasootac, a small stream called Holland's Run flows into the river. These constitute all the streams in the township worthy of note. Ferney's and Holland's Runs received their names from individuals. Lick Run was so-called because of the existence of "deer licks" in its vicinity. The name "Tangasootac" is of Indian origin.

The mineral resources of this township, as far as developed, consist of Bituminous coal and fire-clay, both of which have been found in more or less abundance along and near the river, on the north side, where thus far the mining operations of the township have been entirely confined, though coal, iron ore and fire-clay are known to exist elsewhere within its limits. Prof. Rogers, in his Fourth Annual Geological Report, published in 1840, gives the following in relation to the mining of coal and the manufacture of fire-brick and iron, then going on at Farrandville. In alluding to the lowest coal bed of the basin, he says:

It is this seam which is at present principally mined by the Farrandville company, for their furnace and other works. About fifty cubic yards are mined daily, costing fifty-seven cents per yard for the mining, the small coal not being counted. The coal is coked at the mouth of the mine, being transferred immediately from the cars to large heaps, where it undergoes the coking process without the aid of ovens. It is then sent by an inclined

plane and a railroad to the furnace at the base of the mountain. The second coal seam in the ascending order, is not worked, the coal being impure; but the third, where the ground is sufficiently elevated to embrace it, has been wrought to some extent, yielding a better coal than either of the other two. It is now, however, nearly exhausted. This upper coal seam, lying usually near the surface of the highest ground, has generally an unsound roof which unfits it to be mined. It measures commonly six feet in thickness. It is now removed to expose the fire-clay which lies immediately beneath it, found to be of superior quality for the manufacture of fire-brick. This fire-clay, from six to seven feet thick, is destitute of grit, and furnishes an admirable fire-brick. They are manufactured at Farrandville on an extensive scale, about six thousand nine-inch brick being made every week, commanding about forty-five dollars per hundred. These are at present principally used on the spot for the furnace and other works. The furnace now in operation is built of stone, lined with the fire-brick; it is fifty-four feet high. The diameter of the bashes was originally seventeen feet, but was lately reduced to thirteen. A powerful steam engine, having ten boilers, and estimated at one hundred and seventy horse power when all are in action, propels the blast. From the description given of the coal measures of Farrandville, it would appear that they furnish neither iron ore or limestone. The ore used in the large and ably constructed furnace, is brought from Montour's ridge, in Columbia county, being the fossiliferous ore. An inferior species is also procured on Larry's Creek, Lycoming county; the former is transported about one hundred miles; the latter twenty-three miles. The limestone is from Nittany Valley. The proportion of the materials employed in making one ton of iron in October last were as follows:

Coke, 2,900 tons; Fossiliferous ore, 1,428 tons; Larry's Creek ore, 1,562 tons; Limestone, 2,000 tons.

After the furnace had been in blast some time, the cast iron produced was of superior quality, as foundry iron, the yield being about fifty tons per week.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the first permanent settler of this township

was George Saltzman, whose brother Anthony was killed by the Indians near the mouth of Queen's Run, in the fall of 1777. Saltzman located on a tract of land lying on the north bank of the river, about two and a-half miles west of Lick Run. The property is still in possession of the Saltzman heirs.

The first school house in the township was erected upon this property at a very early day. About the time Saltzman settled upon his tract a small mill was built at the mouth of the Tangaseootac. The same year that Saltzman was killed, a man by the name of Daniel Jones, while engaged working about the mill, was also killed by the Indians.

Other settlers subsequently located along the river, wherever the flats were of sufficient extent to allow it, till all the "bottom lands" in the township were "taken up."

About the year 1825 Christian Earon, a native of Germany, purchased and settled upon a tract of land situated about a mile above the mouth of Queen's Run, on the opposite side of the river. When Earon took possession of the land it was occupied by a squatter, to whom he paid twenty-five dollars for his "improvements," which it is reasonable to suppose were not very extensive. The tract was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Edward Burd, dated June 13, 1774, but there is no evidence that Burd ever settled upon it. It was known as "Black Walnut Bottom," and described as "lying about five or six miles above the Great Island." The property is now owned and occupied by Henry S. Earon, son of Christian, and is the largest cultivated farm in the township.

The present agricultural resources of the township are exceedingly limited, there being, probably, less than six hundred acres of land under cultivation within its borders. The township was formerly

well supplied with timber, the best quality of which has been removed many years.

As may be inferred, the township is still a comparatively wild region, it being no unusual occurrence for the inhabitants to kill deer, and even bears, on or near their own premises. On June 19th, 1875, two hunters, C. C. Pfouts and Wm. Saltzman, captured a very large and fat bear near the Saltzman homestead. A few years ago a bear was caught in a trap and escaped with the loss of two of his toes, which were found in the trap. The bear killed by Pfouts and Saltzman is supposed to have been the same one that was caught in the trap, for he had been deprived of two of his toes corresponding with the ones "left behind."

Thirty-five years ago, the principal manufacturing enterprise, not only of Colebrook township, but of Clinton county, was located at Farrandsville, which, at that time had acquired considerable importance. The following sketch of the "rise and fall" of that place, is from Sherman Day's "Historical Collections:"

Farrandsville is, or was, a busy manufacturing village, nestled among the mountains at the mouth of Lick Run, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, seven miles above Lock Haven. It had its origin in the speculative fever of 1830-'36, and is but one of many similar monuments in Pennsylvania of the misdirected enterprise of those times. It was started in the winter of 1831-'32, by Mr. Wm. P. Farrand, a gentleman from Philadelphia of high scientific attainments, acting as agent for a company of heavy capitalists in Boston. At that time the spot was only accessible by a horse-path at low water. Mr. F. broke a path into the mountains through snow three feet in depth, returning every night nearly three miles to a cabin for his food and lodging. On one occasion he was shut in by ice, and provisions were sent to him; he passed many nights in the hills in snow and rain without shelter, and was more than once roused by the screams of a panther. The object of Mr. F. was to discover and

open the bituminous coal beds at this point, with a view to the extensive shipment of the article to the lower markets; and to carry on the various manufactures of iron, lumber, &c., appropriate to the location. The iron ore and limestone, however, had to be transported from points in the lower valley of the Susquehanna. A little steamboat was constructed for towing the coal up and down the river, and for some time she went puffing along the valley. Mr. F., however, having other engagements near Williamsport, left the establishment, and other agents were from time to time employed. A visitor to the place in 1835, thus describes it:

"The Lyeoming Coal Company—the proprietors of Farrandsville—have a good farm of 200 acres, a short distance above the village; and progressing up the river, the bottoms are more extensive, and settlements closer.

Lick Run is a strong, steady stream. On it is erected a large nail establishment, capable of manufacturing from the pig metal *ten tons of nails* per day: an air and cupola furnace, which in the last six months have turned out nearly 300 tons of castings; mills for sawing different descriptions of lumber, shingles, lath, &c.; an establishment for manufacturing railroad cars on a large scale. There are now three veins of coal opening, and the shutes in; 50 coal cars finished, and in the best manner, and two miles of railroad, communicating with the different mines and the basin finished. One track of the road leads to the nail-works, which are calculated to consume 5,000 tons of coal per year. An extensive rolling-mill is in progress, and a furnace for smelting iron ore with coke will be erected in a short time, immediately below the nail-works. Farrandsville proper is situated on the Susquehanna; on the mountain where the coal mines have been opened, there are a number of buildings, where the miners and their families reside, with a street running between them town-fashion; and at the foot of the mountain, at Lick Run, there are also large boarding-houses and habitations for artisans and their families. These three separate towns, however, all belong to the community of Farrandsville, which contains a large hotel, far advanced in the erection, two reputable taverns, three large boarding-houses, and upwards of 90 tenements,

each calculated to render a family entirely comfortable. Here are inexhaustible mines of iron, with the bituminous coal for smelting it, and all the elements for building up a manufacturing establishment capable of supplying iron in all its forms to our widely-extended and populous country."

Operations were driven forward with great rapidity, something like \$700,000 having been expended by the company; and to those who regard only the surface of things, there was something surprising and gratifying in seeing a large manufacturing village spring up thus in the wilderness. But whether all this could be done *with profit to the owners*, does not seem to have been considered. The proprietors in Boston at length turned the key on their money-box, and sent out a keen Yankee iron-master, whose science was ballasted with practical experience and strong common sense, to take charge of the works. He looked over the grounds, examined everything carefully, took his slate and pencil and commenced ciphering. He soon reported to the proprietors that there was no money to be made; and that their best course was to quit at once, and pocket the loss. They took his advice.

The failure of the works at Farrandsville has been attributed to various circumstances; but probably the *real* causes which led to their abandonment were these: Lavish and injudicious expenditure in the outset; inferior transportation facilities; the great distance whence a supply of ore was obtained, and finally disagreement among the members of the company in regard to the manner of conducting operations.

Soon after suspending operations, the Lyeoning Coal Company sold the property to John O. Stearns, who in 1845 or '46, sold an interest to George Hopson; the firm then sold the furnace property and part of the lands to D. K. Jackman, and others, who sold to C. and J. Fallon. The Fallons sold to James McHenry, who sold a portion of the lands, including Minersville, and the property where the rolling mill stood, to Fredericks,

Munro & Company. McHenry still retains the balance of his purchase.

In November, 1873, Fredericks, Monroe & Co., commenced the erection of extensive Fire-brick Works, which were completed in the spring of 1874, and are now in successful operation.

The main building of the works which is constructed of wood, is 80 feet long by 50 wide, with a wing 20x20 feet; the kilns, three in number, are each 25 feet long, 12 feet wide and 12 feet high inside, and capable of containing 40,000 bricks.

The clay used at these works is of two kinds, hard and soft, and obtained on the mountain about one mile northwest of the works. The soft clay exists in an extensive vein several feet below the surface, is without grit and easily reduced to powder; it is used in the manufacture of large bricks for the lining of blast furnaces, for walks and other surfaces exposed to the action of the weather. The hard clay is found in a vein of 8 feet thickness about 90 feet below the soft, is obtained by blasting, it being too hard to remove from the bed by any other process. It is used in making all kinds of brick employed in rolling mills, &c., where there is exposure to intense heat. Overlying the bed of hard clay is a four foot vein of bituminous coal, which is used at the works for fuel. After the clay is taken from the bed it is hauled to the works by teams, and after being broken to a convenient size is placed in a large circular, revolving cast iron pan, and crushed to powder by two huge cast iron rollers, each weighing 3500 pounds. The frame in which the rollers and pan are set is massive and made of solid cast iron, by Ricker, Fredericks & Co., machinists of Lock Haven, and is one of the best specimens of workmanship ever turned out of any machine shop in the West Branch valley. The crushing machine is driven by the water of Lick Run, the force being

equal to 37 horse power. When ground the clay is of the consistency of thick mortar and is ready for moulding, which is done by placing it in wooden moulds of the proper size, which are emptied on a fire brick floor, which is kept heated to the proper temperature by means of flues running underneath the entire length of the building. When partially dried the bricks are each subjected to a pressure of about 40 tons, after which they are again placed in their former position on the floor, and remain till thoroughly dried, when they are removed to the kiln and arranged in rows upon each other with spaces between for the circulation of heat, to which they are exposed for six days and nights; during the last forty-eight hours an intense heat is kept up, which gives to the bricks the proper hardness and color, as they appear when ready for use.

In 1870, Stearns & Hopson sold the balance of their purchase to Fredericks, Kreamer & Bro., who constructed a large saw mill, having a sawing capacity of 25,000 feet per day, and employing thirty men. The mill is located on Lick Run, about one fourth of a mile above the Fire Brick Works, and is furnished with logs from up the run.

In 1853 or '54, C. and J. Fallon built a bridge across the river a short distance above Farrandsville, to connect the Rock Cabin Coal company's railroad with the Sunbury & Erie (now P. & E.). The bridge was completed ready for the track, when the Rock Cabin Company ceased operations, and the bridge was abandoned. The piers are still remaining, though badly damaged by floods.

In 1866, the Alumina Fire Brick Company commenced operations on quite an extensive scale, at the mouth of Ferney's Run. The manufacture of fire brick was conducted for some time, after which the works were destroyed by fire and have

not been re-built. In 1864, Ira Mason built a large saw-mill on the Tangascootac creek, just above the mouth, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber from logs to be brought down the creek.

This mill employs twenty-five men and has a sawing capacity of 35,000 feet per day. In 1867, the two sons of Mr. Mason became partners with him, since which time the firm has been known as Ira Mason & Sons. The entire amount of lumber manufactured at this mill since it was started, is not less than 27,000,000 feet. A water power shingle mill has been constructed in connection with the saw mill, and annually manufactures a large number of shingles. The company has constructed upon the creek, within ten miles of the mill, six extensive dams, at a cost of not less than \$25,000. The mill and improvements connected with it have cost in the aggregate nearly \$100,000. Mr. Hiram Mason, one of the firm, who is a practical and thorough lumberman and a first class mechanic, has the general supervision of the mill. It is estimated that there are from 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 feet of timber yet to be brought down the creek and sawed at the mill.

The name of this township was originally spelled Coalbrook, and was derived from the discovery of coal on one of the streams.

There are in all about sixty-five families in the township, about half of which live at Farrandsville. There is one school house and a store at that place, the latter owned by Messrs. Fredericks, Munro & Co. A public school is kept open a good part of the year, and religious services held occasionally on Sunday, by the minister located at Hiner's Run. There is but one hotel in Colebrook township—the Mountain House. It is located on the river bank a short distance above Farrandsville, and at present is under the proprietorship of Mr. T. J. Herbert. On

the side of the mountain just above the river, directly opposite Farrandville, is an interesting natural curiosity, which is known as "The Ice Cave." In this cave ice may be seen the year round.

Near Farrandville there is a quarry of the best quality of building stone. These stones, when first taken from the bed, are rather soft and easily cut, but become very hard on exposure to the action of the atmosphere. It was from this quarry that the stones used in the construction of the Lock Haven Episcopal church were obtained.

The population of Colebrook township in 1840, was 546; but by the suspension of operations at Farrandville, and the consequent removal of most of the laborers employed there, it was reduced to 326, as shown by the census of 1850. In 1860, it had increased to 470, but was again reduced by the annexation of a portion of its territory, (including Queen's Run) to Woodward township, so that in 1870 there were but 332 inhabitants in the township.

CHAPTER XIV.

CHAPMAN TOWNSHIP—RENOVO BOROUGH.

Chapman township was formed while the territory now contained in Clinton belonged to Lycoming county, since which time its area has been greatly diminished by the successive organization of other townships. A portion was taken off in the formation of Grugan in 1855, and in 1875, the remainder was divided, and the western portion formed into the township of Noyes.

The township is bounded at present as follows: On the east, by Colebrook and Grugan; on the south, by Grugan and Noyes; on the west, by Noyes and Leidy; and on the north by Potter county.

Notwithstanding the diminution that has taken place in its area, Chapman is still a large township, it being eight miles wide and about twelve long. Its surface partakes of the uneven character of the other portions of the county, and is covered with a heavy growth of timber—pine, oak, hemlock, &c.

The West Branch flows through the southern part of the township, and in its course receives the waters of several streams, the largest and most important being Young Woman's Creek, which, with its branches, drains nearly the whole township, reaching the river at North Point (Young Womanstown). Various opinions have been expressed in regard to the origin of the name of this creek. In relation to the matter, H. L. Diefenbach, Esq., long a resident of Clinton county, and lately editor of the *Bloomsburg Columbian*, says:

This creek is said to have received its name from the fact that the dead body of a young woman was found in it, near the

point where it enters the river. Others say the Indians scalped and then murdered a young woman there and then threw her body into the creek, hoping it would float off into the river and their act would thus be concealed. A legendary tale is that the Indians there killed a young woman prisoner who could walk no further—that it was a famous and most desirable camping ground—but that ever after this murder, if Indians encamped there at night, her ghost would appear gliding over the surface of the stream, and about the camp and that they were sure to be fired upon by unseen faces if they remained a second night. There are also numerous other legends, but all begin with the statement that the dead body of a young woman was found in the creek. The Indian town at that point, of which many remains were formerly found, and some still are, was called Young Womanstown, but whether it derived its name from the creek, or the creek from the town, is doubtful, and both sides have had champions. It was once a great rallying point for Indians from all points, and perhaps the Indian belles gathered there in large numbers to charm and entrap the young hunters and warriors whose paths led that way, and hence the name. If this answer is not satisfactory to enquirers, they are at liberty to get up a better one.

A. J. Quigley, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Young Womanstown, published an article in the *Renovo Record* a few months ago, in which he says:

It is said that a young Indian squaw of rare beauty, the hand of whom had been sought by a young chief of another tribe and whose advances had been forbidden by the father of the young girl, and after all efforts on her part to soften his feelings towards the young chief had proved ineffectual, she deliberately cast herself into the turbid current near the mouth of the stream and was never more heard of.

The stream was ever after called Young Womans Creek from which the town has taken its name.

Whatever may have been the real origin of the name, it is certain that it was conferred by the Indians, for when the region was first visited by the whites, the appellations, "Young Womans Creek," and "Young Womantown," as applied to the stream, and the vicinity of its mouth, were familiar terms among the natives. The only other streams in the township, worthy of mention, are Hiner's Run, said to have been called after a hunter by that name; and Paddy's Run, so called because of an Irish settlement near its mouth. The former empties into the river about three miles below the mouth of Young Womans Creek, and the latter about two miles above, both flowing from the north. Drury's Run empties into the river just above Renovo, and for a short distance forms the boundary between Chapman and Noyes townships. Many of the mountain peaks of this township are grand and lofty, especially those bordering on the river, some of which reach a height of twelve or fourteen hundred feet; the one opposite the mouth of Young Womans Creek towering fourteen hundred and twenty feet. In shaping the hills and mountains along the West Branch of the Susquehanna, nature seems to have modeled after the most symmetrical and pleasing designs, but in no place has she displayed her creative powers in grander attractiveness than in the picturesquely beautiful verdure-covered hills of this region.

With the exception of the river bottoms, Chapman has very little level land; back from the river the country lies high, and though considerably broken is susceptible of improvement and cultivation.

Though a vast amount of timber has been taken from the lands of this town-

ship, a large quantity still exists. As is the case generally, in lumber regions, the best quality along and near the streams was taken first, while extensive tracts in the interior remained untouched by the woodsman's axe.

The most extensive lumbering operations in the township have been conducted on Young Womans Creek, Hiner's Run, and Paddy's Run, large quantities of timber however have been cut all along the river and upon the smaller runs. The operations at present are confined almost entirely to the three streams mentioned.

Though coal, iron ore, fire clay, &c., are known to exist in this township, they remain entirely undeveloped, except on Drury's Run, near Renovo, where coal has been mined to some extent.

A thorough geological survey of the township has never been made; therefore it is impossible to say, definitely, what may be the character and extent of its mineral resources. Indications, however, seem to justify the conclusion that coal will yet be found within the township, in workable quantities. The rocks of the region are principally sandstone, with occasional fragments of conglomerate scattered over the surface of the higher lands.

Precisely when the first settlement, in what is now Chapman township, was made, is uncertain. From the most authentic information that can be obtained, it appears that a "clearing" of a few acres was made at the mouth of Young Womans Creek previous to 1780, and occupied by a man by the name of Wm. Reed, who had no title. Reed sold his improvements to Samuel Campbell, he conveyed the same to Thomas Robinson, who obtained a pre-emption warrant dated Oct. 1st, 1785, for "three hundred and seven acres and allowances," described as follows: Situated "on the north

side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, known by the names, 'Young Womanstown,' and 'William Reed's improvement;' beginning at the upper end of the narrows in the lower ends or sides, and extending up the said river to the head wing of a fish dam, and adjoining John Fleming's improvement." The entire tract, which included nearly all the flat land adjacent to the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, was conveyed by Robinson to Andrew Eppe, of Philadelphia, by deed dated January 10, 1787.

On April 12, 1787, Eppe obtained a patent for the whole tract from the commonwealth, said patent having the signature of Benjamin Franklin, as President of the "Supreme Executive Council."

Andrew Eppe, by deed dated August 20, 1799, conveyed the same to Andrew Eppe, Jr., who sold to Joseph Reed; the deed of conveyance, dated March 9th, 1802. On June 3d, 1805, Andrew Eppe, Jr., conveyed the tract to John Philip De Haas. In May, 1810, De Haas sold the entire tract to John Quigley, by whom it was divided, and conveyed to different persons, his son Michael Quigley coming in possession of the larger portion, which he now holds, the balance of the original tract being principally owned at present by Robert Bridgens, Esq., and Hawley, Matthews & Quigley.

While the "Young Womanstown Farm" was in the possession of Andrew Eppe it was rented for a time by William Bennett, who paid for the use thereof five pounds a year. It appears from a letter written in 1798, by Bennett to the owner of the land, that even at that early day there were from thirty to forty acres of the farm under cultivation. The following is a correct copy of the letter:

Young Womanstown Jan 19th 1798
Sir I Take this opportunity to let you

know that I am agoing to Move of your Place in the spring: my sons has bein out at French Creek and they have a Mind to Move out their in the spring And I would be glade you would take this place of my hands and send some Man to it a Cording to your one Mind that you could be shoure of paying the rent I can get men a-nauf her that would take it But I would rather you would sattisfy you Self I have a very good fall crop in the ground thir is 20 acres of Wheat and 11 of Ry and land fit for a prime Crop corn oats or flax all fit for the plough and they can llave all the grane if them and me can agree there is men anof her that would Be glad of it but I would be glad you would Send Some Man to it that would pay you the Rent and give me no more troubel a Bout it Sir please to Send me an ancer By Mr Frances Fargy for I would be glad to know as quick as possabel and so i Remain your Hum Ser't

WILLIAM BENNETT.

To Andrew Eppe

Soon after Young Womanstown was settled, other settlements were made at the mouth of Hiner's Run, at Paddy's Run, and at other points on each side of the river, and it was but a few years before all of the flat lands along the river were converted into farms.

The pioneers of Chapman had their full share of adventures and narrow escapes.

The following incidents are taken from the article previously referred to, written by A. J. Quigley, Esq.:

We knew of an instance in which two of our citizens, engaged in subduing the forest, wounded a large bear, but not mortally; they were afterward pursued so closely as to only escape by the miraculous intervention of a fallen tree, the roots of which enabled them to jump behind and elude pursuit, the bear passing on, being blinded by rage and pain.

On another occasion, a citizen who once owned the lands on which Renovo now stands, was attacked by a large buck and would have been killed by the thrusts of the buck's horns, but for their being so wide between the beams as to admit his body between the prongs, he holding himself fast to the beams so as to not allow the prongs to enter his body, until he was relieved by the timely ar-

rival of another hunter who dispatched the buck and thus rescued him from certain death.

Another incident of a similar character occurred not far above where the North Point depot now stands. The dogs had closed in upon a buck, but not being able to master him, a workman on the farm undertook to assist the dogs, when he received such a thrust from the buck as to produce a wound in his hand that disabled him for work for several weeks.

On another occasion, that can be proven by one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of this county, a bear of almost fabulous size was seen to attack and kill a very large cow, and when the citizen attempted to drive the monster away, he also made an attempt to attack him, and should have succeeded only for his athletic agility on foot.

On one occasion in the early settlement of this country, a large bear came in the night and took a fat hog from the pen and carried it for a considerable distance and only let it down when pursued by the owner with his dogs so closely as to be compelled to do so; after which this citizen continued the pursuit for several miles until the bear was safely treed on a large oak. The above incident, the father of our mighty Nimrod, Jacob Hammersley, if he were yet living, could testify to, and that it occurred on a cold, frosty morning in November.

On another occasion the writer knew of an ox having been killed and devoured by a panther, and recently, in constructing the present State road from this place to Germania the bones of a man were found who no doubt had been killed and devoured by these wild inhabitants of the forest.

In 1857, a man by the name of Samuel Snyder, in the employ of Joseph Beidler, while hunting deer one day on what is usually termed by hunters a good tracking snow, came across what he judged to be the track of a large panther, and having long desired to capture one of those formidable inhabitants of the forest, with two trusty dogs that he had with him, took the trail. After following the track about two miles, which seemed to be very fresh, he espied a fox lying dead in his trail and upon examination found that the fox had been following in the walk of the panther, instinctively expecting to participate in whatever booty the pan-

ther might obtain. But the panther no doubt thinking his proximity might jeopardize his success, and, like the calculating McDonald, allowed his shadow to approach near enough to dispatch him with one backhanded stroke of his paw.

Snyder, continuing the pursuit, had not gone very far until he came upon the remains of a deer that had just been killed by the panther; the distance from where the last tracks of the panther were to be seen in the snow to where the deer was laying, was just 23 feet.

Just at this instant, he heard fierce barking a little over the declivity and evident indications that a contest was raging. Arriving at the brow of the hill, he perceived some distance down from him a very large animal that he presumed to be a panther—the dogs had closed in upon him, and to escape their annoyance he had sprung upon the trunk of a leaning tree. Approaching as near as he thought it practicable under the circumstances, he leveled his trusty rifle at his head, but the shot on account of the distance fell below the mark and wounded him in the neck. He then leaped to the ground and the dogs closed upon him, when one of them received such a severe blow from the panther as to disable him from renewing the attack—in the meanwhile Snyder reloaded, the other dog keeping up the attack, when he discharged another load with like effect. By this time he was within about 25 feet of the monster, and getting a favorable opportunity took deadly aim at the animal's head which brought him to the ground. The writer has often heard Snyder say that had he not dispatched him at the last shot, the panther would have attacked him, and dogs and all would have been compelled to succumb to his immense power. The length of the panther from tip of nose to end of tail was 9 feet and 2 inches. This measurement was made by your correspondent, and had any one told him that so formidable an animal inhabited our woods he would not have believed it.

Snyder was a man of great physical endurance and knew nothing of fear, but he said that after this huge monster lay prostrate at his feet, he could not help but tremble at the thought of his imminent peril, and thank God for his deliverance.

The primitive settlers of a community

have experiences which never fall to the lot of succeeding generations, and it is difficult for those living in long-established communities to realize just how their ancestors *did* live. It is generally supposed that "first settlers" are of necessity scantily supplied with the "necessaries of life;" such is not the case as far as eating is concerned, for as a rule they have an abundance of substantial and wholesome, though plain food. At all seasons of the year wild game and fish form a large share of the table supplies. With this kind of fare the pioneers of Chapman were especially favored, as there was no region of country that afforded a greater abundance of all kinds of game. As to the products of the soil, a mere "patch" of a few acres, which was frequently all that the settlers had cleared, was capable of producing sufficient wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, &c., for the support of a large family, and the land first settled upon along the West Branch was especially adapted to the growth of those crops. In a new country the raising of live stock is attended with less trouble and expense than might be supposed; for a great part of the year, like the deer, cattle maintain themselves by "browsing" upon the wild herbage of the forest, and swine have been known to live and thrive the year round on "mast," which is generally abundant among beech, oak and chestnut timber. So, really, actual and absolute *want* is not necessarily attendant upon pioneer life. People living in newly settled districts, remote from stores experience considerable inconvenience in obtaining supplies of groceries, dry goods, &c., but generally trips are made to the nearest town or "place of business" at certain seasons, when sufficient merchandise is procured to last till the next trip. In case the tea, coffee or any other "luxury" should "run out," the family "managed" to get along without it till an

opportunity was offered to lay in a stock. In converting his grain into flour, the hardy pioneer was generally equal to the emergency, and if at too great a distance from a mill, he constructed one for himself and his neighbors. Fifty or seventy-five years ago it was no unusual thing to see what was called a "tub mill" in nearly every neighborhood in the West Branch region. The mill was of very simple construction, having but a single run of stone and very little machinery, and was driven by water power. During the time Wm. Bennett occupied the "Young Womanstown farm" he built a tub mill at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, for which, with other improvements he had made on the property, he was allowed *thirty-three pounds*, which amount was deducted from his rent bill. A few years later a mill of the same kind was built at the mouth of Hiner's Run, on the site of the mill now owned by Lemuel Farwell, and also one at the mouth of Paddy's Run. These, with a mill of similar construction at the mouth of Tangascootac Creek, were the first and for a long time the only "manufacturing establishments" on the West Branch above the "Big Island."

About sixty years ago a man by the name of Boggs, bored a salt well on the south side of the river above the mouth of Boggs' Run, which flows into the river near Paddy's Island. He sank it to the depth of ninety feet, when water strongly impregnated with salt was found, but for some reason nothing was done in the way of manufacturing salt.

The first buildings of the settlers were of course constructed of logs, and were long since in ruins; in many instances not a vestige remains to mark their locations. As improvements advanced and the settlers became more prosperous, they very naturally desired to "put on style" and live in frame houses, which necessitated

the building of mills for sawing their lumber. The first ones used in Chapman township, like the "tub mills," were small affairs, but admirably served the purpose for which they were intended. In the course of time, however, they gave way to larger and more substantial structures, which, though run by water power, were supplied with many improvements. As the demand for lumber increased, these in turn yielded to the steam mills now in use.

About the year 1830, a modern water power saw mill was built on Hiner's Run, about two miles above the mouth, by Leonard and Michael Bradney, and after passing through the ownership of several different parties, was finally purchased in 1852, by T. B. Loveland and Isaac Shaffer, who operated it till 1855, when they sold out to Hansel & Brother. In 1862, the Hansels built another mill about one-half mile further down the run, and soon after sold their property to Kolter, Hoshour & Co., of York county, the present proprietors, who now own in all about 5,000 acres of timber land lying upon Hiner's Run. In 1873 this firm built a steam mill in connection with the original or upper mill, since which time the lower one has stood idle. The sawing capacity of the mill now operated is about 5,000,000 per year. The supply of logs is brought down the run from a distance of four or five miles.

In 1854, R. K. Hawley & Co. erected a saw mill on Young Woman's Creek, about one-fourth of a mile from its mouth. At present it is owned in part and operated by A. J. Quigley.

About three fourths of a mile further up the creek, Messrs. Mensch & Lowenstein, of Wilkesbarre, built a large steam saw mill in 1872. In 1875 Mensch retired from the firm, and the business at present is conducted solely by Mr. Lowenstein. This mill has a capacity of

6,000,000 feet per year, the logs being brought to the mill from the tract on which they are cut, a distance of four or five miles, on a narrow gauge railroad constructed for the purpose. The property connected with this mill, consists of 6,600 acres of land, a large portion of it well timbered, and eight or ten houses for employees.

In 1863, Joseph and George Parsons and Henry Clark constructed a large steam saw mill at the mouth of Paddy's Run. This firm sold out to Wm. Parsons and James Clark, by whom the mill was operated till 1868 or '69, when Clark sold his interest to Lawshe; then Parsons & Lawshe sold to Gamble, White & Co., the present owners.

The history of North Point, the pleasant little village at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, is identical with that of "Young Womanstown farm," upon which it is built. Facts in relation to the first settlement of the locality having already been given, it is now in place to speak of its more recent history and present condition.

The nucleus of a village or town is generally formed by the establishment of a post office, the erection of a school house, store, &c. In 1827, a building which served the two-fold purpose of church and school house was built at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, under the supervision of the Rev. Daniel Barber, who at that time was stationed at the place by the Northumberland Presbytery.

Though the name "Young Womanstown" was applied to the place at a very early day, even before it was occupied by the whites, and letters, legal and other papers were dated "Young Womanstown," from the period of its first settlement, it is believed that no regularly authorized post office was established there till about the year 1830, when John Quigley was commissioned postmaster.

About the same time or soon after, his son Michael, a young man twenty years of age, was appointed Justice of the Peace, which office he has held ever since, with the exception of one year. He was the first commissioned "Squire" on the West Branch, west of Lock Haven. During this long term of service, he has married one hundred and twenty-five couples, and always made it a point to *kiss the bride*.

He also, in 1844, started the first store in the place, there being no other at the time nearer than Lock Haven. In 1859, a new Presbyterian church was built, in which religious services are now held every alternate week, by the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations. This is the only church at present in the place.

The following episode in the history of North Point was furnished by A. J. Quigley, Esq., of that place:

In 1837, at the gubernatorial election, every effort was made to re-elect Joseph Ritner. Thaddeus Stevens had designed the Gettysburg *tape worm*, and put in course of construction the West Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal. The workmen on the canal were anxious to have the work continue; and nothing but his re-election would in any event continue the work. The Democratic party, headed by David R. Porter, was opposed to internal improvements by the State, believing that all such enterprises could be managed safer by private corporations. Many believed that the construction of a canal to Erie was a stake of rather questionable policy. But the country being in the midst of a financial crash and hard times, the working men were looking to their own interest. And Thaddeus Stevens, a wily politician, seized the opportunity to take advantage of the manifest will of the laborers on the canal, and came up to Young Womanstown and devised a plan with the workmen, to "vote early and often." The election board was manipulated to make the oath easy and bear lightly; and Young Womanstown, hitherto unknown in history, only for its Indian tradition, became the notorious birth-place of ballot box stuffing,

carried on to the present day in Philadelphia and other cities of the union.

Chapman township, which at that time had about fifty legal voters, polled over seven hundred votes for Joseph Ritner. The return Judge, who is still living and almost a centenarian, in carrying the returns to Williamsport, (this being then Lycoming county), and who also was an untiring friend of Ritner, showed the open returns so often that they became sadly defaced; after which, to satisfy his many inquiring friends, he opened the sealed report, which act forfeited the legality of the report, and the board of return judges rejected it, and so saved Young Womanstown the first and last illegal returns ever sent from that stronghold of Democracy.

We have heard it said that it was dangerous to get to the window unless you could exhibit a ticket with the name of Joseph Ritner. Patrick O'Flaherty would vote and then go away and take a drink, and return to the window with other tickets and vote the name of John Dougherty without a question from the board, except a significant nod from the "boss," who stood at the window indicating that all was right, and so they continued repeating all day.

In 1866, an act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the construction of a State road from North Point up Young Womans Creek to Germania, in Potter county, a distance of twenty-six and a-half miles. By a supplement to the act passed in 1867, Joseph Schwartzenbach, Joseph H. Bailey, John White, and A. J. Quigley, were appointed Commissioners to lay out and open the road, which was accomplished in 1874, and the road is now in good condition.

In 1868, an act was passed incorporating the Clinton & Potter county Navigation Company, the object of which corporation was to improve and clear Young-womans Creek for running down logs.

The Post office at North Point still retains the name of "Young Womanstown," owing to the fact that there is another "North Point" in the State. The railroad company adopted the name the vil-

lage now bears, when they located a station there. It was suggested by Messrs. A. J. Quigley and W. T. Leshner, as it is the most northerly point on the West Branch.

North Point is the centre of a community of about forty families, and the place where the elections for Chapman township are held. At this time it has three stores, one kept by H. H. Lowell, one by Warren Summerson, and one by H. Lowenstein. It has a good hotel, built in 1872. It is owned by Mrs. T. J. Black, and leased by H. C. Stoner. There is also a shoe shop and blacksmith shop in the place.

The railroad company has a good passenger and freight depot, and telegraph office. Good schools are in operation eight months in the year, and the inhabitants show evidences of intelligence beyond that possessed by the people of many country places. Near the place resides Robert Bridgens, who was one of the first three commissioners of Clinton county. He is now seventy-six years old. Several fine residences have been built in the place within the past few years. Among them are those of 'Squire Quigley, Robert Bridgens, J. H. Bailey & Co., J. W. Crawford and A. J. Quigley.

The village of Hiner, at the mouth of Hiner's Run, dates its origin back to quite an early period. As nearly as can be ascertained the place was first settled about the year 1800.

A school house was built at an early day, and a Methodist church erected in 1845. Hiner contains thirty or forty families including all those living within a mile or so of the post office.

At present there is but one store in the place, that of the Hon. Coleman Grugan, one of the associate judges of Clinton county. He also has charge of the post office. The flouring mill of Lemuel Farwell, occupies the site as before stated, of

the original "tub mill" of the neighborhood. There are several fine residences in the place; among them those of Judge Grugan, Thew Johnson, Michael Bradney, Lemuel Farwell, Cline Farwell and Jas. A. McCloskey, are the best.

The name of the post office of the place is spelled Hiner, by the Post Office Department, while the name of the railroad station is spelled Hyner, by the railroad company.

Withal the place is a peaceable and prosperous village, and will compare favorably with other communities in intelligence and morality. Religious services are held every Sabbath by the resident Methodist clergyman, the Rev. J. B. Akers, A. M., and a good school is generally in progress a large portion of the year.

The population of Chapman, including the recently formed township of Noyes, in 1850, was 541; in 1860, 731; in 1870, 1301.

RENOVO BOROUGH.

The borough of Renovo is situated within the limits of Chapman township, on the right bank of the Susquehanna. 28 miles west of Lock Haven. The land on which the town is built was first settled about the year 1806, by a "squatter" named Price. About the year 1825, his sons Thomas and Augustus, sold the tract, containing 106 acres, to William Baird, who moved upon it, from his birth place just below the "Big Island." During the years 1821 and 1822, John Stout, whose daughter Baird afterward married, lived upon this farm as tenant.

By a subsequent purchase Mr. Baird acquired possession of several hundred acres of mountain land adjoining his river farm.

In October, 1862, he sold his flats and twelve hundred acres of mountain land to Edward Miller, President of the Philadelphia and Erie Land Company. This

company transferred to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company sufficient land for the erection of car shops and other necessary railroad buildings. In 1863, the building of the extensive shops was commenced, and soon completed. About the same time the railroad company erected a large and elegant brick hotel, the Renovo House, and began the passenger depot, a fine brick structure 112 feet long by 75 wide, which was completed in 1865.

The Land Company laid out the balance of the Baird farm into streets and lots. The latter 25 by 125 feet in size, were rapidly sold off at prices ranging from \$100 to \$1500 each, and it was not long before a town with a population of over two thousand sprang into existence. Very few towns in the country have had so rapid a growth; which is owing to the location of the railroad shops at that point.

The streets of Renovo are broad, straight and pleasant; the ones running parallel with the river are, beginning at the railroad, Erie, Huron and Ontario Avenues. These are crossed at right angles by seventeen others which are numbered in regular order from west to east, the course which the river flows in passing the town. The land upon which Renovo is built is nearly level, and lies mostly above high water mark.

About the time the shops were built, Newton Wells and Z. M. P. Baird started a store—the first in the place. It stood on the river bank just below where the Renovo House now stands. Soon numerous other business places were started.

In 1864 Jacob Werich built the United States Hotel. It occupied the site of the present hotel of that name.

In 1865 the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations each built a temporary building in which to hold worship. These, in the course of a year or two

were supplanted by good substantial brick structures. In 1868 the Catholic church was built.

The first drug store in the place was established in 1865, by E. T. Swain, who built the first brick store room and residence. The first and only bank was established in 1871, by R. B. Caldwell & Co.

In 1872 John U. Shaffer established the *Renovo Record*, a six column independent newspaper.

Renovo was incorporated as a borough in 1866. Jas. S. Hall was the first Burgess.

The first commissioned postmaster was Z. M. P. Baird.

In 1873 extensive works were constructed for supplying the town with water, which is brought from the opposite side of the river, a distance of three-fourths of a mile.

Two efficient fire companies, the Renovo Hose Company No. 1, and West Branch Hose Company No. 2, were organized in the spring of 1874. They are both fully equipped, and each has a good hose carriage and house.

There are two large brick school houses in the place, in which the public schools are kept open seven months in the year.

The principal business establishments of Renovo are as follows:

Dry goods—Murphy & Co., Lewis Putt, Shindler & Co., P. O. Hagan & Son, and John Reilley; Groceries—Wm. Dwyer, Thomas Farrell, George Seibert; Drugs—E. T. Swain, W. E. Hall, James Huston, S. Caldwell; Furniture—E. A. Beck; Meat—Dean & Son, John H. Thomas, Henry Keller, Myers & Boden, Anders Pierson; Ready-made Clothing—Murphy & Co., John Weil; Hardware—A. N. Stevenson; Boots and Shoes—A. C. Pierce, John Kilgus; Tinware &c.—I. P. Mason, Kellar & Martin; Photographing—J. B. Bergstresser; Tailoring—V. Crouse. B.

Wilmes; Jewelry—W. H. Habgood; Millinery—Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. Considine, Mrs. Martin; Sewing Machine Agents—J. H. Scribner for Elias Howe, Mrs. Martin for Grover & Baker, &c.

The principal hotels are the Renovo House, Exchange and the United States. There are also a number of saloons and restaurants.

The secret societies and beneficial organizations are: St. Joseph's Beneficial Society; Dexter Encampment, No. 163; Clinton Lodge No. 114, K. of P.; Otzinachson Council, No. 256, O. U. A. M.; North Star Circle No. 76, B. U. (H. F.)

C. of A.; Renovo Jewell Lodge, No. 249; Renovo Lodge, No. 495, A. Y. M.; Renovo Lodge, No. 595, I. O. O. F.; Tanga-scootac Tribe, No. 215, Improved Order of Red Men; Washington Camp, No. 88, P. O. S. of A.

Renovo has five physicians, Drs. J. P. Ashcom, D. J. Reese, A. P. Malloy, W. E. Hall and S. Caldwell; one lawyer, W. C. Holahan.

The present Burgess is Frank Harvey; Justices of the Peace, John Smith and John Reilley; Post Master, Newton Wells.

According to the last census report Renovo had a population of 1940.

CHAPTER XV.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

Previous to the formation of Clinton county what is now Crawford township was included in Limestone township, Lycoming county, after which it was comprised in Wayne township till it was separately organized in 1841. As it is now bounded, about one third of Nippenose Valley lies within its limits, the other portion being in Lycoming county.

As the history of the township under consideration is inseparably connected with the history of that beautiful valley, general view of it will be in place. The following is the description given by Meginness in 1857:

A few miles south of Jersey Shore is a very peculiar valley called Nippenose. It is an oval basin surrounded by a chain of high mountains containing about 13,000 acres. The land is good and produces heavy crops of wheat. Limestone abounds in great quantities, and the valley underneath is evidently filled with fissures and caverns to a great extent. The name is corrupted from an old Indian called Nippenuey, who had his wigwam there, and in the bottom, of the same name, where he lived and hunted alternately. This is the true origin of the present title.

The first improvement was made in 1776, by John Clark, on the farm now owned by David Shaw. He was driven off with his family during the war, but returned in 1784.

John and William Winlin lived in the valley in 1790. They commenced to sink a well, and after digging some distance came to a flat rock that resisted all further progress. One of the workmen commenced striking upon it with a sledge, when a hole was broken through, and there appeared to be a large cavern underneath. A plummet thirty feet in length was let down without finding bot-

tom. They became alarmed and filled it up again.

The valley is very thickly populated, and contains several villages and hamlets, with stores, hotels, churches, mills, &c.

Most of the streams running down from the mountains sink and disappear under the valley. There appears to be only one place of outlet, called Antis creek through the gap of the same name. It is a small stream abundantly filled with trout, notwithstanding they are constantly fished for, and great numbers caught, yet the supply seems inexhaustible. It is supposed they multiply in great numbers under the valley, and come forth in the creek. The theory, it must be admitted, looks plausible.

About one third of the territory of the northern part of Crawford township is included in Nippenose Valley; the remaining portion of the township is mostly unimproved and unsettled. However, there are several families living upon well cultivated farms in the southeastern corner, where the land, though lying high, is well adapted to agricultural purposes.

There are public roads leading out of the valley to Jersey Shore through Antis Gap, to Pine Station through Loves Gap, and to Sugar Valley.

The principal timber of the mountain portion of the township is pine, oak, chestnut, &c. The valley is almost entirely cleared, except an occasional small tract that has been reserved for ordinary home uses.

The entire Nippenose Valley appears to be underlaid with limestone, as mentioned by Meginness. What is pronounced by competent judges to be a fine quality of black marble, has been found in

large quantities on the farm of Daniel Shadle. Indications of coal exist in various places along the base of the mountain which surrounds the valley.

Very few authentic records relating to the early history of this township are obtainable; but it is well known that among the first settlers were a number of individuals who figured conspicuously as great Indian hunters. One of them, Peter Pence, settled upon the farm now owned by Thomas Gheen, who is a grand son of Pence. Of this once noted character Meginness says:

There was another remarkable hunter and Indian killer in this valley, named Peter Pence, of whom many wonderful stories are related. He is described by those who remember him as being a savage looking customer, and always went armed with his rifle, tomahawk, and knife, years after peace was made.

The accounts of his adventures with the Indians being in such a vague and unsatisfactory form, I have concluded to omit them altogether rather than detail them incorrectly. I much regret this, since I made some effort to get a correct sketch of them. It is said that an account of his life was published some thirty years ago, and is remembered by some, but the most careful research has failed to develop it.

Nathan Gheen, who came from Chester county, was also one of the early settlers. He occupied a farm now owned by Mr. Leonard, of Williamsport. About the year 1815, Charles McElhaney settled on lands now owned by Daniel Shadle; Wm. Shaw located on the tract now owned by George and Jesse Gheen. The farm on which George Gheen lives was first settled by a man named Fullerton. The Wm. McKeague farm was settled by John Stine, and Christian Showers first occupied the land now owned by Jesse Showers, ers, his son. Michael Shadle came from Danphin, at quite an early day and settled on land now owned by his son, Daniel Shadle. At one time Michael Shadle was collector for the township of

Wayne, previous to the organization of Crawford, and for his services in traveling over the mountains and through the valleys to gather the taxes, his commission amounted to about seven dollars at the end of the year, having worn out ten dollars' worth of shoe-leather, as he claimed, in the discharge of his official duties.

Crawford township was erected by act of Assembly, January 14, 1841, and named in honor of the Hon. George Crawford, one of the first two associate judges of the county, and member of the legislature from the district of which Clinton formed a part. The first constable for the township was Jacob Stein.

Crawford is bounded on the south by Green, on the west and north by Wayne, and on the east by Lycoming county.

According to the census of 1870, the township had a population of four hundred.

There is but one church in the township. It is located near the property owned by Mr. John Getgen. It was built by the Evangelical denomination. At present there are four school houses in the township, and they are not in the best condition.

The only village in Crawford township is Rauchtown, located near Rauch's Gap. This place was started about the year 1850, by Peter Rauch, who previously came from Union county, and purchased a tract of over two hundred acres, including a mill property, the building being of logs. Afterwards the mill became the property of his son, Tillman Rauch, who built a new mill on the site of the old one. It finally passed into the hands of D. H. Shale & Co.

Although the name of the village is Rauchtown, the post office is called Rauch's Gap. The name, as is evident, was given in honor of the founder of the place. The first store was started

about 1860, by George Rauch; the next was started in 1870, by Gheer & Burrows; it is now owned by Jesse Bowers.

There are now two wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one hotel, and about thirty dwellings in the place. The hotel was first opened to the

public in 1873, by John Metzger. Peter Irwin is at present Justice of the Peace, and George Rauch, post-master. There is one school house at Rauchtown, in which religious services are occasionally held by various denominations.

CHAPTER XVI.

DUNNSTABLE TOWNSHIP.

This township derived its name from William Dunn, one of its first settlers. It was taken from Bald Eagle township and organized while its territory was a part of Lycoming county. Since its formation its geographical limits have been somewhat changed by the organization of other townships, and the accession to its territory of a portion of Allison township, which forms a neck between Lock Haven city boundary and Lamar township.

Dunnstable is about three and a-half by four miles in extent, and bounded on the west by Woodward and Lock Haven, on the south by Lamar and the West Branch of the Susquehanna, on the east by the West Branch and Pine Creek township, and on the north by Gallauher. The surface of this township is diversified by mountain, hill and plain, a portion of the Bald Eagle mountain being just within its southern limits, and its northern portion is broken into hills, while that part lying along the Susquehanna is spread out into a broad and beautiful plain.

The township is well supplied with water, not only from the river but by numerous smaller streams, the most important of which is the Big Plum Run, which rises in Woodward and flows through the township in a southeasterly direction and empties into Chatham's Run a short distance above the river.

There is very little, if any unseated land in Dunnstable township, nearly the whole of its area being divided into farms varying in size from a few acres to two or three hundred, the "wild" land of the township being less in proportion to

the cleared than is the case, probably, in any other township in the county. The price of land is about the same as in adjoining townships, ranging from \$25.00 to \$200.00 per acre, according to location, soil, &c.

The hilly portion of the township is especially favorable for stock raising, it having an abundance of pure water, and the soil is well adapted to grass, it being composed of light shale intermixed with clay. The river bottoms, to the extent of three or four square miles, including the "Big Island," are probably as productive as any lands in Clinton county. The soil as a general thing is deep and very strong, it being a clayey loam slightly mixed with sand, and containing a large proportion of decomposed vegetable matter deposited by the overflowing water of the river. This combination renders the land susceptible of the highest cultivation and adapts it to the growth of corn, wheat, vegetables, and especially tobacco. The cultivation of the latter has become, during the past few years, an important and profitable branch of agriculture, and already the product of these plains has gained the reputation in eastern markets of being of a superior quality, generally commanding the highest market price.

No particular attention has been given to the development of the minerals of this township, though iron ore is known to exist in various places, and there are also evidences of the existence of coal, slate being found at several different points. Recently extensive beds of pot-

ter's clay have been discovered and pronounced by competent judges as affording inexhaustable supplies of very fine material for stone-ware, &c. On the east end of David Baird's farm the clay bed has been opened; also on the adjoining farm of Mr. McCloskey.

The "Great Island," containing about 280 acres, is located within the limits of Dunnstable township. A hundred years ago this island was an important point, serving as a general "land mark," during the early military operations on the West Branch. Nearly all the valuable and interesting records relating to the early history of the Island were unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years ago. Therefore it is difficult to give anything like an accurate and complete sketch of its settlement. It is known, however, that previous to its occupation by the whites, it was a rallying point and council ground for the Indians. History records a meeting of representatives of several different tribes on the island in October, 1755. This meeting was held, it seems, to consider the propositions that had just been made to some of the tribes by the French.

In May, 1778, Col. Hunter wrote to the President of the Executive Council of the Province, that he had "ordered some people that lives nigh the Great Island, to preserve shad and barrel them up for the use of the militia that will be stationed there this summer."

About the year 1768, a party of surveyors visited the upper portion of the West Branch valley, for the purpose of running off the Allison tract, and probably other tracts in the vicinity. They were accompanied by William Dunn, a native of York county, Pa., who acted in the capacity of hunter for the party, it being his business to furnish the company with wild game for food. Dunn carried a splendid rifle and other equipments to correspond, which attracted the especial

attention and admiration of an Indian chief, the owner of the Great Island. The chief's admiration for Dunn's accoutrements grew into a determination to possess them, but the owner declined to part with them, till the chief, being naturally more inclined to follow the war path than the *plow*, offered to give his Island for Dunn's rifle and trappings, and a keg of whiskey which the surveyors had with them. Dunn having an eye to business, accepted the offer and took possession of the Big Island, as it was generally called at that time. After having drunk the whiskey, the Indian, boy like, wished to "trade back," but Dunn held fast to his purchase. It is no wonder the Indian regretted his bargain, and wished to again get possession of his island home, for it was one of the most delightful spots in the West Branch Valley, and had long been a favorite resort for the red men. There they had met in solemn council in times of war, and there they had rested beneath the tall elms when peace prevailed. No wonder the Indians were loth to give up and depart forever from a place which had been held sacred by them from childhood—a place where their fathers had trod long years before, and where their children had sported in their innocent glee. Indeed, home, with its surroundings and associations has its attractions for even a savage humanity.

The Island was owned by Mr. Dunn for many years, and at his death was divided among his heirs. The eastern end is still in the family, being now owned by the Hon. Wm. Dunn, grandson of the original settler. The remainder is owned by Henry and Robert McCormick, John Myer's heirs and Richard Dorey. It is all under cultivation and highly productive.

Wm. Dunn, the elder, took an active part in the war of the revolution, being one of the committee of safety for North-

umberland county, of which the Island was then a part. At the time of the "Big Runaway," he was forced, like his neighbors, to leave his house and fly to a place of safety. He found his way to York, which place he had left a few years before, and soon enlisted in the army. He participated in several battles, among others those of Germantown and Trenton. After the latter the government pressed all teams into the service that were available. Mr. Dunn was surprised one day to see his own horses and wagon brought into camp, and immediately asked permission to take charge of them, which was granted; so he had the satisfaction of driving his own team, if he was a soldier.

Among the early settlers and land holders of Dunnstable were Thomas Proctor, and Wm. Baird. Thomas Proctor was Captain of the first Continental company of artillery raised in Philadelphia. He was afterward promoted to the position of General, and his brother Francis, who was Lientenant of the same company, became Captain. The Proctors at one time had possession of several hundred acres of land on the flats just below the island, but for some reason or other they failed to hold it, probably for want of means with which to make their payments, and it finally passed into the hands of others. About the year 1800, William Baird received a patent for a tract of 218 acres east of the Proctor tract. This is now owned by his sons, David, who has about three-fourths of the original tract, and Benjamin one-fourth. Others settled upon lands in the neighborhood, and it was not long before the vicinity of Big Island was thickly settled. The hills in the northern part of the township were cleared of their pine and oak forests, and converted into profitable

farms, and now produce large crops of corn, oats, potatoes, &c., and usually furnish the Lock Haven market with supplies of vegetables and fruit.

The village of Liberty, which is located just east of the Island on the main land, was started at quite an early day, and at one time was an important point from which the up-river people obtained their supplies of merchandise. Its name is the offspring of the patriotism and love of freedom that prevailed among the settlers at the time it was commenced. About the year 1812, Wm. Tweed had a store there, and George Quiggle kept the only tavern in the place. Afterwards D. Moran kept a store where the east abutment of the river bridge now stands.

The only place of business now in Liberty is the store of R. H. Quigley, at which place the township elections are held. A good public road which crosses the Island by means of two substantial bridges, connects the place with Lock Haven, the distance being about four miles.

In 1871 Jacob Brown and P. W. Keller purchased the farm of Joseph Hamberger, near Harvey's Gap, on the south side of the Bald Eagle Creek, and laid out a town, calling it Castanea, the Latin name for chestnut, there being trees of that kind in abundance in the vicinity. Soon after their purchase Messrs. Brown & Keller commenced selling lots which were built upon, and now Castanea presents quite a town-like appearance, having a bakery and confectionery store combined, and a grocery, a good school house and twelve or fifteen dwellings. The place is within a mile of Lock Haven, and offers pleasant and cheap homes for mechanics and others who prefer to live outside of the city limits.

CHAPTER XVII.

GRUGAN TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed in 1851, from Colebrook and Chapman, and named in honor of one of its most prominent families. It is situated on the West Branch, by which it is divided into two nearly equal parts, and occupies the geographical centre of the county. It is bounded on the east by Colebrook and Gallauher, on the north by Gallauher, Colebrook and Chapman, on the west by Chapman and on the south by Bald Eagle and Beech Creek. It is about six by eight miles in area. In general features the surface of Grugan corresponds very nearly with Colebrook and Chapman townships. With the exception of a few hundred acres of "bottoms" along the river the entire township is composed of lands elevated several hundred feet above the West Branch.

Originally the timber consisted largely of pine, but the operations of lumbermen have nearly exhausted the best quality; oak, however, of the choicest kind, still exists throughout the township in great quantities.

Besides having the waters of the West Branch flowing through its territory, the township is supplied with several other water courses, the principal ones being Rattlesnake Run, which flows from the northeast and empties into the river at Whetham, and Baker's Run, and Baker's Mill Run, both of which flow from the southeast and empty into the river at Glen Union.

The mineral wealth of Grugan township consists of coal, iron ore, and fire-

clay; as yet, however, very little has been done toward its development. In 1864, a corporation called the West Branch Coal, Iron Ore, and Lumber Company purchased over fifteen thousand acres of land, all, or nearly all within Grugan township, upon the waters of Baker's Run; for which seventy-five thousand dollars was paid. According to the articles of association of that company:

The purposes for which the said corporation shall be established, shall be the mining of coal, and iron and other ores, and the manufacturing of lumber upon certain tracts of land, situate in the county of Clinton, State of Pennsylvania, described in a certain indenture, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1864, recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in Deed Book N, page 443, &c., from William D. Lewis and wife, Thomas Kimber, and Thomas Kimber Jr., to C. P. Bayard and J. Hillborn Jones, and of selling and shipping to a market the said coal, ores and lumber mined or manufactured on said lands.

According to a report on the above lands, made by J. Peter Lesley, Professor of Mining in the University of Pennsylvania, there are extensive deposits of each, iron ore, coal and fire-clay, underlying nearly the entire tract.

Wm. F. Roberts, a practical geologist, who has thoroughly explored the tract, says:

The principal portion of this body of land contains a large amount of bituminous coal and several strata of iron ore. They are in the eastern part of the Snow Shoe Coal Basin, on the waters of Baker's Run, and near the Susquehanna river.

The basin contains three principal

of coal. The bottom vein has not yet been worked in this part of the coal field, and the second or middle vein—although it is a coal of superior quality—has not been so extensively mined as the upper one. This is the nearest bituminous coal basin to the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and it has railroads and canals built and in operation, connecting it with the best markets.

A recent discovery was made of a vein of iron ore which underlies a very large proportion of this property, four and a-half feet in thickness. This has been fairly opened and proved, and its out-cropping may be traced for long distances. It yielded by analysis more than fifty per cent. metallic iron. Another vein of iron ore has also been found occupying a position in the red sand-stone formation, some distance below the one just described. Another vein of iron ore also proved in this coal field immediately underlies the conglomerate—the bed rock of the coal formation. This is locally known as the "white iron ore."

Thus the lands contain a large amount of coal and an abundance of iron ore of several varieties, and they contain also large seams of fire clay, and sand-stone for manufacturing glass.

George Armstrong, Esq., of Lock Haven, also a practical geologist, and well known in Clinton county, reports over eleven feet of good quality of coal underlying a large portion of the tract; also immense quantities of iron ore, fire clay, and sand suitable for the manufacture of glass.

It was the intention of the West Branch Coal, Iron Ore, and Lumber Company to commence the mining of coal and ore ere this, when they purchased the property; but the late financial depression rendered extensive operations in that line inexpedient. Therefore the manufacture of lumber has been the only branch of business conducted thus far on the property.

Other portions of the township, no doubt, are as bountifully supplied with minerals as the Baker's Run region; but as thorough and complete explorations have not elsewhere been made, it is im-

possible to state with any degree of accuracy where it exists, except by out-croppings and surface indications, which in many places are too manifest to admit of any doubt; which is the case on Rattlesnake Run, where it is said a good vein of coal of workable thickness crops out of the mountain side on the south side of the run at a height of 1042 feet, and about three-eighths of a mile up the run; out-croppings of iron ore and fire-clay are also found at various points on the property owned by the Priceheirs.

The following facts in relation to the history of Grugan, were furnished by the Hon. Coleman Grugan, Associate Judge of Clinton county, who was born in the township, and has ever since lived in the neighborhood.

Grugan township in point of wealth, is among the poorest in the county, owing to its unimproved condition. Naturally, however, it possesses many advantages, it having water power sufficient to run a vast amount of machinery, at least six months of the year. Originally the whole surface of the township was covered with a great variety of timber, the river bottoms having splendid oak, sugar maple, black walnut, locust, &c., while the mountains and ravines were clothed with white pine, oak, chestnut, &c.; but all of this wealth has been swept away by the hand of the lumberman, and no man in the township is, perhaps, any the richer.

At one time the streams abounded with trout, but alas! since the government has been so unwise as to put dams across the river, and allow the floating of logs down the streams, nearly all fish have disappeared; but it is said the State is making an effort to stock the streams with bass. It might as well attempt to stock the mountains with archangels after the deer are all killed off.

By whom, or precisely at what date the first settlement was made in Grugan there seems to be no definite information. The earliest obtainable record seems to be of a tract of land called Indian Coffin, surveyed to John Baker Atkins, Oct. 8th, 1785. This tract included the lands lying about the mouth of Baker's Run.

The following incident was related to me by George Saltzman, son of the Saltzman who was killed by the Indians, and father of Anthony and Robert Saltzman, now living in this vicinity: About the time of the Revolutionary war this man Atkins, or Baker, as he was called, lived on his tract, which was previous to the date of his survey. When the war broke out, the inhabitants along the river all forsook their homes and went down to where Lock Haven now stands, for protection in the fort that had been built at that point. Saltzman, the man who was killed, lived on the property now owned by William Bridgens, Esq.; when winter came on, for safety he took his family to the fort, but left his cattle on the farm, where he went once every day to feed them. On the day he was killed he was accompanied to the farm by two companions, named Armstrong and Dewitt. At that time, as at present, there was a road running from the river up past where Dr. Barton now lives. This road they followed till they came to the river, then they walked upon the ice. When they reached the lower end of the flats now owned by Mr. Bridgens, they were surprised at seeing something very bright ahead of them, which on closer inspection proved to be the reflection of the sunshining upon polished gun barrels which a party of Indians were aiming at them through the fence. Saltzman and his comrades immediately wheeled to run, at which the Indians fired upon them, but without effect. The ice was smooth and clear; Saltzman had on shoes, but Armstrong and Dewitt wore moccasins which enabled them to out-strip him in their flight. The Indians pursued in hot haste and soon overtook and killed Saltzman and cut him in small pieces on the ice, after which they continued in pursuit of Armstrong and Dewitt; the former jumped into an air hole in the ice and escaped, though several shots were fired at him by his pursuers. Dewitt continued to run with all his might in the direction of the fort still retaining his musket, which he turned and attempted to discharge at a big tall Indian who was close behind him, but the piece missed fire, and the Indian steadily gained upon him till they reached the land. As Dewitt attempted to run up the bank the Indian was so close to him that he was forced to turn, with the

intention, no doubt, of clubbing his musket and closing in with his pursuer, in a hand to hand conflict; but ere he did this he thought he would snap his gun once more at the Indian; luckily for him it went off, the ball taking effect in the Indian's knee. This gave Dewitt the advantage over his antagonist, but as he saw the other Indians near at hand, it is reasonable to suppose that he did not remain long to sympathize with his fallen foe, or enquire about his ancestors, or the number and age of his children, but made for the fort as fast as possible, leaving the Indians to take charge of their wounded companion. Fearing Dewitt might return from the fort with reinforcements, the savages hastily took up their wounded friend and carried him up the river to where Baker had his cabin, which was constructed as was the custom in those days, with no entrance to the attic except through a window in the gable end, which was reached by means of a ladder outside. This ladder, the Indians took possession of, and converted it into a bier on which they dragged their dying, or perhaps dead, comrade still further up the river to Youngwomans Creek, where they had a burying ground.

When times became more peaceful, Baker, as I shall now call him, returned to his clearing and took out a warrant. This, as before stated, was in the year 1785. Baker was a German and seems to have been very industrious, and while he lived upon his land is said to have prospered so well that he received from his neighbors the title of King of the Narrows, as the valley west of Lock Haven was called, but was a man of violent temper. On one occasion he had a cow that had become injured so as to be unable to get up without assistance. Baker got tired of helping the cow up every morning, and one morning in the spring of the year, when the river was high, he found his cow lying on the bank, near the water's edge. He declared he would lift her no more, but rolled her into the foaming river; the cow, struggling to keep afloat was borne by the current some distance down the stream, and crawled ashore, after which she could get up without assistance; as well as any cow.

It was from this man that Baker's Run derived its name. Although at an early day the lower stream was not so called, the upper or smaller one being the orig-

inal Baker's Run, upon which he constructed a mill of simple, though rather ingenious mechanism. His dam was thrown across the stream in the ordinary manner; the forebay was hewn out of a pine tree, some portion of which remained on the site of the mill in 1830. The machinery consisted of an upright shaft having flanges upon the lower end, which was enclosed in a curb; the water in flowing through this curb ran against the flanges, causing the shaft to revolve and turn the stone attached to the top. This mill doubtless never made any merchant flour, but was probably the first grist mill west of Sunbury, and certainly was a great improvement on the hand mills of antiquity driven by woman power.

Baker finally sold out and moved to the flat, now called Bakerstown in his honor. It is said that here he got into the hands of sharpers, and that disappointment and poverty came upon him in his old age, but at precisely what time he died I am not able to say, but I do know that the cold sands of Bakerstown contain all that was mortal of John Baker Atkins. The place where he first lived has changed hands probably oftener than any other farm in the county, but of this I shall speak hereafter.

The next settler in order seems to have been James Burney, who located upon the upper end of the farm where John Grugan now lives. This tract was called "Settlers Lick," on account of the great deer lick upon it. This lick was in a kind of cove with large trees growing in front of it. In later times all the cattle in the neighborhood would go there to drink the salt water; but the floating of logs down the river has destroyed the lick and much of the land along the banks. It is difficult to tell at what time Burney settled upon his land—it must have been not far from 1770, as his warrant was taken out while what is now Clinton was included in Berks county. He was of Scotch parentage. As far as I know he had three sons, Alexander, James, and William. William was the father of Mrs. William Bridgens, Mrs. John Reed, Mrs. Winchester, and Mrs. David Shaffer. He had one son, James, who still lives above Lock Haven. James, the son of the original James, owned the farm now in possession of John Q. Welch, just above North Point. Mrs. Welch is the only surviving daughter of this

James Burney. Three of his sons are still living: Alexander, the youngest, was killed while a young man, by a stone rolling upon him while making road.

It is related of one of Burney's daughters that when about fourteen years old, one evening she was sent after the cows; after having gone about two miles up the river a heavy rain set in, night came on, and being unable to proceed further, she took refuge under a projecting rock, where, surrounded by wolves, panthers and wild-cats she passed the night.

I now come to mention our own family from which the township takes its name. About the time the Grugans came to this neighborhood, other families also settled here, but of them I know but little; one man, however, by the name of Jackson, lived on the Burney farm; he was a great hunter but had no gun of his own. Jackson borrowed an old flint-lock from Mr. Burney, and one beautiful Sabbath morning fired at a large buck that he saw on the side of the mountain; the buck fell, but said Jackson afterward: "I thought the gun would never cease roaring." Burney being a strict observer of the Sabbath would never lend him his gun again.

To speak of self is not an agreeable task, but I shall tell the "whole truth," and hope I shall not be accused of vanity. Of my ancestors on the Grugan side, I know but little, except that my grandfather, Charles Grugan, together with his brother John, came from somewhere in the north of Ireland, at what time I do not know, but probably it was about the year 1770, that they landed at New York and parted company. John went north towards Canada, and my grandfather came to Pennsylvania. They were what was called Scotch-Irish. My grandfather seems, at least, to have been a good penman, and signed his name Grogan. He died while his children were small, and the school teacher spelled the name as it is now written. Charles Grugan married the sister of James Burney, already mentioned, and lived in Buffalo Valley, this State, and it is said was doing well, till one cold winter night, in returning home from a wood-chopping with a yoke of oxen, (having probably after the manner of his countrymen imbibed too freely,) the drifting snows of the valley became his winding sheet. This happened about five months

before his son James was born, consequently he was one at least who had never seen his father. After some years the widow of Charles married Henry Van Gundy. By her first husband she had two sons, Alexander and James and two daughters. One of them died while yet a young woman; the other married Joseph Mason, known as 'Squire Mason. He lived and died on the Driftwood branch of the Sinamahoning; he was a man of considerable ability, and had a character without reproach. He raised a large family; one of his daughters was married to John Brooks or "Philosopher Brooks, as he is called.

The family of Henry Van Gundy came up from Buffalo Valley, and bought of Mrs. Van Gundy's brother, James Burney, one half his farm, the portion on which John Grugan now lives. Mrs. Van Gundy's two sons, by her first husband, James and Alexander, became the heads of quite large families. James was married to an English lady by the name of Johnson, whose children, those now living reside in the neighborhood.

My mother's maiden name was Coleman; she was a daughter of Hugh Coleman, and was raised in Black Hole Valley, opposite Muncy dam. The Colemans came from England about one hundred years ago. They seem to have spelled their name different at different periods—Coleman, then Coalman, and finally Coleman. The family seems to have figured somewhat conspicuously in the old country—some as generals, priests, bishops, merchants, musicians, orators, writers, &c.; but doubtless there were some vagabonds among them of which we have no account. James and Alexander Grugan were great hunters; this caused them to neglect their other business, as is often the case. Hence, they never obtained a surplus of this world's goods. My father killed, one fall, fifteen bears at sixteen shots. Though this region in early days, was a great place for wild game the chances for getting an education were very poor. I heard the father of "Squire" Quigley, of North Point, say that it did not matter where a man was born, that a wolf would kill a sheep even if it had never seen one before. This is true of the wolf, but had Napoleon been born in Grugan township, I doubt if he would ever have seen the throne of France. It might also be said that there was nei-

ther "Holy dell, or pastoral bleat" within the vale; yet Mr. Grier, a Presbyterian minister, did come up about once every two or three years, and preach a sermon and baptize the children. An account of one of these meetings and baptisms may be interesting, especially to those baptized at marble fountains. My own experience on such an occasion will serve for all. The recollection of the event rises up before me to this day more vividly than any other experience of my life. At the time of which I speak, Mr. John White, who had moved up from Dunnstown to Rattlesnake Run, had there erected a saw and grist mill combined. In that mill the Rev. Mr. Grier appointed his meeting; there my parents took my younger brother, a mere infant, and myself to have us baptized. The mill was surrounded by woods. It was a beautiful day in June, the low murmuring of the water as it passed through the mill, and the singing of the birds, mingled in soft cadence with the louder anthems of human praise. After service, I was led up before the man of God, and received at his hand a sprinkling of water upon my head and face. Being unused to strangers, and supposing I was to be badly dealt with, I screamed like a wild-cat, and refused to be comforted, till a young lady who was present took me in her arms and hushed me to silence. It seems but a short time since the above event occurred, yet few who stood there that day are living; perhaps not ten, but *sic itur ad astra*. My brother John and myself are, perhaps the only living men who received baptism in a saw mill. My father remained on the old homestead and James Grugan purchased the Baker survey. Thus they lived all their days, one on each side of the river, opposite each other.

The Baker tract, as stated before, passed through the hands of many different owners. As near as I can recollect from Baker, it was transferred to Elihu Chadwick, from Chadwick to Brooks, from Brooks to Miller, from Miller to Thomas Bridgens, from Bridgens to Wm. Holden, from Holden to Buckman Claffin, from B. Claffin to Robert Claffin, from him to Jacob Coleman, from Coleman to Alexander Grugan, from him to Thew Grugan, the present owner. On this land the first school house in the township was built under the supervision of the Rev. Daniel

Barber, who furnished the nails and glass.

The first school was opened in 1830, John Taylor, an Englishman, being teacher, at the same time working at his trade, shoemaking, the pupils merely going up to him to recite their lessons or receive his shoe strap over their backs, in case of bad behavior. When Farrandsville was in its glory, the Episcopalians came up from there and started a Sabbath school in the school house; but the ice flood of 1837 swept the building away. At the same time the dwelling of Alexander Grugan was also carried away with all its contents, the family barely escaping with their lives.

The Clafin family, of which mention has already been made, consisted of Buckman, commonly called "Buck" Clafin, his wife and children, among the latter the present Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, his father and mother and several brothers and sisters. The members of this family were not, as a general thing, given to manual labor; but what little work they did perform was usually done on Sunday. They claimed to be Connecticut Yankees, having moved from that State to Bradford county, where they owned a small farm on Sugar Creek. They evidently had lived a considerable time in Bradford, judging from their "peculiarities." "Buck" Clafin was the "main stay" of the family; having a great deal of energy and a liberal education, backed by a full stock of genuine Yankee shrewdness, he was qualified to do his part in almost any position. With all his other qualifications he was an expert marksman, being considered the best shot in the country. In boyhood, while gratifying his propensity for "shooting at a mark" with a cross-bow, he had the misfortune to loose his right eye by the rebound of an arrow. Such was the father of the woman who aspired to be President of the United States.

It was in this township, it is said, that the last elk in Clinton county lost his life, and it will probably be here that the last deer of this region will gaze upon the setting sun. What locality could be better suited for the last hiding place of such noble animals?

The improvements of Grugan township are confined almost entirely to the river flats, there being very little cleared land

except in the immediate vicinity of the stream.

The most extensive settlement in the township is Glen Union, so named by Mr. J. C. Past, formerly Superintendent of the W. B. C. I. & L. Co., because of the close proximity of the two glens or valleys through which Baker's Run, and Baker's Mill Run flow. The village proper is located on the west side of the river where there is a store, church, blacksmith-shop, saw mill, and a dozen or more dwellings, belonging to the W. B. C. I. & L. Co. The railroad station, with ten or twelve dwellings near it, is on the east side of the river. The post-office is kept at the depot, which is in charge of Mr. J. M. David.

Ritchie Station, on the P. & E. railroad, five miles north of Glen Union, is the centre of a pleasant and flourishing community. The station derives its name from E. H. Ritchie, Esq., who owns and cultivates one of the finest, if not the best improved farm in the township. Mr. Ritchie also has charge of the station and post-office. Until recently there was a post-office at Whetham, three miles south of Ritchie.

In 1850, Mr. James D. Whetham purchased of Wm. McFadden a tract of land on Rattlesnake Run, containing 6,000 acres, Philip M. Price, Esq., having an interest in the purchase, though the title was vested in Whetham.

In 1855, John DeFrance, an agent for Whetham & Price, constructed a water-power saw mill a short distance up the run. At that time the locality received the name of "De Franceville," in honor of the agent, previous to which it was called "Rattlesnake." In a few years DeFrance was succeeded by Thomas Yardley, Esq., under whose supervision an improved steam mill took the place of the one built by DeFrance. Mr. Yardley was succeeded by other agents, one

after another, till 1860, when Mr. Wm. E. Hill took charge of the property; about that time Mr. Price purchased the entire tract. During Mr. Hill's management the firm furnished the government with large quantities of yellow pine for ship building, the quality found on Rattlesnake Run being nearly as good for the purpose as that of South Carolina. Mr. Hill was succeeded by Col. Wilcox, as lessee of the property, who operated in lumber a few years, which closed the business on that tract.

It was during Mr. Yardley's superintendency of the property that the six-foot vein of coal, mentioned elsewhere, was opened. At that time the coal was used on the premises and proved to be a good quality for blacksmithing purposes, as it contains very little sulphur. Other veins equally good are known to exist on the property.

In 1865, three brothers, David, Charles, and James Carrier, constructed a tannery about two miles up the run, intending to get their supply of bark upon the run and its tributaries, as a vast amount of hemlock timber exists in that region; but through an injudicious expenditure of

money and general mismanagement the project failed.

Of the Price tract there are probably 1,000 acres of good farming land lying upon the tops of the hills. The soil is pronounced of a good quality, and as is the case with much of the wild land of the county, easily made available for agricultural purposes, especially stock raising.

After the construction of the P. & E. railroad, a station was established near the mouth of the run, and given the name of Whetham, in honor of James D. Whetham, Esq., one of the owners of the property.

At present there is a station, telegraph office, and hotel, for the accommodation of the public, at the mouth of the run, all in charge of Mr. J. J. Cummings. Rattlesnake Run has long been noted as a fine trout fishing stream, and is visited every season by many anglers from Philadelphia and elsewhere.

The property is still in possession of the Philip M. Price heirs, and at present consists of the original purchase, a saw mill, hotel, and ten or twelve dwellings.

The population of Grugan township in 1870, was 295.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GALLAUHER TOWNSHIP.

Gallauher township was erected Sept. 18, 1849. It is bounded on the south by Pine Creek, Dunnstable and Woodward, on the west by Woodward, Colebrook and Grugan, on the north by Colebrook, and on the east by Lycoming county; it is about twelve miles long from northwest to southeast, by four wide.

The surface of this township is quite uneven, being broken by hills and water courses. As there are no large streams within its limits, of course it has no "bottom land," though there is much that is level or nearly so.

Gallauher township is well supplied with water, having within its territory the tributaries of Rattlesnake, Lick, Queens, Plum, and Chatham's Runs. Although the township is generally considered too hilly and mountainous for agricultural purposes, such is not the case. The soil upon the highlands is well adapted to the cultivation of not only grass, oats, and potatoes, but corn, wheat, and rye may be profitably cultivated.

Originally there was considerable white pine in the township, but it has nearly all been taken off, especially along the streams. The timber now remaining is principally hemlock, oak and chestnut.

Gallauher township undoubtedly possesses much mineral wealth, though examinations have not been carried sufficiently far to determine its extent; recently, however, an extensive deposit of fire-clay has been discovered on the farm of John Nolan, which lies on a tributary

of Chatham's Run. Iron ore has been found in various places, and coal is also known to exist.

But a small proportion of the land of this township is improved, though there are hundreds of acres that is most desirable for farms, awaiting the pioneer's axe.

Probably the first actual settler in what is now Gallauher township, was John Gotschalk, who located on the turnpike leading from Jersey Shore to Coudersport, about the year 1835. The region at that time was a wilderness inhabited only by wild animals; but with the energy and perseverance that characterizes the pioneer, Mr. Gotschalk cleared a patch and built a log house. Not long after he took possession of his forest home, probably the ensuing winter, there was a heavy fall of snow, which covered the ground to such a depth that it was impossible for him to get out to obtain supplies, and he with his family would certainly have perished had it not been that James McKinney, Esq., of Pine Creek, suspected his condition, and with his team attached to a sled broke a road a distance of nine miles, to his dwelling, and assisted him in getting food for his family and live stock.

After the completion of the West Branch canal to Lock Haven, many of the laborers employed in its construction settled in Clinton county. Among them were John Lovett, George Lovett, Andrew Nolan, John Hennessy, and Michael Welsh, who selected farms in that portion of the present Gallauher township

lying between Queen's and Plum Runs, forming a community which is known as "The Irish settlement," the persons named all being of that nationality.

At the time this settlement was formed, there was not a road within five miles, and the forest was unbroken for a great distance in each direction; not even a tree had previously been cut on their possessions. The region was indeed wild, and might truthfully have been termed a "howling wilderness," for the howls of the wolf, the screech of the panther and the cry of the wild cat were heard on every hand, but the sturdy settlers braved all dangers and persevering in their efforts to procure homes for their families, succeeded in "clearing up" farms that compare favorably with those in more favored regions. In a few years other settlers followed the pioneers, and now the "Irish Settlement" is a flourishing community.

As may be supposed, the first settlers of Gallauher township had many adventures with wild animals, which were quite numerous. As late as 1867, Mr. Patrick Douling, who lives near Mr. Lovett's, drove a bear out of his hog-pen. Bruin had gone there to select the finest shoat, but was forced to leave without it. Bears were quite common and are occasionally seen even at this day. It frequently happened that half a dozen deer were seen at one time. Only a year or so ago Mr. James Hennessey was attacked by a wild cat. It seems that with a companion he was passing along the road through the woods, when without any premonition he was nearly thrown to the ground by the animal springing from a tree and alighting upon his neck and shoulders. With some difficulty they succeeded in frightening him off, and he escaped in the woods. During the fall of 1875, a man by the name of Lovett, a grand-son of John Lovett, the pioneer, was chased

by a wild cat. At the present time the most troublesome animals in the region are foxes, which often make sad havoc with the poultry.

Many were the hardships endured by the pioneers of Gallauher. Such, of course, is always the case in newly settled regions; but owing to the fact that the first settlers of this township located a considerable distance from the river or any line of travel, they necessarily had more difficulty in procuring supplies than was experienced by those who settled in places more easy of access. For quite a number of years after the first settlement was made in the township, the people were compelled to carry their grain to mill on their backs. This was done not only by the men, but in many instances by women. The nearest point where they could get their corn and wheat ground was Chatham's Run, a distance of four or five miles.

In 1845 Mr. Wm. Cryder moved from Pine Creek and settled near the Irish Settlement, not far from one of the branches of Queen's Run. He is still living there at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, having raised to manhood and womanhood a large family of children; among them is P. B. Cryder, Esq., of Lock Haven. Though having lived some years beyond the time allotted to man, Mr. Cryder is still in quite good health, with faculties unimpaired, and takes pleasure in talking of his pioneer experience in Gallauher township. As was the case with most of the early settlers, he was a good marksman, and delighted in the chase. The first year he lived in the township he killed five bears, and the next year six, to say nothing of the deer and other smaller game. Among the early settlers of the Irish Settlement was one Thomas McCann, a bachelor, who lived by himself and cleared and cultivated a little farm, apparently taking con-

siderable comfort; but one morning he was found dead in his bed, from what cause is not known.

The settlers of Gallauher township certainly deserve great credit for the energy and perseverance they displayed in plunging into the wilderness, where, surrounded by wild animals, they have cleared farms and established homes for themselves and their posterity. Many of the farms in the township are in a good state of cultivation, and show evidence of thrift and agricultural skill on the part of their owners. One of the largest and best cultivated farms in the township is owned by John Nolan. This farm contains nearly two hundred acres, and like most of the others in the vicinity is especially adapted to stock raising, being well supplied with the purest water and capable of producing abundant pasturage. Although most of this land is elevated several hundred feet above the West Branch, it has been demonstrated that fruit trees, especially apple, flourishes there to perfection, and produce abundantly in protected or sheltered locations. Even the grape vine thrives and yields largely.

Of the original settlers of the township there are now but very few living, probably less than half a dozen, among them John Lovett and wife, now more than seventy-five years old. This couple, perhaps, in their pioneer life, endured greater privations and hardships than usually fall to the lot of first settlers. When they first took possession of their forest home they had six children, some of them quite small. With wild animals to contend with on one hand and the labor of clearing land to perform on the other, it may be supposed they had their hands full; but they persevered, and now

as a result have the satisfaction of knowing that their declining years will be spent, if not in luxury, in comfortable circumstances.

Among the other early settlers of the township not already mentioned, were the Glovers, and J. Focht, who located on or near the Jersey Shore and Coudersport turnpike. Focht had been a soldier under Napoleon; and was in the battle of Waterloo. It is said that he was required to work two years to pay his passage to this country.

The Jersey Shore and Coudersport turnpike forms the boundary between this township and Lycoming county, and as its name indicates, connects Jersey Shore in Lycoming county with Coudersport, the county seat of Potter county. This is the principal thoroughfare from the West Branch to the State of New York, and affords a very desirable outlet for the people living in the northern and eastern portions of the township. At present there are four school houses in the township; the first one was built about the year 1850; it was located near John Lovett's.

The manufacture of lumber is still carried on to some extent, there being half a dozen or more mills now in operation in different parts of the township.

The population of Gallauher, according to the census of 1870, was 252; it is now probably something over 300.

The township derived its name from Judge Gallauher, of Pine Creek township, who was instrumental in its organization.

There is no church in the township, but religious services are occasionally held in the different school houses. Nearly all the dwellings are the original log structures.

CHAPTER XIX.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in February 1840.

It is located in the southeast corner of the county, and bounded as follows: On the east by Lycoming county, on the north by Crawford, Wayne and Lamar townships, on the west by Lamar and Logan, and on the south by Centre county, and averages about four and a half miles in width by ten or twelve in length.

About one-half of this township lies in Sugar Valley, one of the most beautiful and attractive vales in Central Pennsylvania. This valley is about twenty miles in length and has an average width of about two miles. It is bordered on each side by verdure-covered mountains, and checkered throughout its entire length with well cultivated fields, and groves of original forest trees, presenting a grand and beautiful view. Fishing Creek, which takes its rise in the extreme eastern end at what is called the "tea spring," flows its entire length, and breaks through the mountain range and emerges into Nittany Valley at Washington Furnace.

That portion of Greene township lying in Sugar Valley, is about eight hundred feet higher than the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Lock Haven. The remainder of the township is several hundred feet higher still, occupying the highlands which lie south of the Nittany and Bald Eagle mountains.

The timber of the entire township originally consisted of heavy growths of pine, oak, chestnut, maple, &c.; the elevated portions still afford a large amount of

choice varieties, which each season is being reduced by the operations of lumbermen.

The soil of the region compares favorably with that of other portions of the county. In certain localities it is composed of loam intermixed with sand and gravel; this is the case in the valley. In other places red shale predominates. The principal stream is Fishing Creek, already mentioned. Other smaller ones take their rise in the elevated parts of the township and flow in various directions, affording sufficient water for the use of live stock, &c.

Fishing Creek is a remarkable stream. It originates in the gap between Sugar and White Deer Valleys, near the headwaters of a tributary of White Deer Creek. The spring by which it is mainly fed has been called for many years the "Tea Spring," because of the existence in its vicinity of the plant called golden rod, the leaves of which have valuable medicinal properties, and were used by the first settlers as a substitute for the herb of China; even at this day it takes the place, with many, of the imported article. In its action on the system it is said to be diaphoretic and carminative.

Near the spring there has lived for many years an old German by the name of Zimmerman. He is one of the oldest citizens in that region. He keeps a public house for the accommodation of people passing through the gap between Sugar and White Deer Valleys. His place is quite a resort for hunters.

About five miles from its source Fishing Creek sinks into the ground and flows underneath the surface for a distance of four or five miles, when it again appears in the form of springs, and continues in its channel to Nittany Valley. The average fall per mile in this stream is about thirty-three feet, which would make the "tea spring" something over eleven hundred feet higher than Lock Haven, or about sixteen hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. Logansville is about seven hundred feet higher than Lock Haven, and more than twelve hundred feet above the sea.

Greene township contains considerable mineral wealth. It remains undeveloped as yet, however, with the exception of iron ore, which was mined and smelted to some extent many years ago, a furnace having been erected for that purpose on land now owned by Philip Cromley. This ore was taken from the ground at a depth of 75 or 80 feet, and is of a superior quality of hematite, yielding over sixty per cent. of metal through the furnace. Fine specimens of marble, suitable for statuary and like purposes, have been found at various places throughout Sugar Valley; but thus far no extensive deposits have been discovered, though it is believed immense beds exist. Quite recently the attention of the public has been directed to what is pronounced zinc ore of good quality, found on the Price farm about two miles east of Logansville. Clay from which "red-ware" is made is extensively found and manufactured into ware at Logansville.

At several points in Sugar Valley there are indications of coal. None has yet been actually found in Greene township. Probably no other portion of Clinton county is as liable to periodical attacks of mineral fever as this valley. During the past four or five years numerous "companies" have prospected through the valley

and leased land for a term of years, but have failed to find anything of value. There is no doubt, however, that systematic and thorough explorations would reveal extensive deposits of mineral wealth. Underlying the valley its entire length are inexhaustable beds of limestone, which afford to the farmers of the surrounding country an ample supply of lime for agricultural and other purposes.

In 1774 a patent for a tract of land lying immediately east of Logansville and containing two thousand five hundred and eighty-seven acres, was granted to Joseph Anthony, but it was not settled upon for many years.

The first settlement in Greene township was made about the year 1800, by Rudolph Karstetter, who located on the property now owned by ——. During the following twenty years, quite a number of the citizens of Brush and Penns' Valleys moved into Sugar Valley. Among them were John Schrack, grandfather of the present Schrack's living south of Logansville, and Martin Brumgard Sr. John and Jacob Kahl, came from Sudbury, and John Kleckner from Union county. The other early settlers in the east end of the valley were John Brown, father of Samuel Brown, Jacob Franck, Henry Price, Daniel Cromley, Jacob Snyder, Major Philip Wohlfart, Philip Cromley, John Brumgard, Francis Cromley, David Stamm and a family by the name of Beaver.

Previous to 1830, a man by the name of Frederick Friedley purchased a large tract of land in the extreme eastern end of the valley, of Joseph Simms, a Philadelphia quaker, and cleared quite a number of acres on what is now Samuel Brown's farm. During the season of 1829, being convinced that there was ore of a good quality on his farm, Friedley commenced the construction of a furnace on the right bank of Fishing Creek, and

had it ready for blast the following season. Friedley himself not being a practical iron manufacturer, of course had to depend upon others to superintend his operations; as a consequence it proved almost impossible to obtain experienced and trustworthy men who would manage the business to his entire satisfaction; this was all the more difficult owing to Friedley's irritable and petulant disposition. After employing and discharging a number of different managers, he finally decided to take charge of the furnace himself, as he claimed he had sufficient experience to enable him to do so. Accordingly, with the assistance of Jacob Franck, who was then in his employ, he proceeded to charge the furnace, but before the metal could be drawn out it had chilled, which, of course, was no trifling affair, as its removal was a very difficult matter, and could not be accomplished except by a person of skill and experience. At this stage of affairs, John Pluff (now living at Hiner) came along and gave Friedley to understand that he could clear the furnace and again get it in blast, whereupon he was employed to take it in charge, and soon had it in working order. Under Pluff's supervision considerable iron of the very best quality was manufactured, but through general mismanagement Friedley became heavily involved in debt, and abandoned his property, which was afterwards sold by the Sheriff. The ruins of "Deborah furnace" (such it was called) may be seen at the present time, a portion of the stack still standing.

About the year 1800, John Kleckner, father of Col. Anthony Kleckner, built the first grist mill in what is now Greene township. It stood on the site of the mill at Logansville, now owned by Henry Wirth. The present mill was built by Col. Kleckner. About the same time the grist mill was built John Kleck-

ner also erected a saw mill about three miles further down the valley.

The first school house was built in 1824, a short distance south of where John Schrack now lives. At present it is used as a Union church. The next was built a few years after and occupied the site of Stamm's store; it was made of logs.

The first Justice of the Peace in the valley was Samuel McKesson, who dispensed justice for some years, quite to the satisfaction of the settlers.

About the year 1820, Henry Barner, grandfather of the present generation of Barners, came from Perry county and settled on the mountain about a mile north of where Logansville now is; he preferred locating there because he thought the soil was much better than that of the valley; he afterwards discovered his mistake.

Mr. Jacob Karstetter, son of the first settler of the township, Rudolph Karstetter, was a peculiar case; he was born in the valley and continued to live there till his death, which occurred when he was about seventy years old. The following from the *Clinton Democrat*, of Jan. 2, 1873, gives an interesting sketch of his life:

In the cool, sequestered vale called Sugar Valley, in Clinton county, resides an old man with his family, named Jacob Karstetter. He is now 67 years of age, stout and rugged yet for a man of his age, and for one who has roughed it as he has. In the earlier days of Clinton's history, and even before she had a history, "Jake" Karstetter was one of the strongest among the strong, a splendid shot—so good, indeed, that he was ruled out of the shooting matches, because he was dead sure for the "bull's eye"—and he was never willing to stand back if a little scrimmage was going on, but ready and willing to take a hand. But few cared to tackle Jake Karstetter; those who did generally came off second best, and it was seldom, if ever, that any one cared to try it over again. We are not advised

that he was a quarrelsome or meddlesome man—on the contrary, we are led to suspect he was not—but the above were some of his physical qualities, and from what follows it will be seen that he had in him the ring of the true metal.

He lived among and shared up to the beginning of the war, and does now, the life of the sturdy yeomanry of Sugar Valley. At this time he was 54 years of age and "eager for the fray," but he was to old to get mustered in. To overcome this, he reported his age as 44, entered Company C, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Harvey, afterwards Colonel Colinger, and served two years. In the seven days fight he was injured by being trodden upon, on the breast by a horse of one of General Mead's aides. While lying wounded, to escape capture he rolled into a muddy ditch and there lay twenty-six hours in the hope of escaping detection; but he was nabbed and sent to Libby. After confinement for a week or so, he was offered a parole, but refused to take the oath obligating him not to take up arms till regularly exchanged. He told his captors, he says, he'd "be (cussed) if he'd take any such oath. When he got out of there he was going to fight them; he wasn't going to be lying round doing nothing; and if he couldn't do that if he went then, he'd stay there till he could!" Having served two years, he returned home and resumed his peaceful avocations, intending to remain home at the earnest request of his family. But before long something offended him, and off he put to enter the army again. Persuasions were in vain; go he would. He went to Harrisburg and called on Governor Curtin, with whom he was acquainted, and told him he was going again to fight for the Union. The Governor told him that was right, and directed him, by a messenger, where to go, and he went and was examined by the Surgeon, who refused him on account of age. He was then 56, when fight is knocked out of most men, but neither age nor two years' service had phased him. Go he swore he would. He was told on the sly that if he insisted, he could be put through for \$260. He did pay \$200 to get in.

Instead of paying to get in, tradition says that some paid much more than this to stay out. But the hero of our story wasn't of these. He would go, and if he couldn't go any other way, he would pay

to go. He served till the battle of Cedar Creek, or Fisher's hill, the occasion when Sheridan made his famous ride, rallied the army, and turned defeat into victory. Some time afterwards he was discharged for disability. Altogether he was in twenty or more fights.

From the peculiarities of our subject it will be readily believed that he was somewhat erratic and a little hard to keep to company duty. He yearned for sharp-shooting duty, and was disposed to and did go off now and then to have a few shots all to himself. On picket duty he lost two fingers, taken off by a shot from one of Mosby's men. Such is a brief sketch of what was related to us about Jake Karstetter.

The mountain portion of the township was not settled till quite a number of years after the valley. Among the first to penetrate the highland wilds and make permanent improvements, was Jacob Frantz, who constructed a saw mill upon the head waters of McElhattan Run, about 1830 or '35. After the death of Frantz the property passed through the hands of several different owners. Among others, J. R. Fredericks, now of Pine Station, and A. T. Nichols, of Williamsport. At present the entire tract owned by Frantz, which contained seven or eight hundred acres, and about a thousand acres additional is owned by Jamison & Co., and is under the management of Mr. Andrew Jamison, one of the firm. The original mill, which of course was run by water, has been replaced by a good substantial structure, with steam power attached.

A mile or so below Jamison's mill, on the same stream, J. Herman has a saw mill, and on Long Run, near the northwest corner of the township is what is called the "Philadelphia mill." It was built by Thomas Furst about the year 1845. A post-office called "Rosecrans," has been established at this mill, it being located on the stage route from Lock Haven to Logansville.

Hoffa's mill is located near the north-east corner of the township, on a tributary of Fishing Creek. It is now in operation. The other principal mills are: Murray's, at Carroll; and Kemerer's, located about one mile and a-half north-west of Logansville.

After the first settlement was made upon the mountain lands of Greene township, it was not long before they were "taken up" by hardy and industrious Germans, from the neighboring counties, and the result is: to-day there are many as finely cultivated and highly productive farms on what is called Sugar Valley Mountain, as there are in any other part of the county, and more; the general improvements, such as roads, fences, buildings; &c., compare favorably with those of localities that have been settled much longer. Upon the "mountain" there are already several school houses and three churches; the latter are called respectively, "Mount Pleasant church," "Mount Zion church," and "Green Grove Chapel." The following are the names of some of the prominent settlers of the mountain lands: J. Schitze, M. G. Wismer, P. Wert, J. Herman on the western end, and F. Stark, lamp-black manufacturer, J. Henninger, J. Bickster, and J. Ambig, on the east end.

The township has ten school houses in which school is kept open five months each year, the teachers receiving the meagre salary of from twenty-seven to thirty dollars per month, and pay their own board.

Near the east end of Sugar Valley is the little village of Carroll. It contains one store owned by D. A. Clark, but now in charge of G. C. Righter; one blacksmith shop, owned by Mr. Knauff; I. D. Barner's carpenter shop, and a saw mill owned by Hiram Murray and J. P. Barner, and a post office kept by I. D. Barner. In all, the place contains a dozen or so

dwellings, most of which have been recently built. In time, Carroll will be a prominent business point for the people of the east end of the valley.

About a mile west of Carroll is Eastville, a collection of twelve or fourteen dwellings, two or three saw mills, a blacksmith shop, and a church (U. B.) in course of construction.

Centreville is another small collection of houses about one mile west of Logansville.

Extending the entire length of Sugar Valley, on the north side of Fishing Creek, is the "Sugar Valley and White Deer turnpike." This road is the main thoroughfare leading from White Deer Valley to the Bald Eagle Creek. Owing to its position on the south slope of the mountain, it is exposed nearly the whole length of the valley to the rays of the sun, which in winter cause the snow to melt more readily than it does in more shaded places, rendering the sleighing poor oftentimes when it is good in other localities; in consequence of the fact the road is called the "summer-side road," being used more in the summer and less in the winter than a parallel road running along the shady side of the valley, which is known as the "winter-side road." These two roads run about one mile apart nearly the whole length of the valley, and are connected every mile or so by cross-roads.

The township derived its name from the tradition that a certain Captain Greene, with a party of men was surprised, many years ago in the gap, (since known as Greene's gap) by a band of Indians and a number of the men killed. The story of the surprise and murder does not seem to be well authenticated. By some it is said to have never taken place; others claim that the event as stated, actually occurred. Be that as it may the narrative

gave the name to the gap and the township.

The population of Greene in 1870, was 1,102, of which 1,074 were native and 28 foreign born.

John L. Eckel, Esq., the present County Surveyor, (having previously served four terms) resides in this township, a short distance east of Logansville, and is a prominent and substantial citizen.

The principal village in the township is

LOGANSVILLE BOROUGH,

which is located on the north side of the valley about half way between the eastern and western ends.

The land on which Logansville is situated was originally surveyed to Dr. Casper Wistar, the first professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. The tract contained several thousand acres, and was bounded on the east by the David Stamm farm, a portion of the Anthony tract, on the south by lands surveyed to Nicholson, McPherson & Co., on the west by the Morgan, Sergeant & Ash tract, and on the north by the mountain survey of Wm. Steadman. The farm of Wm. Strohecker, occupies the extreme western end of the Wistar purchase. Dr. Wistar had an agent to look after his interests in Sugar Valley, but occasionally visited the region himself. As there were no railroads at that time he usually made the journey in his own conveyance accompanied by his colored servant. Just previous to one of his visits, Henry Barner, who has been mentioned as having settled on the mountain, was startled one day by hearing his pigs squeal. On going to the door he saw a huge panther trying to get one out of the pen through a hole in the fence. On being discovered the panther skulked under some laurel bushes near by. Barner followed with his gun in hand and shot the beast just as it was about to spring upon him. It was found to measure more

than eleven feet from tip to tip; it was the largest animal of the kind ever seen in that part of the country. Upon reaching the neighborhood the Dr. soon learned that an unusually large panther had been killed by Mr. Barner, and immediately proceeded to the house of the settler to ascertain the particulars of the capture. As he approached the dwelling he saw lying in the yard the grinning head of the panther in an advanced stage of decomposition, but being prompted by an *extreme* devotion to the cause of science, he desired to procure it for dissection regardless of its condition. Accordingly he ordered his servant to place the head in his carriage that he might take it to Philadelphia. This the negro did, but said to himself, "bad smell! bad smell!"

The Wistar lands were eventually sold to different individuals, the portion on which Logansville stands being purchased by John Kleckner, father of Col. Anthony Kleckner, into whose hands it finally passed.

Col. Kleckner was a remarkable man in many respects, and did very much toward the improvement of the locality in which he lived. Logansville owes much to his energy and public spiritedness. Though plain and oftentimes blunt in expression, no one will say that he was not kind-hearted and mindful of the interests of others—especially the poor and afflicted. It is said that when Capt. Anthony became so burdened with debt that a Sheriff's sale of his lands was inevitable, certain capitalists of Bellefonte questioned Col. Kleckner (who was at that time a commissioner for Centre county, of which Clinton then formed a part) as to the value of those lands; but he invariably answered evasively, or at least gave no definite information on the subject being aware that the object of his Bellefonte friends was to purchase the tract if it proved valuable, and dispossess the few

squatters who had already settled upon it, or make them pay whatever price should be demanded. This was just what Col. Kleckner wished to prevent. Therefore he gave the would-be land speculators no satisfaction, and saved the settlers their homes. Running through his matter-of-fact nature there was a manifest vein of humor, which occasionally cropped out. After the organization of Clinton county he was elected one of its first commissioners. Soon after his election, it is said, he rode to Lock Haven, the place at that time being very small, and halting his horse on the bank of the river said to a bystander that "he had been elected County Commissioner, and had been directed to go to Lock Haven, the county seat, and would be very much obliged if some one would tell him where Lock Haven was located." Col. Kleckner served the public honestly and faithfully during his term of service as commissioner, and was subsequently elected Associate Judge, which position he filled with honor till the time of his death, which occurred in the fall of 1861.

Of the prominent citizens of Logansville, the Hon. George A. Achenbach has occupied a conspicuous position, not only in Clinton county, but before the citizens of the State. He is now serving his second term as a member of the assembly to which he was first elected in 1860. He was also a delegate to the late State constitutional convention, and had the honor of voting first on all measures as they were presented for consideration, his name being first on the list of delegates. In giving sketches of the members of the convention, the *Philadelphia Press* says of Mr. Achenbach:

A man of square mould and frame, with a well balanced head and good natured face, is the Hon. George A. Achenbach, of Clinton county. He is not over five and a-half feet in height, but is compactly put up, and weighs nigh unto one hun-

dred and ninety. He was born in Columbia county, Oct. 22, 1815, before the birth of the common school system, consequently was educated at the subscription schools in vogue in his early days. At the age of twelve or thirteen he found himself a clerk in a store, and in 1830 moved to Sugar Valley, then Centre, but now Clinton county, and was engaged to manage the mercantile interests of a furnace company. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature from Clinton and Lycoming counties, and he served his people with such pronounced intelligence and integrity that they sent him as their delegate to this convention, where he faithfully serves them on the two important committees of legislature and industrial interests and labor. He never assumes to be anything but just plain, honest George, and his compeers always know exactly where to find him—at the post of duty. He has a large head, gray hair, face cleanly shaven, and he sits on the opposite extreme from Mr. Lauberton. Socially he is every inch a man, and although he takes no talking part, he is morally and mentally a match for the mightiest in voting for measures of substantial reform.

The village of Logansville was laid out in 1840. It derived its name from Logan township, which formerly included what is now Greene. In 1870 it contained a population of 414. It was incorporated as a borough in 1861. At present it has two churches, a German Reformed and Lutheran combined, and an Evangelical; a good substantial school building with graded school, one hotel, the Logan House, which at one time was a popular resort for health and pleasure seekers. Mr. J. Kleckner is the present proprietor. Within a short distance there is a mineral spring possessing valuable medicinal properties.

There are three general merchandise establishments in the place, owned respectively by I. C. Smith, Levi Consor, and Samuel Stamm, and one hardware store owned by Daniel Morris. The usual supply of shoe shops and blacksmith shops are found in the village.

The Odd Fellows and Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, each have an organization.

The Sugar Valley Insurance Company which was incorporated in 1861, with W. A. Murray, President; and J. E. Roush, Secretary, has its headquarters in the borough. The present officers are Gen. D. K. Heckman, President; and G. A. Achenbach, Secretary.

Logansville maintains two physicians, Drs. Jonathan Moyer, and J. A. Houtz. The former was the pioneer physician of the place, having located there in 1842,

immediately after the village was started, and continued in practice there ever since, except during a term of service as Prothonotary.

The place is quite well supplied with manufacturing establishments, there being within its limits or immediate vicinity a flouring mill, three saw mills, a foundry and a stone-ware manufactory, the latter conducted by John Gerstung. What is known as "redware," is made at this establishment from clay procured in the neighborhood.

CHAPTER XX.

KEATING TOWNSHIPS (EAST AND WEST.)

Keating township occupies the extreme southwestern portion of the county. It was erected Dec. 21, 1844, and its territory enlarged in 1860 by the addition of a part of Grove township. In 1875, it was divided into East and West Keating. East Keating is bounded on the south by the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, which forms the boundary between Clinton and Centre counties, on the east by Noyes township, on the north by Cameron county, and on the west by Cameron county and west Keating, which is bounded on the south by the West Branch, on the west by Clearfield and Cameron counties, and on the north by Cameron. Before the division the township had an area of about six by eleven miles, and a population of nearly 500.

Almost the whole surface of the two townships lies several hundred feet higher than the river, and is rendered uneven by numerous elevations and depressions, and traversed by various streams, which find their way to either the Sinnemahoning creek or the West Branch, between which, in the angle formed by their union, most of the territory of the townships is situated. The principal streams flowing into the Sinnemahoning are: Round Island Run, Grass Flat Run and Moccasin Fall Run. Those emptying into the West Branch are: Three Run, Loop Run, Baker's Run, Leaning Pine Run, Sugar Camp Run, Birch Island Run, and Grove Run. Thus it is seen that this region is well supplied with water power for driving machinery, &c.

The township of Keating was originally bountifully supplied with choice pine and oak timber, but its forests like those of the West Branch country generally have been made to yield to the lumberman's axe, and farms and farm houses, have taken the places of lumbermen's camps. Though there are many fine, well cultivated, and highly productive farms in both East and West Keating townships, the real wealth of the region consists of its vast deposits of coal, iron ore, and fire clay; there being six workable veins of fine quality bituminous coal, aggregating a thickness of nearly twenty-seven feet. In addition to which there are seams of iron ore in the township, aggregating twenty feet thick, and an extensive bed of valuable fire clay.

The following historical sketch was written by J. W. Merrey, Esq., of Keating station (Xasby P. O.):

The first survey made in this township was on August 13, 1785, and was made by John Houston, in pursuance of a warrant, No. 557, dated at Philadelphia, the 17th day of May, 1785, for John Strawbridge, and contained 285 acres and allowances, and is situated on both sides of Sinnemahoning Creek, at and near its mouth. John Strawbridge soon after sold it to Patrick Lusk. At this time this was in the county of Northumberland. After the purchase he sent his son and daughter, Robert and Martha Lusk, to live on the place, and they became the first settlers. The same parties afterward became the owners, the daughter taking the north and the son the south side of the creek. This occurred in the year 1819. The property on the north side is now owned by Allison Kryder, a grand-

son of Patrick Lusk, and Wallace Gakle, both of whom live on it. The south side is now owned by J. W. Merrey, who also resides on it.

The next settler appears to have been John Hildebrand, who settled on the place now owned by James Moore, on the banks of the West Branch, about two miles above the mouth of Sinnemahoning Creek, about the year 1805. Hildebrand sold the farm to Thomas Burges, who, in the year 1830, sold it to James Moore, the present owner, and who is now the oldest living settler. About this time John Conway settled on a piece of land in the upper part of the township. (now West Keating), commonly called Hickory Hill. John Rohn, Sr., from Penn's Valley, also bought and settled in the same neighborhood. His sons, George and John Rohn, at the present time own most of the cleared farms in that section. In the year 1819 or '20 John Kryder, a native of the village of Dnunstown, near Lock Haven, also settled here. This old settler died last year, leaving quite a number of grand descendants. The following obituary was published in the *Clinton Democrat* of May 6, 1875:

"On Sunday morning, April 25, there died in this township, (East Keating), one of the oldest settlers and pioneers of the West Branch. John Kryder was born at or near Chatham's Run, in the year 1800, and consequently was seventy-five years of age when he was gathered to his fathers. He came to this township (then Grove township, Northumberland county) when he was scarcely nineteen years old, and being somewhat of a genius as a carpenter and worker in wood, and a millwright, soon became well known and respected. He lived for a few years at Cook's Run, on the farm of old Johnny Baird, (now owned by Squire McCloskey), but finally settled down on the old homestead owned by Mattie Lusk, (sister of Mrs. McBride, who was murdered by Wade), on the north side of the mouth of Sinnemahoning Creek, whom he afterward took "for better or for worse," and lived with her for many years after. In 1848 his house was swept away by the flood, and nearly everything that he owned was also claimed by the raging waters; but nothing daunted, he soon set to work and built himself another home, which still stands on the banks at the mouth of the creek, as a monument of his industry

and handiwork. Indeed, there is scarcely an old house or mill between Lock Haven and Keating but that was partly built by his hands.

"In his younger days he was noted as a great hunter and canoe man, and many are the times that the writer of this has listened to his stories of life on the Susquehanna and in the woods, and heard him discourse of the good old times of mush and venison, when white bread was a luxury and boots of the modern style a curiosity.

"As he grew up in years he became famous as a river pilot, and was counted one of the best on the river. During the last few years of his life he devoted most of his spare time to fishing, and was never so happy as when paddling his canoe on the river. Who of the old settlers on the river did not know and respect old Uncle John Kryder, as he was familiarly called? Many of them will drop a tear from their weather-beaten cheeks when they learn of the death of this their old comrade, who hath gone to his long home. But few are left, and one by one they are quietly 'passing away.'

"He was a man of rather eccentric habits, poor, yet proud in his way, and as independent as a millionaire, scornful to eat the bread of charity or to be beholden to any one, as long as he could earn his living by his own industry, which he continued to do up to within four months of his death. A man whom I verily believe never told a willful lie in his life. Straightforward and honest in all his dealings, he was noted for his probity and honesty. He would have made a good member of any anti-tobacco society, for he never used the weed in his life in any shape, and his fine teeth, till within the last five years, were as sound and as white as the finest ivory.

"He was the father of quite a family, all of whom he has gone to meet but three—two sons and one daughter remain. Durell and Allison Kryder are well known to many of your readers, while his only daughter is the wife of our late Commissioner, Wallace Gakle."

The first school house was built about the year 1830, and is now standing. It was built of logs, and stands within a few yards of the present school house, opposite Keating station. John Rohn, Sr., was President; John Kryder, Secretary, and James Moore, Treasurer, of the first

board of Directors ; Robert Lusk was the first Justice of the Peace, being appointed and commissioned by the Governor. The first election for Justice took place at the first fork of the Sinnemahoning (now in Cameron county), about twelve miles above Keating station. The contest was between John Floyd and the incumbent, Robert Lusk, and was a very lively one. James Moore informs me that the election created great excitement, and that he himself canvassed the county from Lock Haven to Sinnemahoning in the interest of Robert Lusk. The result was very close, as Mr. Floyd was elected by only one majority. About this time Peter Vincent, who was the proprietor of the farm opposite Renovo, now owned by James Colwell, was drowned in the river near the farm of James Moore. His horse was found about three miles from the body.

The first tavern was kept by Jacob Berge, in the house now owned by Caleb Cannon, situated about one mile from the mouth of the Sinnemahoning creek, and bore the very queer name of "Mad House," by which name the building is known at the present day. Robert Lusk also had a distillery (on a small scale), in which he made apple jack, from the large orchard on his farm. In the year 1847, the great flood swept away nearly every improvement, in the shape of buildings, in the township. At this time, Mr. Peter Laringer was keeping tavern on the farm of Robert Lusk in a house near the junction of the Sinnemahoning and West Branch. The river and creek both raised so rapidly, that none of the family had time to escape before the house was surrounded with water. The family all crowded to the garret, and shouted lustily for assistance, but the waters raged so furiously that no one seemed willing to attempt a rescue. On the opposite side of the river, at a distance of about 300 yards from the tavern, John and William Clawater, and James Wadsworth, were making timber, and were in full sight of the distressed family, but were unable to render any assistance for want of a boat. At last a canoe came dashing along, bottom upwards, and struck on the shore, and was quickly secured and righted. Into this frail vessel James Wadsworth and John Clawater entered with the determination to save the now entirely helpless family. With sticks for paddles they succeeded in reach-

ing the house, which was now only held from the fury of the flood, by the large stone chimney, and rescued the entire family, carrying them to the mountain. Five minutes afterward, the house was carried away by the raging waters. Several of the rescued are now alive, and one of them is the wife of her noble rescuer, James Wadsworth.

A few miles further up the river, the angry waters had driven James Moore and his family to the mountains, where they formed a sort of shelter of hemlock boughs and saplings. Mr. Benjamin Morrison (now deceased) a surveyor, resident of Lock Haven, was forced to seek shelter in this rude shanty. The waters rose so fast that scarcely anything but a little bed linen was saved. In a few minutes after they gained the mountain, a woman brought the news that a whole family had been swept adrift, and that some of them were now clinging to a small island two miles farther up the river. Mr. James Moore, and a settler named Samuel Huling, quickly gathered together some dry pine and chestnut poles, with which they made a light raft, which they pulled up to the island. On their arrival they found that one of the women (Mrs. Susan Smoke,) had reached the mountain, by floating on a mattress which she had propelled vigorously, with a stick for a paddle. The rest of the party by means of the small raft were soon saved and brought from their perilous position, by Messrs. Moore and Huling. The house on the point at the mouth of the creek, belonging to Mr. Kryder, was also swept away, and everything that belonged to him: A small log house in which Mr. Robert Lusk, "kept bachelor's hall" was also swept away, and in which he had concealed in one of the logs, a large sum of money in gold. He followed the house for miles and miles down the river, searching in vain for the log which contained his wealth, and which he declared he could tell among a thousand.

A good deal of suffering from actual want of food, was the fruit of this flood, as the settlers had lost everything in the shape of eatables. The few settlers on the mountains kindly shared with the sufferers what little they had, and in the mean time; canoes were dispatched to Dunns-town and the Long Reach (below Lock Haven,) for flour and other provisions,

which in due time arrived, and relieved their sufferings.

At this early period very little business of any kind except hunting and some little farming was carried on. The streams were full of fish, and the woods full of game. The skins of animals furnished shoes and the greater part of their clothing, and they really required nothing but a few luxuries, in the shape of groceries.

Each settler would cut and make a small raft of timber, near to the water, which he would raft, and with a hickory halyard for a rope, start on his journey down the river. First class pine timber in those days sold for three to five cents per cubic foot, in Marietta, and even less. The settler having disposed of his raft, would quickly start homeward, and with the proceeds, lay in a supply of necessities for the coming year. These supplies were generally pushed up in large canoes, and it very often happened that a good part of the cargo would be rye whiskey, of excellent quality.

An old resident in this township informs me, that if by any means the supply of goods would fail, or be likely to do so, before the ensuing spring, then he would take his rifle, traps and canoe, and probably be gone six or seven days, when he would return loaded with saddles of venison, the carcasses of bears, and the skins and furs of various animals. The meat would be dried and salted and packed away for winter use, but the skins would be taken to Dunstons or Jersey Shore, there to be disposed of for other goods. The flood of 1861 created still more damage, and like its predecessor, came very suddenly. At six o'clock in the evening John Perry forded the creek on horseback. A log drive was "hung up" about a mile below the creek, it being expected that the previous rain would raise the stream sufficiently for driving purposes. At eight o'clock P. M. it commenced to rain very fast, by half past, it was pouring down in torrents, by half past nine, the Sinnemahoning began to raise, at ten o'clock the banks were full and overflowing; after that hour the flood of water increased very rapidly. Rafts of timber, immense quantities of logs, buildings of all descriptions were swept continually by in the rushing waters. At last about three o'clock in the morning, a great amount of rafts and logs jammed against the railroad bridge, and

swept it from its abutments. The force of the flood was such that the graveyard at the first fork, (Now Sinnemahoning) was forced to give up its dead and its tenants, clad in their last garments and pine coffins, swept swiftly by. At this place the store of C. C. McClelland, the house of Michael Bush, a blacksmith shop, a slaughter house and a stable, the house of Richard Reed and the entire contents, all succumbed to the terrific waters, and were carried away. During that eventful night, Mr. John Delaney, who then kept hotel at Keating, made a raft of boards with the intention of escaping to the mountain, (his boat and canoe had been swept away,) and succeeded in getting his wife, family and servants on it, but the force of the current took the raft down in the orchard, and down stream, instead of to the other side. In this extremity the frail raft struck against an apple tree, and Mr. Delaney was thrown into the water. To his great joy he found that the water was not yet too high for him to ford, and he succeeded in pulling the raft back again to the hotel. In the morning they were all taken in a canoe to the mountain.

In the year 1865 the country was again visited by a flood. This time part of the railroad bed was swept away, but the damage done was not near so much as by the flood of 1861. This time the flood was mostly in the West Branch, and while very few houses were carried away, the quantity of timber rafts and logs taken off was enormous. In the immediate vicinity, the loss of timber was very heavy. John Rohn lost eight rafts, J. A. Moore two rafts, C. C. McClelland lost a large quantity of both timber and logs, Eldridge and Satterlee lost five rafts, and Farwell & McCloskey five rafts; in fact every one that lumbered that year were sufferers, as the flood came in the spring on the 17th day of March, (Saint Patrick's day) just as everybody was getting ready for rafting.

In the year 1858, an engineer employed on the P. & E. R. R., found a very curious stone, on which was cut some very singular characters. The stone was flat, and was found under the ledge of rocks nearly opposite the Keating Hotel. On it were many images of various birds and animals, but the most conspicuous carving was a rough draft of the Sinnemahoning creek, and the West Branch river.

The head of the creek was embellished with the likeness of an elk, and the source of the river with the figure of a deer, seeming to point out that on the creek the elk was to be found, but that the deer most abounded on the river. The gentleman who found it valued it very highly, and had it carefully packed and forwarded to his home.

About eight years ago a man named Grove, accompanied by his son, paid a mysterious visit from one of the western states to this township, and explored the country for over two weeks. Before going away, he related the following story:

Some forty years ago he was a resident of this township and that while sojourning at the house of Thomas Burns, (on the place now owned by James Moore) a party of Indians with knapsacks and other bags passed by, and went on up the river, and in a day or so they returned, with their bags heavily laden, and they put up for the night at the same house; while they were at supper, he (Grove) from curiosity, examined one of the bags and found it was filled with silver ore of a very superior quality. The next day he took their old tracks up the river as far as Birch Island run, where at that place the tracks led into the river he searched long and faithfully for the coveted mine, but was unsuccessful. A few years after he emigrated to the west, but the more he thought of the silver mine, the more anxious he was to again visit the neighborhood; at length accompanied by his son, he made the visit, and thoroughly searched from Birch Island to Spruce run, but without discovering the mine. The first store in this township was built by C. C. McClelland, on the banks of the Sinnemahoning, near the mouth. He afterward removed to Round Island, where he carried on an extensive lumbering and mercantile business for many years. At present there are two stores in the township. One of them is at Wistar, and is owned by Eldrige & Averill, the proprietors of the coal mines and coke works. The other is situated near the depot at Keating, and is owned by J. W. Merrey.

The Keating Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings on the Phila. & Erie R. R. It is built near the depot, and is four stories high, including the basement. It was built by J. W. Merrey, who is its present owner and proprietor. The hotel is

capable of entertaining fifty guests, and is a great resort for trout fishermen and hunters, for the streams near this point are well stocked with the beautiful members of the funny tribe, and is not far distant from the best hunting grounds in this county.

The first blacksmith shop was kept by Matthias Flaig, now of Lock Haven, and was built about the year 1859. Mr Allison Kryder has now the only regular blacksmith shop in the township, which is situated on his farm, about half a mile from the mouth of the creek.

On January 19th, 1875, an election was held on the question of dividing the township, and was unanimous in favor of a division; thereupon the court on petition of a number of citizens, appointed C. C. Cannon judge of election, Seth J. Nelson and James Thomas, Inspectors for the eastern part of the old township and ordered it to be named "East Keating," and the western part "West Keating."

At the regular February elections the following officers were elected to fill the various offices in East Keating:

Supervisors, James A. Moore, Wm. H. Delaney; School Directors, J. W. Merrey, Wallace Gakle, Allison Kryder, Seth Nelson, Peter Chillson, Charles Miller; Overseers of the Poor, C. C. Cannon, G. Reed; Assessor, Seth I. Nelson; Justice of the Peace, C. C. McClelland.

In West Keating the officers are as follows:

Justices of the Peace, M. P. Aton, Jas. Ganoe; Supervisors, George Rohn, Henry Delaney; School Directors, John Rohn, Henry Delaney, David Jones, John Confare, George Rohn; Assessor, John W. Chatham.

There is a good saw mill in West Keating, owned by Noyes, Bridgens & Co., and the principal business is lumbering and farming.

John Rohn is the most prominent citizen in West Keating, both as a business man and politician, and has the handsomest house in that section of country.

West Keating is conspicuously Democratic, there being only three Republican votes polled at the last election. It has three schools, which are generally well conducted. The following are the officers of the board: President, J. W. Cole; Secretary, Henry Delaney; Treasurer, John Rohn.

There is no post office in West Keating,

but the mail is carried from Round Island and distributed by a route agent. There are three railway depots and three post offices in East Keating: Round Island, Wistar, and Nasby. The first two are named after their respective villages, but the last, Nasby, is at Keating station. The postal laws do not allow two offices of the same name in one State, and as there is a Keating post office in McKean county, some other name had to be selected. Some were in favor of one name and some another, but Col. A. C. Noyes happening to be present during the discussion, solicited the honor of naming the post office, which was immediately granted and the papers handed him. The next day they were returned with the name "Nasby" written in the proper place on the forms. This was considered a capital burlesque, for the place is intensely Democratic, scarcely a Republican receiving mail matter at this office. J. R. VanDank is the present postmaster. He is also ticket, freight and express agent and telegraph operator.

The name of the township is derived from John Keating, who was formerly the owner of most of the land in the township.

At Wistar quite extensive mines and coke ovens are in operation, which are owned by Dr. Edwin Eldridge and Levi Averill, both of Elmira, N. Y., who, it is understood, intend erecting extensive blast furnaces and iron works. There are three saw mills in this township, one owned by Durell Kryder on Moccasin Fall Run, one by Eldridge & Averill, Wistar, and the other by Jno. W. Clark, near Round Island.

East Keating has four school districts, and the usual school term is five months. The following are the officers of the board: J. W. Merrey, President; Seth Nelson, Secretary; Wallace Gakle, Treasurer.

The projected enterprise, the Keating and Karthaus railroad, if ever built, will start from the depot at Keating station, and will open the vast coal fields of this township.

CHAPTER XXI.

LEIDY TOWNSHIP.

The following very interesting and reliable history of Leidy, was furnished by G. W. Botsford, Esq., a citizen of that township:

Leidy was stricken off from Chapman township in the year 1847, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Stewartson township, Potter county, on the east by Chapman township, on the south by Noyes township, and on the west by Grove township, Cameron county, and extends north from Noyes, a distance of about twelve miles, and eastward from Cameron county, about fifteen miles, crossing on the east some of the upper branches of the Shingle Fork of Youngwomans Creek. The township is of very uneven surface, the many tributary streams of Kettle Creek, which wing out east and west forming deep hollows and narrow ridges, with here and there on the summits of the mountains an isolated tract of land suitable for farming purposes. Upon the table lands around the Tamarack Swamp, and the upper and western branches of Paddy's Run, is a section of country, a part of which is well watered, which will, at some future day, be settled and improved. There are at the present time nine families residing in the vicinity of the swamp, with a school house of respectable appearance, and a school five months in the year. This land is very fertile and productive, but in consequence of its high elevation is subject to late and early frosts. The Tamarack swamp is situated about four miles east of Kettle Creek at the base and western side of Boon mountain, and contains about three hundred acres. At one time it was surrounded by a dense forest of pine timber, encircling a beautiful and thick grove of spruce of large size, tall and straight, and tamarack and balsam, and the interior, comprising about one hundred and fifty acres, is covered with a green carpet of grass, with

"balsam of fir" bushes standing at respectful distances like lone sentinels, watching the blooming flowers, as they give beauty to a landscape but seldom seen by the eye of man. This swamp is fed by small springs. At some period far back in the past, in all probability the beavers conceived the plan of enlarging their play grounds by constructing a dam and flowing the water back, forming a little lake in the wilderness. Drury's Run flows from this swamp running in a southwest direction a distance of seven and a-half miles, reaching the river one-half mile above Renovo. The water is of a lye color and abounds with trout.

In 1826 or 27, or about that time, a Mr. Kelley, formerly from Ireland, came and constructed a rude dwelling house, and afterwards cleared and improved quite a fine farm on the western side of the swamp, and reared a family of children. The oldest one, Samuel, is still living, far advanced in years, and is a respectable citizen of Renovo. Mr. Kelley was the first settler between the river and Kettle Creek, and experienced all of the hardships, deprivations attending a pioneer life. He received a patent for 400 acres of land on a settler's claim, in the gloomy solitude of the mountain forests. Often would the still hours of night be broken by the fierce howling of wolves, and the panther's loud and terrific yells; protected by the darkness of night, they occasionally came prowling around the house, passing over the door steps, and making night hideous with their loud piercing screams. Mrs. Kelley died some years since; she was ninety years of age. Kettle Creek, the principal stream that passes through Leidy township, takes its rise north of Germania, Potter county, and flows in a southwesterly direction, passing through Abbott and Stewartson townships, of Potter county, and Leidy, of Clinton, emptying its waters into the Susquehanna at Westport. The distance

from its source to its mouth is about forty-seven miles.

Hemmed in by lofty mountains which generally leave a flat on one side of the creek of sufficient width for a farm, large or small, until within a few miles of Noyes township, where the flats are completely crowded out, and the mountains come down to the water's edge on each side, the stream is navigable for arks and rafts a distance of twenty-five miles. The average fall of the stream is about thirty feet to the mile, through Leidy township, which gives its waters a rapid current. Its main branches are Little Kettle Creek, Cross-forks, (these are in Potter county) and Hammersley's Fork, which empties its waters into the main creek about four miles below the Cross-forks; it is a stream of good size for miles, with three large branches, and about twelve miles in length, running nine and a-half of that distance in Potter county. It derived its name from Jacob Hammersley, who settled at its mouth in 1827, or near that time. This stream, for one of its length, in all probability would excel any other creek in the State for trout. The average number annually taken from this branch during the last fifteen years is about sixteen thousand. The writer, many years since, often left home in the morning and traveled some distance up the stream, and caught from two to three hundred trout and returned the same evening. At the present time trout are not so plenty as formerly, but more fishing is done by people from various parts of the country.

This is a lumber stream, the business being carried on principally in Potter county. The next stream below, of note, is Heyner's Run; it is said that it derived its name from a man by the name of Heyner, who was lost on the mountains, and in the night made his way down this creek to the mouth; it is about four miles in length and abounds with trout. Opposite the mouth is what is called the "ox bow-bend," a bend in the creek formed like an ox-bow, three miles in the circle, and eighty rods across. Then the creek takes another turn, forming the figure of another ox-bow not quite so perfect as the first. Into this second bow Trout Run empties its waters. This has been the most important stream for trout in the township.

It is about five miles in length and has

four branches. It derived its name from the great quantity of trout found in its waters. About fifteen years ago it was said by Dr. Green, who, for two or three years was engaged in manufacturing shingles on the stream; that sixteen thousand trout were caught, out of that brook in one season, and the principal part were caught by his own men. This stream takes its rise in Potter county, and the course of the main run is southeast, and in all probably has furnished as much lumber for market in the form of shingles, square timber, and logs, as any stream of the same length in the State. Three or four men have been killed while engaged in lumbering on this stream. For twenty-eight years the heavy blows of the woodsman's axe, and the ringing of saws has told of the work of destruction going on amid that dense forest of lofty pines. Amos P. Roberts, that prince of Eastern jobbers, with a large crew of Maine Yankees, did a considerable business lumbering on this stream. Jacob Lock, was another champion of the woods; his operations in lumbering on this stream were quite extensive for several years. One fall he could beat the morning reville on the side of his shanty, when one hundred men would arise to answer roll call. Munson & Company have lumbered on this stream for twenty years. E. M. Fish, and Clement & Mills, took their lessons in lumbering on that run. Hamilton Fish has made his mark in those woods; various other parties have operated in the region,

Some years twenty, and one year twenty-five rafts of square timber were hauled down this run, and seven million feet in logs were floated out of the stream.

The land on this run was surveyed in the names of Baughman, Butlers, and Wilhelm Willink & Co.; two tracts in the name of Alva Clement, while others were warranted in the names of Perry, Sanson, and others. The next stream of consequence, two and a-half miles below, is "Beaver Dam Run," deriving its name from a small beaver dam constructed at the mouth. This creek is about five miles in length and contains many speckled beauties. It was well timbered, but the principal part has been taken off. The lands on this run were surveyed in the names of Baughman, Butlers, Chas. Lloyd, and D. K. Jackman.

Near the lower end of the township are

many rocks of large size in the creek, many of them well known to the raftsmen by their names, nearly all being named after the pilots, who stove the first raft against one of them. Many of them have ducked their heads under water, through the powder and drill; but the most formidable and dangerous rock in the stream to raftmen is called the "Gray rock." Nature in some of its wild freaks of fancy, loosened a huge rock from its moorings away upon the precipitous slope of a lofty mountain, it tumbled with lightning velocity down the mountain side into the creek, at a short turn where the stream was very narrow, where it has stood for ages, defying alike the action of the elements, the hand of man, and the tooth of time.

For nearly a half century the pilots of Kettle Creek have kept up a sort of bunting fight with this rock monster; broken platforms of boards, and detached sticks of timber floating upon the swift current, would give evidence of a brush with old Gray, which would remain firm and immovable awaiting another victim.

Four miles east of Kettle Creek the western branches of Paddy's Run take their rise, flowing in a southwestern direction six miles, to Chapman township. This was formerly a great trout stream; large sums of money have been expended in constructing dams, clearing out driftwood and cribbing its banks, and it is, in all probability, in as good condition for log floating as any stream of its size in the lumbering districts. The right hand branch of Paddy's Run takes its rise in Pfouts' Valley. This branch is about eight miles in length, winding its way around through the gaps of the mountains, and its waters are of a lyo color. Pfout's Valley contains about seventeen hundred acres, hemmed in on all sides by mountains. The larger portion of this valley is studded with the tallest and heaviest growth of pine timber. The axe of the lumberman has not yet made its marks in that dense wilderness. Only surveyors, land speculators, stray or lost hunters, have made their footprints upon the mossy carpet of the valley. This valley was discovered by Simeon Pfouts, while on a hunting expedition, hence the name. This valley, with the exception of a part of a large tract at the upper end owned by Lenz &

White, is owned by the Paddy's Run lumbering company.

Chatham, Devling & Co., carried on lumbering operations near the head waters of this run, getting out spars and square timber for several years, and constructed a road along the mountain side to the distance of nine or ten miles, and cleared a small farm and erected a large and commodious house. By different transfers the lands fell into the hands of Gamble Williamson, Crawford & Co. A German land company was organized in Germany, Henry Drinker being one of the company, whose agents explored these mountain wilds, and in 1792, or about that time, made extensive surveys in this country, locating and receiving patents for many thousand acres in Leidy township, including the best farming and timber land on the waters of Kettle Creek. Willhelm Willink's surveys were made soon after, and the Nicklin and Griffith surveys were made in 1805. The official drafts received from the Surveyor General's office imply that all of the lands situated north of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, are included in the last purchase. The first surveys are well known as the Henry Drinker lands, and nearly all of the land improved and cultivated in Leidy township are on these surveys. A Mr. Valentine, of Bellefonte, a gentleman of wealth and popularity, was appointed a general agent of the Henry Drinker lands, with full authority to make sales of the same. After some years had passed and the lands not being very ready sale, Mr. Valentine resigned the agency, and Mr. Simeon Pfouts, a man of fair talents and some education, succeeded him, and in order to make the business profitable as possible, took his axe and cut down the corner trees, tracing out the lines, cutting down the line trees that gave evidences of land marks, committing all to the flames. When this work was accomplished, to his satisfaction, he presumed that every evidence of the boundaries, and location of the Drinker lands had been completely annihilated. He then claimed the ownership of the lands and ordered some of the settlers to clear out and leave the improvements they had been making; but they had little confidence in his titles. The company learning the shrewd game which was being played by their cunning and unscrupulous agent, brought suit against him, and

on their surveyors to hunt for lost corners. Some one of the settlers put them on track of a buttonwood corner standing at the mouth of Trout Run, which had escaped the eye of Pfouts. This corner was a starting point which gave a clue to all of the rest. In course of time their trial came off, and the company was victorious.

Mark Slonaker, a clever, honest Dutchman, was then appointed their agent; he divided the large tracts into small lots, to suit the wishes and convenience of purchasers, and retained his agency until he sold all of their lands; these lands were sold at from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per acre.

The highest mountain in Leidy township, (as it has no name) we will call "Dyke's Peak." The altitude of its summit is fourteen hundred and forty-eight feet above the creek, and is two thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the ocean. This peak is situated three-fourths of a mile east of Hammersley's Fork, on the east side of Kettle Creek. The climate of this section of the country is very delightful in summer. The warmest day known here was during the month of July, 1863, when the thermometer went up to 106° in the shade. Last winter, which was one of the coldest known, the mercury only went down twenty-three degrees below zero.

Of the mineral productions of the township but little is known; there has been no geological survey made in this township. Some specimens of coal have been found in the lower end, but no regular working veins have as yet been discovered. It has been found in small quantities in Stewartson township, Potter county; geologists say that coal lies above the red sand rock (this is the salt rock, and is found in great quantities here) and above the conglomerate rock, which is frequently found scattered over the summits of these mountains. There is no limestone, only as rare specimens are discovered mixed with the gray shale. Iron ore is found upon the surface in nearly all parts of the township. Enough of that ore has been discovered in certain localities to give the assurance that it does exist in large quantities upon these mountains.

Simcon Pfouts was the first white man that settled upon the waters of Kettle Creek. He was a man who possessed a

strong physical constitution, reckless of danger, with a predilection for wild adventure, having previously traveled extensively amid the wilds of southern states. In the year 1813, he made his way up the West Branch as far as the mouth of Kettle Creek which is said to have derived its name from the finding of a kettle in it near its confluence with the Susquehanna, by some one of the white settlers residing within the vicinity of its mouth). Ascending that stream a distance of about eight miles, he came to a bend in its course, and on the eastern side was a flat of rich land, of sufficient length and breadth for a handsome farm. Bounded on the east by a lofty mountain, and on the western side of the creek the rock crowned summit of Savage mountain shoots up in the skies to the height of twelve hundred feet. There amid the wildest scenery, the huge trees of the forest soon began to fall before the steady blows of his axe. The game in the woods, and the fish in the creek furnished the largest share of his provision stock. Passing the summer engaged in clearing land and constructing a rude dwelling, in the fall he stepped into his canoe, and was soon moving upon the rapid current of Kettle Creek in the direction of his home in Perry county.

In the spring of 1814, bidding adieu to friends and home, and the scenes of earlier days, in company with his wife and little boy, then two years old, and a man by the name of Paul Shade, made their way to the Susquehanna river, and packing a few household goods, and a stock of provisions into a keel boat, they started up the river for their new home; arriving at the mouth of Kettle Creek they reshipped their goods into a large canoe, which they pushed up the creek to the place selected the year previous by Pfouts. The two men then commenced enlarging their improvement, and the cultivation of the land already cleared; but they were compelled to realize the many disadvantages attending a pioneer life. Situated many miles beyond the confines of civilization, where the voice of a white man was seldom heard, not a road or foot path gave evidence of the advance of civilization between the waters of the Susquehanna, and the Allegheny—that is, in a northern and western direction.

The streams of the township were teeming with trout; deer were very plenty in

the woods; wolves roamed through the forests in droves, and panthers were numerous. Mr. Pfouts was an expert hunter, and often would the nimble-footed deer fall before the aim of his rifle. On one occasion, at least, his life was in great peril. He was traveling down the creek, hunting for his cows. At the foot of Spicewood island, which is located about a mile below his residence, he found three young panthers lying in their nest of leaves underneath the shelter of an old root. He quickly gathered them up in his arms and started for home. When he had arrived within about one-fourth of a mile of his residence, the sound of panther yells fell upon his ears. Then commenced a race for life, and Pfouts fully developed the strength of his muscles. Nearer and louder were the terrible screams of that huge monster. Pfouts gained the race by a few feet, and rushing into the house he dropped his young panthers and seizing his rifle shot the panther, which fell dead near his door. At another time, in company with Paul Shade, pushing a canoe up from the river, laden with provisions, when within a mile or two of his home, at a point where the channel of the stream is narrow, suddenly an enormous panther leaped from his concealed position among the rocks at the foot of Pfouts, and alighted in the water close to the stern of the canoe, the rapid current carrying it some distance down stream before it reached shore. One day, while out hunting with his well trained dog, he killed four panthers, and the following day he killed another. Near the mouth of Beaver Dam Run he caught one in a trap, which measured eleven feet and six inches in length. In 1816 a young female stranger made her appearance, and from that time on constituted one of the family circle, the first white child born on Kettle Creek, still living and occupying the position of wife of Isaac Summerson, being in comfortable and prosperous circumstances, with children and grand-children in sufficient numbers to form quite a colony. They were the first couple married on Kettle Creek. Mr. Pfouts erected the first saw-mill and grist-mill that was constructed on Kettle Creek. He reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living. He died on the 26th of August, 1856, from the bite of a rattlesnake, which he held in his hands in a playful manner, demon-

strating to a young friend the harmless nature of those venomous reptiles.

During the years 1817, '18 and '19, several men came up the creek, with a view of settling upon the rich bottom lands. A man by the name of Williamson, with his wife and family, located a short distance below the Gray Rock, upon a small flat, and made some improvements. Some years afterward he sold his lands and moved about twelve miles further up the creek. The place he at first selected for a home is at present owned and occupied by Halsey Arnold, a noble hearted Yankee from the Empire State. For several years past Mr. Arnold has kept a hotel.

Hoover and McElwee settled upon a large flat near a point known as Hoover's Turn, a short bend in the creek. After making some improvements, during the few years of their stay, the realization of their former dreams of life in the wilderness did not meet their expectations, and they left for other parts. That flat is now owned by David R. Summerson, M. D. Summerson, and Michael Sullivan, each cultivating a fine farm. A man by the name of Drake, another named David Summerson, and a Mr. Bearfield, selected the "Big Bottom," on the north-eastern side of Beaver Dam Run, for their homes. Bearfield remained but three or four years. Through sales the whole of this large and beautiful flat passed into other hands. Joseph Summerson and John Moore made the principal improvements, passing from the prime of life to old age, each one raising a large family. This large and well cultivated flat is now divided into two farms, and owned by George Moore, John Summerson and Mrs. Repetto.

On the eastern side of the creek, at Calhoun's Eddy, is located a handsome farm, with quite an elegant residence, owned by three brothers, David, John, and William Calhoun. Their father located there in the year 1823. He was a blacksmith by trade. In 1824 he erected the first blacksmith shop that made its appearance on the waters of Kettle Creek.

An Englishman by the name of Summerson settled on the north-eastern side of the Ox-bow Bend. He had previously occupied a farm on the river, where the upper part of the town of Renovo is now located. Mr. Summerson, following the example of those who came before him, shipped his household goods up the creek in canoes, bringing with him also

a span of horses, the first team of horses that was used for farming purposes on Kettle Creek. Mr. Summerson reared a family of ten children, all but two of whom, Isaac and Franklin, are dead. Franklin's home is upon a prairie in the distant West, while Isaac is the owner of the old homestead, and now at the age of three-score and ten, his eyes will brighten and his countenance become radiant with the smiles of pleasure, while relating his hunting excursions of earlier days. During the same year (1824) Jacob Hammersley and Archie Stewart came on the creek and settled at the mouth of the first fork of Kettle Creek, each one making an improvement, Hammersley locating on the eastern and Stewart on the western side of the fork. After a residence of a few years on the creek they erected a small log grist-mill, on the western side of the fork. Previous to this time Mr. Hammersley had carried many loads of flour on his back from the river to his home, traveling the old Boon road over the mountains, a distance of sixteen miles. The groceries and dry goods, so essential to the comfort of the earliest settlers in this wild country, were purchased in the vicinity of the Great Island and shipped to their place of destination in canoes, a distance of forty and fifty miles. Mr. Hammersley possessed a strong and vigorous constitution, adequate to the accomplishment of any enterprise where physical strength and bold and reckless daring were requisite. Mr. Hammersley was a great hunter; he frequently shouldered his rifle in the morning, and starting for the woods, in a three hours' hunt would often kill from two to three deer. He caught a great many bears and wolves, and killed five elks in one day, a short distance up the Cross Fork. He also killed five panthers. He reared a family of nine children, of whom Jacob Hammersley, of North Point, the champion hunter of Clinton county, is the oldest. Henry, his second son, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Uriah, his third son, runs a hotel at the mouth of Hammersley's Fork; and Richard, his youngest son, was crushed to death in the lumber woods by a falling limb, in 1873. Mr. Hammersley had attained the age of ninety years when he died, in the month of February, 1873, two weeks prior to the death of his son Richard. For years his friends and neighbors, who were the

first settlers upon the creek, lay in silent repose in their dusty beds, while "Old Jake," as he was familiarly called, remained, a monument of pioneer life. Traveling over life's chequered path, but little scathed by the storms and tempests which so often shorten the period of man's existence, a witness of passing events, he had beheld the rising and setting of the sun for nearly a century; and during that period what changes had taken place in the world's history. Empires had risen and fallen, and the eagles of liberty had built their nests upon the ruins of imperial thrones. Mr. Hammersley's widow is still living, the oldest citizen in Leidy township. She has been sailing upon the ocean of time for more than three-fourths of a century, smart, active and industrious, and the short space of time required for her to travel on foot the distance of five miles might cause the cheeks of many of the fashionable ladies of the present age to mantle with a blush of shame.

In 1825, Peter Walters and two other men, with their families, settled upon the creek, Walters locating on the eastern bank, opposite Brooks' Rifles. The farm is now owned by Thomas Brooks. Mrs. Walters, at one time, while standing at her door, counted one hundred deer in the creek, during one day. A hunting excursion by torchlight occurred during the summer of 1826. Peter Walters, Isaac and Duke Summerson stated out late in the evening, each armed with an old flint-lock rifle and a brilliant torch. They soon made their way to the south-eastern side of the Ox-bow Bend, where, emerging from a thick growth of timber that skirted the banks of the stream, their wild and youthful dreams of hunting deer by torchlight were fairly realized. The bright, flashing light from their torches displayed to their wondering gaze the glittering eyes of from two to three hundred deer, filling the creek from bank to bank, in one solid mass, as far as the rays of light extended up and down the stream. Summerson and Walters commenced a brisk firing upon the deer. Mr. Walters fancied that his gun was bewitched, as his balls did not seem to take effect. The rapid firing had continued about fifteen minutes when Summerson got a ball fast in his gun. About this time all the dogs in the neighborhood, as far as the reports of their guns were heard, took the hint,

and on they came with loud yells, leaping into the crowd. The deer had up to this time stood the deadly fire without flinching, but on being attacked by the dogs broke ranks and fled. Isaac Summerson, informed the writer that when the dogs plunged into that mass of wild animals, the scene of confusion surpassed everything seen or realized in a hunter's life. The yell of hounds, the snorting and bleating of deer, the splashing of water, the racing up and down the creek and through the thick woods, which continued for nearly half an hour before the dark hours of night resumed their usual stillness. In the rifle, a short distance below, they found two deer that had fallen victims to the fire of the hunters. That point has ever since passed by the name of the "Canonading."

Leidy has no towns or villages. At the mouth of Trout Run we have the evidences of the commencement of a village in the erection of a hotel, a handsome storehouse, erected by Clement, Mills & Co., and a wagon and blacksmith shop, a church, a shoe shop, and a number of private dwellings. One mile above Trout Run, on the eastern side of the creek, is a saw-mill with its gang of saws, which is fast giving out, the only saw-mill in the township, a blacksmith shop, parsonage, store, and two handsome residences, built by O. Goodman, with a number of dwelling houses, all owned by Edgar Munson. There is but one grist-mill in the township; it was constructed many years since by Jacob Baughman, and is at the present time owned by his heirs. It is also fast going to ruin. Twenty-five years since Munson & Co. built a saw-mill, which they afterwards enlarged and converted into a gang mill. It did a good business for a number of years and finally burned down. This mill was located about one mile below the Potter county line. The same company owned a gang mill, which was located a short distance below Trout Run, in which Rumsey and Corbit owned an interest. Jacob Baughman and John L. Proctor, during the year 1848 or '49, had constructed a saw-mill, which did a very good business for several years. They sold it, with several tracts of valuable timber land, to Munson, Corbit & Co. In 1842 James Brooks constructed a saw-mill on a small scale, a short distance below the mouth of Bearfield Run. Some time between

1840 and 1850, Michael Stout and his son Franklin, and Franklin Summerson, purchased several tracts of timber land on Ilevner's Run, and built a log grist-mill and a saw-mill, about fifty rods above the mouth of the stream. In 1851 they sold their lands and mills to G. W. Botsford, and in 1852 he sold to a company from the northern part of New York, and they sold to Edgar Munson & Brother. Munson, who resided in Williamsport, formerly from Steuben county, New York, has been extensively engaged in lumbering on Kettle Creek for thirty years, and has acquired a large fortune by his operations.

The best residences in Leidy are the two mentioned, owned by Munson, and one owned by the heirs of Jacob Baughman, one by Arthur Clement, next Hamilton Fish and Edward Fish, Scott Dickinson, Joseph Repetto; William Calhoun and brothers occupy one, and last, D. R. Summerson.

The first school house erected in Leidy township was built on the eastern bank of the creek, on the farm now occupied by David Walters. This was about thirty-eight years ago. A man by the name of Grimes taught the first school. The next school house (a log one, of course,) was located on the western bank of the creek, opposite the point where the Boon road reaches the stream. At present there are five school houses, (not one of which is elegant or stylish, but commodious and comfortable), the township being divided into five school districts. Twenty-five years ago literature in Leidy was at a low ebb. Many of the inhabitants are from Yankee land, and the principal part of the native citizens joined with them in the advancement of a higher and more refined civilization. The Leidy schools are kept open about five months during the summer season of each year. The central and lower district has furnished eight female teachers.

At the present time there are but two mercantile establishments in the township. One is owned by Edgar Munson, and the other by Hamilton Fish. The first store where goods were offered for sale was erected on the farm now occupied by David Walters, owned by Theodore Leonard. This was in 1853. After conducting the store about two years, he discontinued the business and left the creek. In 1860, or about that time, Ham-

ilten Fish engaged in the mercantile business. In 1862, Edgar Munson and Truxton Goodman became the proprietors of a store, which they managed in a very profitable way for eight or nine years; then Munson sold out to Goodman & Brother. Clement & Mills established themselves in the mercantile business, at the mouth of Trout Run. After continuing the business about five years, in January, 1874, they failed, and their store was closed up.

There are but two post offices in Leidy township. Hammersley's Fork post office is located at the mouth of Trout Run, and is in charge of John Gartsee. Leidy post office is located on the eastern bank of Beaver Dam Run, on the State road, and is in care of John Moore.

There are four hotels in the township, Uriah Hammersley's, John Gartsee's, Andrew Kimball's, and Halsey Arnold's. Isaac Summerson kept a hotel for the term of fifteen years. His bar was the first from which whisky was sold under legal authority in the township.

John J. Walton served one or two terms in the capacity of Justice of the Peace in the township. His literary qualifications were quite limited. He could read some, and write a very little; but he aimed to be honest in his official acts. Benjamin Wheaton served two terms, Michael Campbell one term, Arthur Clement one term, and Nicholas Watt three terms, and at present is the only acting Justice in the township.

The roads of Leidy, when in the best condition, are not such as to excite the least feeling of pride in the bosom of any of her citizens. The Paddy's Run road, extending from the river to the Cross Fork, in Potter county, was first constructed by Devlin, Chatham & Co., about twenty-two years since. On the 21st of March, 1865, the Legislature granted a charter for a State road, from the river up Paddy's Run, to be constructed at the expense of Chapman and Leidy townships. This road follows the track of the first road diverging from it in a few places. The high and even grade of the road are good evidences of skillful engineering. The first road extending from the river to Kettle Creek was constructed by a man named Boon, who was chief engineer. This road was continued on up the creek to the Cross Fork, and up that branch to its head waters; then

ascending to the summit of the Alleghenies, it was continued on over the mountains to the waters of the Allegheny, and down that river to its terminus, near the place where Smethport is now located. This is called the Boon road, and was constructed many years before civilization made its appearance on Kettle Creek. This road was designed for the accommodation of a large number of families residing in the eastern part of this State, who contemplated moving on the road and settling upon the flat of the Allegheny.

In the fall of 1850 a road was constructed from the mouth of Sugar Camp Run to the river, the distance being about twelve miles. This is called the Butler road, and passes over the highest summit of Savage mountain, called the "Stony Pinnacle." At this point the mountain attains an altitude of about fourteen hundred feet above the creek, and is about two miles west of the same. From this lofty point may be obtained a view of grand and beautiful mountain scenery in the distance. For a number of years this was the main road leading from the river to Leidy township. Finally there was a road constructed up the main creek, without any bridges at the different fordings excepting those that were formed by a cold winter's atmosphere, which would float away early in the spring. March 24, 1869, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the construction of a road from Westport to the Potter county line. Following the various windings of the creek, graded in many places high up on the hill-sides, where the mountains are very precipitous, heavy slides frequently occur, sweeping away the road in some places and filling it up in others. A. C. Noyes, Hamilton Fish and Nicholas Watt were appointed commissioners to superintend the construction of this important road. That portion which was to be constructed through Chapman township progressed rapidly under the superintendence of John W. Robbins. During the same time Hamilton Fish was making the road with success in Leidy. Some dissatisfaction having arisen, Fish resigned, which resulted in the appointment of Truxton Goodman to take his place. For two years the road progressed slowly, and Mr. Goodman was finally removed. He published a statement showing that nearly thirteen thousand dollars had been ex-

pended, and the road is not yet completed—several miles still awaiting the introduction of the pick and shovel. About four years since, on the 28th day of March, Amos P. Roberts drove from Westport to the Cross Forks, a distance of twenty-eight miles, on the ice.

The township was named after Judge Leidy, of Salona. In 1870 it had a population of 515. The first elections in the township were held at the private house of Alexander Kelly, near the mouth of Hammersley's Fork. For the last twenty-five years they have been held at the house of Isaac Summersou. The number of votes in the township is about 140. The greatest vote polled at an election in the township was in 1864, when the vote numbered 161. At that time lumbering was carried on extensively, and the population of the township was greater than at present. The political atmosphere is and has been decidedly Republican. Political excitement here never runs high.

In 1864, when the oil fever ran high upon the Allegheny river, several companies came here with oily tongues, leasing a large quantity of land, and left without again making their appearance. One company from the city of New York came prepared for business; they put down a well about one hundred rods east of the Central school house, to the depth of 888 feet. At the depth of 10 feet, the primitive or bed rock was struck; at 260 feet they found salt water; 465 feet below the surface their drill struck a conglomerate rock, the first oil bearing rock reached in that well. As their drills worked their way down they passed through a great depth of red sand rock, which is the salt rock; at 630 feet the water was very strongly impregnated with salt. When the drilling was discontinued they had passed through all the different species of stone that are found on the mountains and in the valleys, including twenty-eight feet of the conglomerate rock, several feet more than is generally found on Oil Creek. Three months after the drills had performed their part of the work the materials were

brought and an effort made to test the well; but such a strong volume of oil gas issued from it that the test was but partial, and the well was pronounced a failure.

High up on the summit of the mountains, in the western part of the township, large quantities of white sand rock are found, of an excellent quality for the manufacture of glass. On the mountain south of Hammersley's Fork are several large red sand rocks, that have upon their surface perforations somewhat resembling a honey-comb, from two to four feet in depth, presenting the appearance of having at one time been washed by the ocean waves. Fire clay is found in these hills, and quite recently coal, said to be of an excellent quality, has been discovered on Paddy's Run, in this township.

The streams in Leidy abound with water privileges, affording every facility for the erection of manufacturing establishments. The extensive forests of hemlock, the bark of which can be made available at several points on the main creek, may at some time be made a sufficient inducement for the erection of tanneries in this township. In the fall of 1851 the writer was shown a large hemlock tree that had been cut down by Jackson Mayers, on land now owned by John S. Clark, bearing the mark of a blow from a tomahawk, which cut into the heart of the tree, with two hundred and twenty years' growth of timber over it. Fire-places, built of stone, have been found at a depth of twenty inches, and in some places two feet below the surface of the ground; and pieces of stone-ware, pipes, and arrow-heads, which are frequently found, all tell the story that these hills and valleys were once the home of the American Indian. Probably far back in the shades of the past, when the history of their race was silent and unknown to civilized man, long before the brave Cortez unfurled the banner of Spain in the ancient city of Mexico, here in these lonely mountain wilds the dark kings of the forest assembled their young braves around the council fires, and with savage yells and furious gestures chanted their battle songs.

CHAPTER XXII.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

What is now Logan township was originally included in Miles township, Centre county, and was organized previous to the formation of Clinton, in 1839. At that time it contained the territory now comprised in Greene township.

The township is bounded on the south and west by Centre county, on the north by Porter and Lamar townships, and on the east by Greene. It is nearly nine miles in length, and has an average breadth of two and a half miles. Nearly the entire township lies between what are called Sugar valley and Brush valley mountains, those two ranges really forming its northern and southern boundaries, therefore it includes a large portion (nearly one half) of Sugar valley [see Greene township]. This valley was so called because of the very large number of sugar maple trees that formerly existed within its limits, and the township was named in honor of that noble Indian chief Logan, who, according to tradition, had a path across the valley, which, with his dusky followers, he used to tread in passing and to from the hunting grounds of his brother chief-tan the noted Bald Eagle. The place where he crossed Nittany mountain is still called "Logan's gap." As having been conspicuous in the Indian history of Central Pennsylvania, as well as giving the name to an important township, Logan is certainly entitled to especial notice in this sketch. He was the son of the Cayuga chief, Shikellimy, who dwelt at Shamokin (now Sunbury) in 1742, and was then converted to christianity by the Moravian mis-

sionaries, by whom he had his son baptized, giving him the name by which he was ever afterward known, in honor of James Logan, at that time secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. After reaching manhood, Logan made his abode in Kishicoquillas valley, in what is now Mifflin county. The place he selected for his wigwam was a few miles above Lewistown at what is still known as Logan's spring. The following account of the great chief was given in 1842, by Wm. Brown, Esq., one of the first actual settlers of Kishicoquillas valley, to Hon. R. P. McClay, then member of the State Senate :

"The first time I ever saw that spring, said the old gentleman, my brother, James Reed and myself had wandered out of the valley in search of land, and finding it very good, we were looking about for springs. About a mile from this we started a bear, and separated to get a shot at him. I was traveling along, looking about on the rising ground for the bear, when I came suddenly upon the spring; and being dry, and more rejoiced to see so fine a spring than to have killed a dozen bears, I set my rifle against a bush and rushed down the bank and laid down to drink. Upon putting my head down, I saw reflected in the water, on the opposite side, the shadow of a tall Indian. I sprang to my rifle, when the Indian gave a yell, whether for peace or war I was not just then sufficiently master of my faculties to determine; but upon my seizing my rifle and facing him, he knocked up the pan of his gun, threw out the priming, and extended his open palm toward me in token of friendship. After putting down our guns, we again met at the spring and shook hands. This was Logan, the

best specimen of humanity I ever met with, either white or red. He could speak a little English, and told me there was another white hunter a little way down the stream, and offered to guide me to his camp. There I first met your father.—We remained together in the valley a week, looking for springs and selecting lands, and laid the foundation of a friendship which never has had the slightest interruption.

"We visited Logan at his camp at Logan's Spring, and your father and he shot at a mark at a dollar a shot. Logan lost four or five rounds and acknowledged himself beaten. When we were about to leave him he went into his hut and brought as many deerskins as he had lost dollars, and handed them to Mr. McClay, who refused to take them, alleging that we had been his guests, and did not come to rob him: that the shooting had been only a trial of skill, and the bet merely nominal. Logan drew himself up with great dignity and said, "Me bet to make you shoot your best; me gentleman, and me take your dollar if me beat." So he was obliged to take the skins or affront our friend, whose nice sense of honor would not permit him to receive even a horn of powder in return.

"The next year, said the old gentleman, I brought my wife up and camped under a big walnut tree on the bank of Tea creek, until I had built a cabin near where the mill now stands, and have lived in the valley ever since. Poor Logan (and the big tears coursed each other down his cheeks) soon after went into the Allegheny, and I never saw him again."

The above was confirmed by a daughter of Mr. Brown, and the following added:

"Logan supported his family by killing deer, dressing the skins, and selling them to the whites. He had sold quite a parcel to a tailor, who dealt extensively in buckskin breeches, receiving his pay in wheat. When this was taken to the mill it was found so worthless that the miller refused to grind it. Logan attempted in vain to obtain redress from the tailor.—Failing in this he took the matter before his friend Brown, then a magistrate, who heard the case and awarded a decision in favour of the chief. A writ was given to Logan to hand to the constable, with the assurance that that would bring the money for the skins. But the untutored

Indian could not comprehend by what magic the little paper would force the tailor, against his will, to pay the debt. The magistrate took down his own commission, with the arms of the king upon it, and explained to him the principles and operations of civil law. Logan listened attentively and exclaimed, Law good! Make rogues pay."

The ensuing sketch of Logan is from a recent work published by the Pennsylvania R. R. company. According to the author of the book, the facts and incidents given are gathered from "numerous authorities."

When another and a younger daughter of Judge Brown was just beginning to walk, her mother happened to express her regret that she could not get a pair of shoes to give more firmness to her little step. Logan stood by and said nothing. He soon after asked Mrs. Brown to let the little girl go up and spend the day at his cabin. The heart of the mother was alarmed at the proposition; but she knew the delicacy of an Indian's feelings,—and she knew Logan, too,—and with secret reluctance, but apparent cheerfulness she complied with his request. The hours of the day wore very slowly away; it was nearly night, and her little one had not returned. But just as the sun was going down the trusty chief was seen coming down the path with his charge; and in a moment more the little one trotted into her mother's arms, proudly exhibiting a beautiful pair of moccasins on her little feet,—the product of Logan's skill.

Logan left Kishicoquillas valley in 1771, because of the number of whites who had settled in it, and the consequent scarcity of game. He no longer could obtain subsistence for himself and family with his rifle, and determined to remove to a country where white settlers were few and game plenty. He located on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Yellow creek, about thirty miles above Wheeling, and was there joined by his relatives and some Cayugas from Fort Augusta, who recognized him as their chief, and over whom, and other Indians in the vicinity, he obtained a remarkable influence. A village was built by his followers, and here Heckewelder, the Indian missionary, met and conversed with him in 1772. At a later period, subsequent to the massacre

of his family, Heckewelder says he was reported to be melancholy, and in some measure delirious, declaring at times that he would kill himself. The massacre of his family—an event which probably caused more discussion and comment than any other in the history of the Ohio Indians—occurred at the commencement of what is known as the Shawnee war, in 1773. While Logan was absent with most of the men of his tribe, hunting, a party of armed scouts, led by one Daniel Greathouse, without provocation, attacked the Indians in the village, murdered twelve of them, men, women, and children, and wounded six or eight more. Logan returned to find the mangled bodies of the slain and wounded, and his cabins in smoking ruins. The heart of the man was broken, and if it called for revenge can the call be wondered at? He buried his dead, cared for the wounded, and then gathering around him the men of his tribe, joined the Shawnees in the war they were commencing on the whites. His revenge was terrible. How many victims were sacrificed to it no earthly record shows. But the nobler instincts of the man at times exhibited themselves, as the following well-authenticated incident will show:

While engaged in this war, he, with two of his men, came upon a newly-cleared field, where three men were at work. One of these he killed with his unerring rifle, and the other two took to flight. The oldest was soon overtaken and captured, but the other, a young Virginian, named Robinson, was more fleet. Logan threw down his gun and pursued him. Robinson might have escaped, but, turning his head to see where his pursuer was, his foot caught in a root and he fell with such force as to become insensible. When he recovered consciousness, he found himself bound and Logan seated beside him. Taking his prisoner with him, Logan rejoined the others, and the party set out for the nearest Indian village. Robinson reports that during the march Logan seldom spoke, seeming melancholy; but as they neared the village he raised the "scalp hallo," and the Indians, old and young, of both sexes, came trooping out to meet them. The prisoners were compelled to "run the gauntlet;" but while preparations were being made for the ordeal, Logan directed Robinson, in English, how to act. By following these directions, he reached the council-house

with few injuries. Not so fared his companion. Being ignorant of the proceeding, he suffered terribly, and would probably have been killed had not Robinson seized him by the hand and pulled him into the council-house. The next day a council was held to dispose of the prisoners. The old man was, after brief consideration, adopted into the tribe; but the majority were determined to make Robinson a victim of their vengeance. Logan opposed the decision, and spoke for an hour against sacrificing the prisoner. Robinson describes this speech as wonderfully eloquent. In voice, in gesture, in fluency, he said it surpassed anything he had ever listened to, and as he had heard Patrick Henry, this was high praise. But the efforts of Logan were in vain, and the council decided to burn the prisoner at the stake. Preparations were soon made,—the prisoner bound, and the wood piled for the sacrifice. While this was being done Logan stood apart from the throng, with his arms folded and a look of stern displeasure on his face. When the fire was about to be kindled he suddenly strode into the circle,—the savages making way for him,—cut the fastenings of the prisoner, and led him, without a word, into his wigwam. The Indians did not attempt to interfere, but as soon as their surprise had abated, mutterings arose among them, and symptoms of a tumult showed themselves. To these Logan paid no attention, and in a few hours all was quiet again. Robinson remained with the chief about a year, and when the treaty at Fort Pitt was made, was released and returned to his home in Virginia.

The rigor with which the war was prosecuted by the whites, under Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, brought the Indians to terms, and they made overtures of peace. To secure this, Lord Dunmore appointed a council, on the Scioto, in 1774, and invited all the hostile chiefs to be present, Logan among the number. He refused to attend the council, but sent by the messenger the following speech, preserved in Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia":

"I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat? If ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not? During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate of peace. Such

was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, "Logan is the friend of the white man!" I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man, the last spring, who in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it: I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

Some time after this war, Logan, who had married a Shawnee woman, removed to near Detroit. A habit of intemperance—that curse of the red man—grew upon him, and he became quarrelsome, frequently giving way to ungovernable fits of passion. He realized his degradation, and to a missionary spoke feelingly of the curse which had come upon him,—declaring that he felt as if he was on the brink of eternal fire. In one of his frenzies he struck his wife down, in the presence of her tribe. Fearing he had killed her, and knowing the Indian law of retributive justice, he fled from the camp. While on his flight he met, according to tradition, his wife's nephew and some other Indians, and thinking that this relative was about to avenge the murder, he prepared to defend himself, declaring he would kill all who opposed him. The nephew, in self-defence, shot him dead as he was dismounting from his horse.

Thus ended the life of a man who, savage though he was, possessed some of the noblest traits of humanity, and who, unquestionably, was endowed with natural abilities of the highest order. His Indian name was Tah-gah-jute, signifying "short dress." Rev. Dr. McClure, a missionary, describes him as standing "several inches over six feet high; straight as an arrow; lithe, athletic, and symmetrical in figure; firm, resolute, and commanding in features." While his adventures and achievements are surpassed by many Indian heroes, yet a singular attraction has always clung to his history and his name, and the latter is perpetuated by the white men in counties, villages, townships, streams, and many other connections.

The traveler over the Pennsylvania Railroad, as he enters the excellent hotel of the company at Altoona, will see—conspicuously painted upon the wall of the great dining-room—a picture representing, in all the gorgeousness of savage dress, Logan, the Mingo chief.

The only stream of any importance in Logan township is Fishing Creek, which flows through nearly its entire length. It was described in the sketch of Greene township.

The original timber of the township, consisting of pine, oak, maple, hickory, chestnut, &c., was very fine, but the principal part has been taken off by lumbermen; yet there is still much remaining of a good quality. Lumbering, however, as a prominent branch of business, has nearly ceased in this region.

The soil of this township is of the same character as that of Greene, a mixture of sandy loam and clay. When Sugar Valley was first cleared the surface of a large portion of the land was almost literally covered with water-worn sandstone, but these have nearly all been gathered into immense heaps, which may be seen here and there throughout the entire length of the valley.

Limestone abounds in large quantities beneath the soil, and fragments of white marble have been found lying upon the surface of the ground in many places. Efforts are now being made to discover coal, which is supposed to exist on the farm of Peter Karstetter. It is certain there are evidences of coal in the vicinity, but as to the precise location, the quantity, quality, and depth, further examination is necessary to determine.

The surface of Sugar Valley is not level, but undulating, and in many places depressed by what are known as "sink holes."

In 1769 a warrant was issued to Morgan, Sergeant & Ash for a large land, which extended from just

the present village of Booneville to a point about one mile west of Tylersville. This tract included the central and most valuable portion of what is now known as Logan township. In 1787 a man by the name of John Friend obtained a warrant for a tract of several thousand acres, *including* the Morgan, Sergeant & Ash survey. Of course, upon examination of the records it was ascertained that Friend could not obtain a valid title to that part of his survey which had been previously warranted.

The first actual permanent settlement in Sugar Valley was made soon after the Revolution, by John Christopher Culby, who had been a Hessian soldier, but deserted from the British and joined the American cause. His name is said to have been Miller previous to his desertion. He located on the farm now owned by Mr. Joel Herb, at Logan Mills. Soon after Culby settled others joined him, among them Samuel Jones, a Revolutionary soldier, and the Greningers, whose descendants now live at Tylersville, Philip Schreckengast, John Phillips, Henry Spangler, and John Strawcutter. Later, others moved over from Brush Valley. Of these the most prominent were Fredrick Womeldorf, Philip Glantz, Michael Bressler, Michael Kettner, and Barnet Rockey. The latter located in 1826, about one-half mile east of where Tylersville now stands. He died some years ago, but his widow is still living at the advanced age of one hundred and two years. Her home at present is in Stephenson county, Illinois.

About the time Mr. Rockey settled upon his farm, the State road running from Milton to Bellefonte was opened, and his son, then a young man, now "Squire" Rockey, was appointed mail carrier from Jersey Shore to Aaronsburg. The route was a long one, and at that time it certainly must have been very lonely as

there were but few settlers between the two places. Only one school house, a log one, then existed in the township. It stood on the farm of Francis Cromley. In his younger days the 'Squire was a great runner. On one occasion, while carrying the mail, in order to "make time" he ran with his mail bag on his back from Tylersville to "Kleckner's Tavern," a distance of eight miles, in one hour.

About the year 1840, or soon after, Col. Anthony Kleckner built a grist mill at what is now known as Logan Mills. The mill is owned at present by J. Ilgen & Son. About the same time Michael Kettner also built a grist mill about three miles west of Tylersville. The property on which it was located is now owned by John Ruhl. The original mill has been out of use for some time, but near its site there have been more recently erected a saw and a shingle mill, both of which are in running order. A short distance below Ruhl's mill, on Fishing Creek, Daniel Moyer has a shingle mill. There is also a shingle and saw mill combined on the farm of the late Jacob Spangler. Another shingle and saw mill just north of Tylersville is owned and operated by Isaac Frantz. Peter Emig has a saw mill at Logansville, and Jonathan Stover has one at Booneville. David and Wm. Wolf have a shingle mill in "Wolf's Gap." The above constitute the manufacturing establishments of Logan township.

The mountain lands of the township have been but little improved, there being but one settlement on those lying on the north side of the valley. That was made in 1829 by John Lamy. It has been known for many years as the "John Currin Improvement." It is about one and a-half miles north of Logan Mills. The mountain on the south side of the valley was settled probably about 1820, or earlier, by John Kitchen. The property is

now owned by Michael Snyder. The position of Sugar Valley is such that the west winds have a fair sweep its whole length, and occasionally overturn trees and do other damage. On one occasion, Samuel Kahl, while plowing in the field, had both his horses killed by having a tree blown upon them, Mr. Kahl himself having a narrow escape.

Of all the early settlers of Sugar Valley, Philip Schreckengast was probably the greatest and most successful hunter. It is said that during his life he killed 400 deer, 93 wolves, 74 bears, and a large number of *dogs*. It may seem strange that a hunter should intentionally kill what are generally considered his best friends, but Schreckengast did not believe in chasing and worrying game with dogs. He preferred what is called "still hunting," and therefore every dog found chasing deer he considered "game." On one occasion, having shot a bear, he was re-loading his gun to shoot another, which was being hard pressed by dogs, when the animal, in his endeavors to escape from his tormentors, made a blundering plunge directly toward the hunter and attempted to pass between his knees, whereupon the man "closed in" upon him, and drawing his knife stabbed him to the heart. At another time, while hunting, he came to a hollow tree, in which he thought there might be a bear; on examining the tree he discovered a hole in the trunk, into which he thrust his hand, which was instantly seized by the jaws of an invisible Bruin. As the animal loosened his grip, probably for the purpose of getting a better hold, the hand was quickly withdrawn, and Schreckengast went a short distance from the spot, with gun ready, to await the result. Soon the bear made his appearance at an opening high up in the tree, and was immediately shot.

There are three villages in Logan town-

ship: Tylersville, Booneville, and Greenville.

Tylersville owes its origin to M. D. Rockey, Esq., who built the first residence there in 1842. About the same time a union church was also erected. There had been a log school house on the site of the village, built probably about the year 1828. The place is located about four miles west of Booneville, near the mountain pass through which the road runs to Brush Valley, and contains two stores, one owned by Wm. Harter and the other by Samuel Graninger, two churches, union (German Reformed and Lutheran), and Evangelical, a good, substantial school house, one hotel, kept by David Gingery, several blacksmith and other shops, and about thirty dwellings. The name "Tylersville" was conferred by M. D. Rockey and his brother, in honor of John Tyler, at that time President of the United States.

Booneville is situated on the main or "Summer-side" road leading through the valley, about two and a-half miles west of Logansville, on the north side of Fishing Creek. The land on which it is located originally belonged to the Wistar tract, and was purchased in 1834 by Dr. Samuel Strohecker, of Rebersburg, Centre county. Subsequently it was divided and sold to different individuals, that portion on which the village was started finally passing into the hands of John and Ralph Boone, by whom lots were first laid out and sold in 1866. Hence the name "Booneville." The place now contains about twenty-five dwellings, some of them fine structures, among which are those of Reuben Moyer, Samuel Kahl, John B. Schrack, D. L. Bartges, J. L. Boone, Wm. Strohecker, and B. F. Klepper. There are two churches in the place, Lutheran and Evangelical, and a school house just west of the village. The only store is owned by S. R. Boone and Henry

Wolf. It is well stocked and well conducted. Their building is one of the best in the place and makes a fine appearance. The Grangers have recently erected a fine hall nearly opposite Boone & Wolf's store; the first floor is used as a store-room. A shoe and a blacksmith shop comprise the shops of the place.

Appearances indicate that Booneville is destined to become an important and flourishing village. Surrounded as it is by rich farming lands and pure air and water, and a healthful climate, it affords a most desirable place of residence, which fact has already become known to several of the farmers of the neighborhood, who have retired from their farms and built fine houses there in which to spend their days.

Greenville is located on the south side of the valley nearly opposite Booneville. It has about a dozen dwellings, a German Reformed church and a school house. It owes its name to the fact that its houses are built among the green trees. J. B. Rowe, Esq., one of the justices of the peace for the township, resides there; he is the father of Rev. A. D. Rowe, formerly superintendent of common schools in Clinton county, and now missionary in India.

The first justice of the peace in Logan

township was John Sheetze. M. D. Rockey was elected to the office in 1848 and served twenty-five years in succession.

Besides the churches at Booneville; Tylersville and Greenville, there is one near Logan Mills, on the "Winterside" road, making in all five churches in the township. There are also two school-houses in addition to one in each of the above places, one at Logan Mills, and one west of Tylersville.

There are three post offices in the township, one at Tylersville, one at Logan Mills, and one at Booneville.

The population of Logan in 1870 was 823. The first settlers of the township, with very few exceptions were Germans, and exclusively spoke the German language, or "Pennsylvania Dutch," as it is called. The English language, however, is spoken by the present generation, though the ordinary conversation in families is carried on almost entirely in German. There seems to be an inclination on the part of the citizens of Sugar Valley, not only to educate their children in English, but to adopt American manners and usages; certain social customs which were in vogue a few years ago have been very much modified, if not entirely abandoned.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LAMAR TOWNSHIP.

Before the formation of Clinton county Lamar township belonged to Centre, and then included the present territory of Porter township, which was stricken off in May, 1840. Lamar lies between the Bald Eagle and Sugar Valley mountains, and is bounded on the south by Greene, Logan, and Porter townships, on the west by Porter, on the north by Beech Creek, Bald Eagle, Lock Haven city, Dunstable and Wayne, on the east by Wayne and Greene.

The name Lamar was given the township by Judge Walker, of Bellefonte, in honor of Major Lamar, a gallant revolutionary soldier who was killed at the battle of Paoli.

A large portion, probably one-half, of the area of this township lies in Nittany Valley, one of the most beautiful and productive regions in Central Pennsylvania. In fact, this valley has been called the "Garden of Clinton county," and well it deserves the name, for certainly there is no spot of the same extent within the county limits that is so fertile and highly cultivated.

The surface of Nittany Valley is undulating, and like Sugar and Nippenose valleys, is underlaid with limestone, and also like those valleys, many of its streams sink and disappear beneath the soil, and after flowing along subterranean channels, and through rocky caverns, again appear elsewhere, to continue their course to the sea. It is said that the limestone of this valley is not surpassed by that of any other region in the state for the pro-

duction of lime, large quantities of which are made every year, and shipped to various parts of the country, and furthermore the supply is inexhaustable. The soil of Nittany Valley, as is generally the case with limestone districts, is well adapted to the culture of wheat and corn, extensive crops of each being produced every season. The wheat raised in the valley is pronounced first class by dealers, and always finds ready market at the highest prices.

Lamar probably has more improved land than any other township in the county. In 1870 it exceeded 8,500 acres, valued at \$1,010,820, including farming implements. At that time the population was 1391.

The township is abundantly supplied with water for all ordinary purposes. Fishing creek flows for a distance of about four miles, in a northerly direction across the western portion, receiving in its course the waters of several smaller streams, Cedar Run, at Cedar Springs P. O., and Long Run, about a mile further north. The latter stream rises in Sugar valley mountain and flows into the Valley near the east end, through what is called Lamar Gap, and is one of the water courses before mentioned which loses itself in the rock-bed and afterwards comes to the surface, and flows on, none the worse for its subterranean meanderings. There are a large number of beautiful springs in the valley, some of which also discharge their sparkling waters into under ground passages. One especially deserving mention, is

on the farm of Austin Brumgard, near the line of George Furst's farm. Its waters, by the way, are strongly impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, and are said to contain valuable medicinal properties. The stream from this spring after flowing a few hundred yards, suddenly plunges down into the gloomy depths of a yawning abyss.

As far as known Nittany valley possesses more valuable mineral deposits than any other first class farming district in the county. Thus far no coal has been discovered within the limits of the township, though evidences of the existence of that mineral are said to appear in different localities, particularly along the base of the Bald Eagle mountain. Many years ago Samuel Wilson and Dr. Essig attempted to find coal at the east end of the valley, but the project was abandoned before a sufficient depth was reached.

Iron ore of a good quality abounds in the valley. Many years ago, the furnace at Mill Hall was supplied from a "bank" just east of where Salona is now located.

Within a few years an extensive deposit of marble has been opened on the farm of Mr. Wallace Brown. The bed consists of ten or twelve distinct strata, each of a different quality and shade of color, white, black, pink, mottled black and white and various other hues. This marble is pronounced superior, by competent judges, for many purposes. It is susceptible of a very high polish and several of the seams are very beautiful. The corner stone of the Central Normal School building at Lock Haven was taken from this quarry.

Among the very first settlers in what is now Lamar township were Darius Cowden, and a man by the name of Birchfield. They both located in the east end of Nittany Valley. As they seem to have acquired no valid title to the land on which they squatted, it is presumed they did

not remain long. The time they came to the valley is not definitely known, but it was previous to 1800, about which time John George Furst, came from near Sunbury, Northumberland county, and obtained a patent for about five hundred acres, also near the east end of the valley. This purchase was subsequently divided among his heirs, five in number, one of whom, Clive G. Furst Esq., of Lock Haven, now owns the original homestead. The farm now owned by John Snyder was settled by his grandfather, who purchased two hundred acres. The farm now owned and occupied by Austin Brumgard, was first owned by a man named Hazlett, and the Geo. Brumgard estate was formerly owned and probably first settled by a man by the name of Miller. Between the years 1800 and 1820, quite a large number of families came to Nittany Valley, from various parts of the country. Though the early settlers of the township were generally of German descent, there were some among them of other nationalities. Besides those already mentioned there were: the Wilsons, Herrs, Leidys, Hartmans, McNauls, Rishels, Heards, McGhees, Kleckners, McKinneys, Browns, Spanglers, and Porters, all of whom were permanent and substantial citizens.

The first school house in Lamar was built about the year 1810. It stood near the present line between the farms of Austin Brumgard, and George Furst. It was constructed of logs, as may be supposed, and at one stage of its existence was heated by a large stove which projected through one side of the building and received its supply of fuel, in the shape of logs of wood four feet long, from the outside. It is said the first, or one of the first, teachers in this house was a man named Davidson.

In early times Nittany Valley and its bordering mountains was a veritable hunter's

paradise. Deer, bears, wolves, wildcats and foxes were numerous, panthers occasionally made their appearance, and wild turkeys were plenty; the hunting and trapping of them afforded amusement for the hunters and food for their families, which in those days often was very acceptable. Bears and probably other wild animals were frequently caught in traps constructed of logs, with a trap door at the top, which would fall when stepped upon by the animal, in his efforts to obtain the bait of meat, placed within. In the year 1812 a man by the name of LaRue, who lived on the Furst farm, as tenant, had fifteen hogs killed by bears, which it is well known, have a special fondness for pork.

In the fall of 1819, the inhabitants of Lamar and adjoining townships, having been very much annoyed by the depredations of wolves, determined to rally the entire fighting force of the community, and exterminate their enemies. Accordingly, a day was appointed for a general hunt. When the time arrived the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; every man for miles around, who was able to bear arms, (clubs and pitchforks), was promptly on hand, with his weapon on his shoulder and vengeance in his heart. All the assembled bone and sinew, under efficient and determined leaders, were formed into a huge circle of several miles in diameter, with its center at the farm of Samuel Brown, toward which at a given signal all steadily and bravely approached, driving the game before them to certain destruction. As the center, or point of attack, was neared, every man in line prepared his weapon, whether it was a flint lock musket, or pitchfork, for the deadly onslaught. The game, frightened at the near approach of such an array of fearless warriors, crouched in abject fear, till Alexander Mahan, well known to the older citizens of Lock Haven, put an end to its

misery and existence, with a charge of buckshot, or a pitchfork thrust. On examination, it proved to be a rabbit, the sole result of that "ring hunt."

In 1833 or 34, a furnace was erected just within Lamar Gap, by Messrs. Kurtz and Hepburn. At the time the works were constructed, it was thought that sufficient ore of a good quality could be obtained in the vicinity, but when the furnace was in blast, the supply of material at hand proved to be unsuitable for profitable manufacture, and it was found necessary to haul all the ore used from some distance up the valley, which made operations so expensive, that the enterprise was soon abandoned.

About the year 1824, Samuel Hepburn & Co. started a store at what is called Cedar Springs. In 1833, they were succeeded by John S. Furst, Esq., who still owns the property, and continues the mercantile business, which is conducted by his sons, Mr. Furst himself residing in Lock Haven. At quite an early day Samuel Brown kept a tavern at or near the place now occupied by Furst's store. It was probably the first public house in the township. Brown also had the first tanyard in the vicinity.

In early days Nittany Valley was well supplied with distilleries, five or six having been in operation at different periods within Lamar township, and it is said they were all well patronized; whiskey was then a common beverage and probably drank more freely than tea or coffee. Social gatherings, and frolics of various kinds were much in vogue with the early settlers, and on all festive occasions whiskey was dispensed with the greatest liberality. It was customary with the people in those days of freedom and friendliness, to feast on the "fat of the land" whenever attending a corn-husking or log-rolling. In one instance such a feast resulted in the sickness of a large number,

and death of one or two of the participants. The affair caused great consternation in the community, some attributing the disorder to poison contained in the tea or coffee, as the complaint seemed to be confined principally to persons who partook of those beverages. On investigation, however, it was found that the poisoning was caused by *verdigris* that had formed in the copper tea-kettle, which had been used on that occasion for the first in a long time.

About the same time the above poisoning occurred, an event transpired which proves the saying that "truth is often stranger than fiction." It seems that one of the Porters, who was a very tall man, over six feet, was in his barn throwing down hay from the mow, when he espied a rat and immediately gave chase. In his evolutions on the hay he lost sight of the stair-way, and in making a plunge for the rat, pitched head foremost down the passage, striking his head upon the ground in such a manner as to turn it to one side, in which position it remained till just one year from that day when he was again taking hay from the same mow, and again chased a rat, and fell down the stairway in the same manner as before, the second time striking the *other* side of his head upon the ground, by which it was again made straight. The above story is vouched for by A. H. Best, and J. S. Furst Esqs., of this city.

Lamar township, which is generally thickly settled, has three villages: Salona, Hamburg, (Lamar Mills), and Flat Rock. Salona, the largest and most important, is thus sketched by G. L. Morlock, Esq:

In the year 1769 a Mary Austin—whether Miss or Mrs. we have been unable to ascertain—received a grant of the land lying on the north side of the village, known as the "Deep Spring" farm, so called on account of the beautiful spring of clear cold water, on the premises.—

This farm was sold to Joel Ferree in 1794 who erected the house now occupied by Samuel Wilson. About 1819 Jacob Hartman Sr. purchased the place and at once began to lay out lots on the north side of the street. About the same time James Thompson Sr. commenced laying out lots on the south side.

Previous to this, about 1800, Joel Herr Sr. purchased land and erected a grist and saw mill, and a carding and fulling mill, the grist mill standing where the old plaster mill now stands. He also erected the house, long occupied by John P. Heard. Some 19 years after this John McGhee Sr. came to the place and built the stone mill, now owned and run by John P. Heard and Geo. Herr, and opened a store in the house of Joel Herr, above mentioned. Next, in 1822, comes George Leidy, better known as Judge Leidy, who built a house and opened a cabinet shop. This was afterwards changed to a grain cradle factory where was made the celebrated Leidy cradles. About the same time George Smith started a shoe and Samuel Sigmond, Sr., a tailor shop.

In 1826 John C. Skinner and Nathaniel Holcomb purchased property and built a foundry on the site of the one now owned by Wilson & Wilt. About three years later John Thomson erected a tannery, and commenced operations. Houses now began to go up in all directions and the prospects were favorable for the building up of a large town, and a name for the new place was necessary. It was known as Mechanicsburg for some time, but at a meeting of the citizens held for the purpose of selecting a name, it was called Salona. The origin of this name is as follows:

In the first issue of the *Christian Advocate* was an article on foreign missions, in which the name of Salonica—a city in Turkey—occurred. This was seen by Mrs. Samuel Wilson on the day preceding the meeting spoken of, and she suggested the propriety of giving the town this name. Mr. Wilson proposed the name at the meeting and it was unanimously adopted with a slight modification. We cannot give the exact date of this meeting, but think it occurred some time about '35 or '40.

In 1832 A. H. Best built a house and opened a store, where he continued doing business for over 30 years, when he was succeeded by George Bressler Jr. who was

again succeeded by Andrew and E. C. Best. This firm did business for several years when E. C. Best sold out to his partner and moved to Lock Haven. The first church was built by the Methodists in 1828 about a half mile east of the town proper. About the same time the members of the Lutheran and German Reformed churches built a log church on the hill north of the town. These churches did good service for a number of years, until the congregations became too large, when both denominations erected large and commodious buildings in which to worship, the Lutheran brick and the Methodist frame. In 1835 the Disciples built a very neat little church in the west end of the village, which was afterwards sold to the German Reformed congregation. The first school house of which we have any record was built about the year 1822, on the Thompson farm, but we are unable to give the exact location. The present school house was built in 1848, and in 1858 an addition was built to it.

It is a two story frame building containing four rooms, the two lower being used as school-rooms and the upper as a lodge room and town hall. There are at present in the village four stores, six blacksmith shops, three wagon and one carriage shop, two shoe shops, one tin and stove store, one foundry, one harness shop, two schools and three churches. Two of the churches have resident pastors, viz, Rev. W. H. Divin of the Lutheran and Rev. A. E. Taylor of the Methodist. The German Reformed church has no regular pastor.

The town contains at present about 300 inhabitants, and 65 dwelling houses.

The village of Hamburg is located on the west side of Fishing creek about two miles south of Salona. It was started in 1831 or '32, by John Reesman, who at that time there erected a grist and saw mill. Soon after he commenced selling lots to the men in his employ, and it was not long before several dwellings were constructed. It is said the material used was principally slabs, which gave rise to the name of "Slabtown" by which the place was known for some time. The present name was given by Judge Quay, who had reason to believe some of the natives

stole his hams, on various occasions. The present population of the place is about 150. It has thirty dwellings, two churches, three school rooms, one store, one machine shop, and several other shops, common to all villages, and the mills first mentioned, which are now owned by Joseph F. Hayes & Co. The only store in the village is owned by T. J. Smull Esq. who is also Postmaster.

Flat Rock settlement is located at the entrance to Lamar Gap and owes its origin to the erection at that point of the furnace, previously mentioned, a number of houses for employees of the works being the first dwellings there constructed. A few years previous to the building of the furnace, a saw mill had been built by Wm. Robinson, a short distance further up the run, which, as well as the furnace, has long since disappeared.

After the decline of the furnace there was nothing to give employment to laborers at that place and nothing to induce people to locate there; consequently the settlement remained comparatively dead for a number of years; but in the spring of 1873 a new life was infused into the community by the erection of a steam saw mill just below where the old furnace stood. The proprietors of the mill, Messrs. Herr, Ricker & Co., displayed much enterprise in its construction, and soon furnished labor for a considerable number of men. New houses began to spring up in the vicinity, and various evidences of prosperity were seen all round.

On the 9th day of September, 1874, the saw mill was burned to the ground, by which the owners sustained a loss of from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Another mill, however, was immediately built on the same site at a cost of \$11,000. This mill has a sawing capacity of 5,000,000 feet per year. The firm own 1400 acres of land lying south-east of the mill.

The name of Flat Rock was conferred

upon the place by sportsmen from Lock Haven, who used to conceal their whiskey and other refreshments, while fishing, beneath a flat rock situated a short distance up the run. This rock was humorously called by them "the hotel," then it became Flat Rock hotel. The name thus given to the rock was eventually applied to the locality and finally the appellation Flat Rock, by general consent, was bestowed upon the whole settlement. The place contains at present about fifty dwellings, one store, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one cooper shop and a school-house.

Lamar has probably produced more public men than any other township in the county. One of the most prominent and worthy citizens is the Hon. Joseph F. Quay, who served as State Senator from 1843 to 1846, and so faithfully and acceptably represented his district that, at a Democrat-Whig meeting held at Lock Haven Sept. 17, 1844, it was "Resolved that Joseph F. Quay, Senator from this district, by his strict attention to the wants of his constituents and untiring efforts to promote the public good, has afforded evidence that the confidence reposed in him has not been misplaced." He also served one term as Associate Judge of Clinton Co., one term as County Commissioner, and one term as County Auditor.

John Miller, the first sheriff of Clinton Co., was also a resident of this township; so also was George Leidy, who represented the county two terms in the legislature and served one term as associate judge, George C. Harvey, now of Lock Haven, but for many years a resident of Lamar, served one term as associate judge.

Thomas McGhee, who was for a long time a citizen of that township but now of Lock Haven, served one term as Sheriff and two terms as Prothonotary. Geo. J. Eldred, living near the west end of the

township, represented the county one term in the legislature.

Of the clergymen who were born and raised in the township, the most prominent is the Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D. D., who is now a presiding elder and one of the leading ministers of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. church. Revs. James T. and Henry Wilson, Revs. Jacob, Albert, and Leonard Hartman now preaching the gospel in various parts of the United States. Rev. B. B. Else who for a number of years held the position of Professor of mathematics in Dickenson Seminary, Williamsport Penna. Rev. Ilgen Burrell, now a prominent minister in the Evangelical Lutheran church and Rev. W. F. Hamlin.

The present Justice of the Peace, J. C. Sigmond, was elected to that office when but twenty-one years of age, and has served in that capacity ever since, a period of over twenty years.

This township has also furnished a greater number of teachers than any other in the county:

Among these are Prof. M. W. Herr, present County Superintendent, S. M. McCormick, now a law student in Lock Haven; Miss Fannie E. Hamlin, who has gained quite a reputation on the lecture platform, and possesses marked ability as a writer; Prof. Daniel Herr, who held the position of professor in the preparatory department in Dickenson Seminary for several years; Joel Herr, D. H. Herr, Miles Courter—now dead—I. C. Stoner, and many others who have since left the profession and engaged in other business.

Cedar Hill Cemetery is located about one mile south of Salona, on a beautiful eminence, from which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had. The Cemetery Association was incorporated and the grounds laid out in 1870, since which time great improvements have been made. The walks have been graded, and

the whole enclosed with a good fence. Mr. Hugh Conley was very active in the work of organization of the association, and laying plans for its future operations, but died before the realization of his hopes and was the second person buried in the grounds he was so actively engaged in preparing.

The first interment was that of H. C. Allison's little child. Many of the interments there are of remains transferred from other places. Quite a number have been brought from Lock Haven and other cemeteries in the vicinity. The first Sheriff of Clinton Co. finds a resting place there.

Forty years ago land could be purchased in Nittany Valley from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre, the same land now is valued at from \$125 to \$150 per acre. At the time the furnace at Lamar Gap was abandoned, the company owed one of the employees about \$200.00, and offered to give him a deed of a hundred acres of land lying near the farm now owned by Samuel Burrell, but the offer was rejected with contempt, the creditor preferring to lose the wages due him rather than become the owner of what he considered worse than worthless land. That same farm was sold a few years ago for \$10,000.

CHAPTER XXIV.

NOYES TOWNSHIP.

The following sketch of Noyes township was written by John S. Bailey, Esq.

This township was cut off from Chapman in 1875, and named in honor of Col. A. C. Noyes, the most prominent citizen residing within its limits. It is about eight by ten miles in extent, and is bounded on the east by Chapman and Grugan; on the south by Beech Creek, on the west by East Keating, and on the north by Leidy. Its surface presents the same general appearance and characteristics as that of the adjoining township of Chapman, being rendered exceedingly uneven by hills and mountains. It is traversed its entire length, from south-west to north-east, by the West Branch of the Susquehanna, which receives the waters of Kettle creek, one of its principal tributaries, at Westport, which place is about equi-distant from the eastern and western boundaries of the township. The other streams of the township, flowing into the West Branch, are: Cook's, Milligan's, Dry, Shintown, and Drury's runs, from the north; and Smith's, Fish Dam, McSherry's, and Hall's, from the south, and the Two-mile run which flows into Kettle creek from the east. This stream empties into the latter stream two miles from its junction with the river, hence its name. It has three principal branches, the Main, Middle, and Huling's, all of which are heavily timbered. Short Bend, Duck, and Saw-mill runs, are small streams flowing into the creek from the west; the two former are heavily timbered.

No approximate estimate of the quantity or value of timber, pine, oak, and hemlock, in the township, can be given; but there are millions of feet, worth perhaps millions of dollars in value. Messrs. Munson and Merriman, have thousands of acres on which a stick has never been cut, and some of the finest in the state.

Bituminous coal abounds in the mountains, in quantities of more or less extent. Beds or seams have recently been opened

on A. C. Noyes', Karthaus Co.'s and Munson and Merriman's lands, from three to four feet thick. Munson and Merriman, have tested their coal lands, which lie in the vicinity of Westport, and found a seam of four feet in thickness and of good quality, also a seam of three feet.

The principal industry of the people is lumbering. Farming is beginning to receive, however, considerable attention, as the price of lumber has been so low, and sales so unreliable, that its manufacture is a very uncertain business to depend upon. The flats along the river are well adapted to growing all kinds of grain, and back from the river, and smaller streams, we have some fine plateaus of land; none better in the county, thousands of acres in extent. Col. Noyes, is clearing up several farms on one of these plateaus, equal to some of the best land on the river flats. He has quite a corps of men employed in this commendable business. Farming is a more safe, reliable, and independent business than lumbering, more peace and happiness flows from planting and sowing, particularly to men of small means and of families, than any other pursuit. Many of our citizens are beginning to see this, and have acted accordingly, within the last two or three years. There is however one prominent difficulty in the way of obtaining some of these tillable lands. The parties owning them, who generally live at a remote distance, will not allow them to be improved, will not sell, or even lease them, and this to the great detriment of the people who reside in the township. They should be willing at least to have these lands improved, or pay a good round tax for holding them.

The first settlement in the territory, now embraced in Noyes township, was made about the time of the Revolution, or shortly afterwards, on the lower or north side of Kettle creek, and near its mouth, by Richard Gilmore. The

pre-emption warrant is dated July 21st, 1785, in Pine Creek township, Northumberland county, for 300 acres, more or less. R. Gilmore, deeded the same to Wm. McCombe, Oct. 12th, 1793, in Pine Creek township, Northumberland county, for the consideration of fifty pounds in gold; and Wm. McCombe deeded the same to Wm. Andrews, dated May 3d, 1794, for the consideration of 260 pounds in gold and silver; and Wm. Andrews deeded the same to James Caldwell, dated Jan. 23d, 1796, in consideration of one yoke of three years old oxen, one milch cow, and ninety-five pounds of gold and silver, Pine creek township, Northumberland county, Pa. James Caldwell was a revolutionary soldier, who remained in active service till peace was proclaimed throughout the land. He moved up to the mouth of Kettle creek about the year 1807, having purchased the above tract of land of Mr. Andrews. The land is now owned by Col. A. C. Noyes, C. R. Noyes and others. Mr. Caldwell was born in Lancaster county, near the slate quarry, and removed from thence to Warriors run, near Watsonstown, in Northumberland county, and from thence to Young Womanstown. After remaining at the latter place two years, finally removed to Kettle creek, now Westport.

Mr. Caldwell had ten children, four sons and six daughters, viz. William, James, John, Andrew, Polly, Jane, Nancy, Betsy, Sarah and Hetty. He died about the year 1819 and the children are all dead but James, who will be 90 years old in March. The writer of this, visited Mr. Caldwell Feb. 8th, 1876, to interview him in regard to the early settlement of Noyes township. We found him in reasonable good health, in possession of all his faculties, hearing as good as ever, eye sight undimmed by the iron hand of nearly acentury. He was very jovial and communicative, physically strong. We were invited to accompany him to the barn where, he personally fed the stock and did the out door chores as nimbly as a boy of fifteen. With pen and paper we took down the following conversation in reference to the early history in question.

We will state that Mr. Caldwell lives in Chapman township, on the south side of the river opposite the borough of Renovo, where he has lived for nearly fifty years.

"We moved up to Kettle creek in 1807, on the land which had been abandoned

by Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore had cleared some eight or ten acres, which was now mostly grown up and overrun by elder bushes. The land on both sides of the creek stood thick with pine timber of a thrifty growth; all was a dense wilderness, not one settlement up on Kettle creek, now Leidy township. Isaac Herrington, had cleared some five acres on the south side of the creek, near the upper end of the flat on which Col. A. C. Noyes now lives. The first house or shanty we built, was of round logs, and was designed rather for a boarding house for the hands, than a dwelling house. It stood near the bank of the creek, on the ground now occupied by the house of W. T. McCloskey. We boarded the hands in this while building the saw and grist mill, which stood where the shingle mill of Noyes & McCloskey now stands.

The stones in the grist mill were taken out of the Kettle creek narrows on the river below. They are now in possession of C. R. Noyes, and are in active service, same as three quarters of a century ago. People came with their grists to grind, from a great distance, from Sinnemahoning, Driftwood, &c.

The origin of the name of Kettle creek, is legendary. A party of Indians were coming out of the creek in a birch bark canoe near the square rock opposite where the shingle mill now stands, when the canoe upset and tipped out their kettles and implements. Hence the name.

After we had built the mill, we built a good hewed log house below near the bank of the creek, located near where the end of the railroad bridge now is, and also where the P. & E. R. R. runs on the lower side of the creek. The size of the house was thirty by twenty-five feet, two stories high, a good porch and kitchen attached. Here we lived for many years, and devoted ourselves to clearing the land and lumbering. We grewed more corn and potatoes than we could use, made or manufactured all our clothing out of flax and wool which we raised; both boys and girls were brought up to toil, in and out of doors; the spinning wheel was the musical companion of the girls. Mother and I planted the orchard in 1807, many of the trees of which are now standing. We kept a nursery of small trees from which we supplied many of our neighbors in after years. Deer and fish were very plenty, and I presume,

John, you would hardly believe me if I would tell you, that in our fish basket at the foot of the tail race under the mill in the fall of the year, we caught barrels and canoe loads of fish and eels. At one time my brother William came up on a visit with his canoe. We blew the horn for the dogs. We kept eight or ten. We started them and had four deer killed in a short time, loaded his canoe down with venison, fish and eels and he returned the same day. We generally had venison hanging up in the house all the time. Deer were almost as numerous as the trees of the forest.

Shortly after we came to the creek I called on Levi Hicks to go with me to kill some deer. As he had not time then, he directed me where to go. I went up the creek to the island, where Noyes & Bros. saw mill now stands. The grass on the island and banks of the creek was nearly as high as my head. Before I got to the island I saw the deer in the creek. I shot and wounded a buck. I was not much of a marksman at that time. I continued up the creek some further, and one of the grandest sights burst upon me, I ever saw. I think I saw from, well I should say, from five hundred to one thousand deer feeding on this island and on the banks of the creek. I brought down a large buck, which satisfied me for that time.

We had no smith shop at this time nearer than the Big Island, or Dunnstown, where we got our smithing done. Our nearest school house was Drury's Run, five miles below. The first organized school was up the river above the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, nearly opposite where James Moore now lives, which was eight miles distant. An English scholar by the name of James Hill, taught sometimes in the former and sometimes in the latter house. Our family went to these schools and generally took their provisions and bed clothing with them and remained to the end of the term, the distance making it necessary for them to do this. The teachers were all paid by subscription and usually taught three months at a time.

We had no meeting house or preaching anywhere along the river at this time. Had no doctors nearer than Dunnstown. When any of the family needed one, we sent to that place. I never had one

come to see me but once in my life and then he was of no use to me. The first road made along the river from below, through to the Allegheny river, was by a man by the name of Elicot, about the year 1805 or 1806. It was a poor excuse for a road, the brush was cut out through the bottoms, but in the narrows [it ran along the edge of the water, and was impassable in ice and high water. We carried our freight principally in canoes. I have pushed in one day, from Dunnstown to Kettle creek.

Wm. Caldwell and Jack Lawson made the first two square timber rafts on Sinnemahoning, on the Driftwood branch, and ran them to Baltimore. In those days we had no ropes, but used hickory halyards instead. These rafts were 100 ft. long, by 20 wide. I made the third raft of timber the next spring and ran it to Baltimore. I made staves at the mouth of Fish Dam run, which I sold for \$10 per M. and for pine boards we got \$6 per M. We had no looms in those days nearer than Mill Hall and Rich's, where we got our weaving done. I was up on Sinnemahoning one time in company with Robert Barr. One Jerry Gaines who lived there had misused a sister of Barr's; he met Gaines, an altercation took place, and resulted in Barr shooting Gaines in the leg. By advice of Barr's friends he gave himself up, was taken to jail, and when the day of trial came Barr had hosts of friends, he was cleared without any trouble and came home rejoicing.

We had to go to the Big Island or Dunnstown to vote. My father was a strong Democrat. I have rode horse-back to Muncy in one day, 77 miles; would take our horse feed and lunch along, and eat whenever we got hungry. At an early day when we lived at Warriors run near Watsonstown, a revolutionary soldier by the name of Nathaniel Coulter, a drunken, dissolute character, came up to Kettle creek, and made the acquaintance of an Indian who had a very fine horse. They were traveling together one day, sociably, when Coulter murdered the Indian for his horse, which he came riding home, and told of his adventure. A man by the name of McKinley who claimed to be a wood-ranger and an officer having authority, arrested Coulter for murder, and was taking him to jail, when Coulter escaped, as he no doubt intended he should; for McKinley kept his horse and watch, and

Coulter ran away and was never again heard of."

Both James Caldwell's parents are buried in the family burying ground at Westport.

The following interesting sketch of the early days of James Caldwell Jr., spent on Kettle Creek, now Westport, we take from the *Renovo Record*.

"At the time of our settlement at the mouth of Kettle Creek, I was about 21 years old. The country was nearly one dense wilderness, save a few small farms ten and fifteen miles apart, occupied by settlers. In 1815, I married sheriff McKissen's daughter Rachel; by whom, two children were born. In 1820, she died; and eight years afterwards I married my present wife, Sarah Ann Stout.

During my residence on Kettle Creek, I often passed my spare time in hunting and fishing. On one occasion I set a large wolf trap for "varmints." After visiting it on three or four occasions, and finding the bait had been taken away each time, I concluded to make a tour of inspection through the forest and if possible, discover the cause. I had not proceeded far until I saw a panther. As I was not prepared to meet so formidable a foe, I turned my steps homeward for my gun and dogs and the assistance of those residing in the neighborhood. As soon as I could get the dogs together I started with them to the place where I had at first discovered the animal, leaving the men to bring the gun. The dogs took his track at once, and soon came upon him. A terrible battle ensued between them, in which the dogs were nearly worsted. I then advanced to their relief, armed only with a large knife, but when I arrived within a few feet of the monster, it ran some distance away; this gave much courage to the dogs, they pursued it hotly, when to free itself the panther took refuge up a tree. I remained near by until I was joined by the men. I was handed a rifle and fired, wounding him in the shoulder but not fatally, when soon another ball was sped into his body with fatal effect. After this shot he lapped his tail around a limb of the tree and remained in his position until life was extinct. The monster measured 11 feet 3 inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail.

On another occasion I killed a young panther, which I skinned and dressed.

The hind quarters I carried home for food, and never tasted better meat."

The first settlement at Shintown was made by a Mr. Long, about the year 1790, and after he abandoned it, a man by the name of Geo. Hunter succeeded him. Hunter lived here in 1806 or 1807 at the earliest, he had two sons and two daughters, lived in an old log house with the chimney built on the outside. Mr. Caldwell told me when they were on their way up to Kettle Creek some of the family stopped at Hunter's over night. The night being cold they piled so much wood on the fire place that they set the chimney on fire which came near proving disastrous to the house. Hunter subsequently moved west. He was succeeded by David Drake and David Summerson. Drake also moved west, in course of time. The property at this time was owned by John Caldwell, it was sold by him to David Summerson, and was afterwards sold out by the sheriff and again purchased by John Caldwell and finally sold by him to Jacob Kepler about 1831 who moved on it from Drury's Run. Samuel Kepler, Jacob's father, was of German origin, and was a miller by occupation, and lived near Philadelphia, and moved from thence on the opposite side of the river below Dunns-town, remained two years, and moved from thence up the river near the mouth of Drury's Run, (the Indian name of which was "Peary-Weary-Mingo,") about the year 1801. He had three children, sons; Jacob, Samuel, and one who was burned to death when a child by accidentally running into the fire. Samuel is still living, residing at Shintown. Samuel Kepler Sr. built a saw and grist mill at the mouth of Drury's Run, and improved the land along the river from the Renovo freight depot to the upper end of the borough limits. One of the first organized schools was at the mouth of this run, and was taught by an English gentleman and scholar, by the name of James Hill. Subsequently a man by the name of Austen taught the school. He is spoken of as being an excellent mathematician, understood surveying and navigation, his penmanship was very fine.

Jacob Kepler raised a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. His children and grand children, who now reside in Neyes township, number some sixty or seventy. Jacob lived to a ripe old age; he died about three years

ago, and was buried at Shintown. The name Shintown, is legendary, being derived from an Indian chief called "Shin," or "Shene."

The warrant for the land is in the name of Shene, and dated 1785. The land on the south side of the river, now owned by E. Hall and others, was improved by Joseph Corns and John Perry about the years 1806 or 1807. Corns had built a house and made a small improvement on the flat below, now owned by Wm. Stout. He abandoned this and moved up to the lower end of the flat above, built a house and cleared some 10 or 15 acres of land. The house stood near where the house of David Stout, now stands. John Perry improved on the upper end of the flat. A man by the name of Jesse Hall manufactured a lot of staves and cut a lot of walnut logs, which Corns refused to let him haul in and raft. It seemed the land belonged to a party in Philadelphia, which fact Mr. Corns was appraised of by Samuel Kepler, who lived on the opposite side of the river, and was urged by him to go to the city and buy the land. Hall being offended at him for refusing to let him haul and raft his lumber, got the start of Mr. Corns by purchasing the land from the owner in Phila. Corns had to leave the property and removed back to his house below, where he lived many years and eventually sold his purchase to John Bridgens, who also lived here many years and afterwards sold the property to Wm. Stout, who lives on it at the present time. John Perry did not persist in his part of the claim, but after the purchase by Hall, abandoned the property. Mr. Jesse Hall is still living in the west, over a hundred years old.

The land on the south side of the river at the mouth of McSherry's run, was settled and improved by Barney McSherry about 1810 to 1815; Mr. McSherry, came from Maryland and married a sister of James Caldwell Jr. Mr. Caldwell informed the writer that he assisted McSherry to buy the land for which \$50 was paid. He also assisted him to clear the land, taking his oxen over the river to help him haul the logs off. The land is now owned by Samuel Werts and part of it by Geo. Armstrong, who is married to a daughter of Mr. McSherry.

A. C. Caldwell, some five years ago, related the following incident to the writer: "All the family were absent from

home but myself and mother, when the Indians very suddenly and stealthily presented themselves at the door, and demanded something to eat. Mother was much frightened and after hiding me in the closet admitted them and got them something to eat; she then slipped me out of the closet, and ordered me to ride to John Baird's, with all speed. The grass did not grow under the horse's feet. I soon gave the alarm and returned and found mother safe and alone, the Indians having gone. They proved to be friendly, and of the Seneca tribe.

Cook's run was settled at an early day by a man by the name of James McGinley, perhaps about the time of the revolution or shortly after. It was known for many years as McGinley's Bottom. This was then Pine Creek township, Northumberland county. The land was claimed by pre-emption right, and the warrant dated Aug. 2d, 1785; and patent issued in the name of Wm. Cook, under Gov. Mifflin, dated May 26th, 1795. The land was purchased by Wm. Cook of the McGinley heirs.

Wm. Cook subsequently sold this property to one Samuel Hains of Loyalsock township, Northumberland Co., and in time he sold to John Carskadden May 6th, 1795, and Carskadden sold to John Baird May 7th, 1810, both of Lycoming Co., Pa. John Baird came from New Jersey, and found this almost a wilderness, only a few acres cleared, with a small log hut on it. He was a remarkable man, a man of energy, of strong physique, distinguished for his endurance, perseverance and firmness. Intellectually he was a strong man, of iron will, full of courage. By his industry he made this wilderness blossom like the rose. He lived here for a period of over forty years and raised a family of six children, all daughters. Shortly after Mr. Baird moved here, he built a saw mill and subsequently a hewed log house which was located on the upper side of the run, in front of where Abner McCloskey's house now stands. Afterwards he built a frame addition to this, having the big stone chimney in the middle of the house. Here was meted out hospitality to all friends and neighbors without cost or price. All were welcome under his roof, and none sent away hungry.

All the early settlers were as a general rule noted for their hospitality. As there

were no hotels at that day, they fed and lodged each other free of charge and with no begrudging hand. Mr. Baird was also a fisherman. A man by the name of Tom. Burns had a fish dam and basket in the river above, which Mr. Baird purchased the property right of by giving him a dog and gun. Some nights he would catch such quantities of eels and fish in this basket that when he loaded up his canoe, it would be running over with them—more than it would carry.

During the first years of Mr. Baird's life at Cook's Run, he had a hard struggle to pay for the property, maintain his family and make the necessary improvements. He had on one occasion, in one weeks time cut and hauled 100 saw logs to the mill, and was sawing them into broad fencing rails, when he became gloomy, the blues took possession of him, he sat down on a log in the mill, and pondered over his debts, looked on the dark side of things and became almost discouraged. When in this reflective mood, what should step into the mill and hop upon the carriage of the mill but his big rooster, flapping his wings and crowing several times, stepped near Baird; he interpreted this as a good omen and went to work. He went down to Kettle Creek, saw McKissen the millwright whom he owed for labor, and made an arrangement with him and his other creditors, to take fencing rails for what he owed them.

Mr. Baird had the first post office established at Cook's run and he also got the mail route through from Dunnstown to Coudersport. He was appointed P. M. at Cook's Run and also had the mail route. This was the only post office for many years in what is now Noyes township. The office and the route were established in 1830. The Cook's run P. O. was abolished by the department in 1863. Mr. John Baird closed his earthly career in the year 1851. His property at Cook's run was divided between two of his daughters, Nancy, who is married to Abner McCloskey, and Emily, married to John McCloskey. Each of these have raised large families. A. O. Caldwell, late of Westport, was married to Mary and Mr. Thomas Loveland, now of Lock Haven, was married to Sarah.

A man by the name of Conaway made the first improvement on the flat below Cook's run on what is known as the Millegan place, and subsequently John Barr

came in possession of the property and planted an orchard, and made most of the improvements. This was in an early day and contemporaneous with the settlements at Kettle Creek and Cook's run. Mr. Barr had three sons, William, Robert and James. This property was eventually purchased by Hugh Millegan, with the assistance of the Caldwells at Kettle Creek. Hugh Millegan had four children. two sons and two daughters, James, Hugh, Margaret and Jane. Margaret was married to Jacob Smith and Jane to Michael Stout. All the children are dead. The property is now owned by James Smith.

The first school house in this, now Noyes township, was built about the year 1825, on the lower end of the Millegan place.

The property of Mr. Caldwell at Kettle Creek on his decease, fell into the possession of two of his sons, John and Andrew. John owned the portion on the south or upper side of the creek, and Andrew, that on the opposite side. In 1848 John sold out to Norman Butler, of Montgomery county, and moved west, and in 1854 Mr. Butler, sold to Col. A. C. Noyes of New Hampshire, who came to the state in 1847, resided at Emporium, now Cameron Co., two years, came to Westport in 1849, following the lumber and mercantile business. He rented a room from Mr. Butler, and started a store. C. R. Noyes came to Westport, and joined his brother in 1850.

The first Post Office was established at Kettle Creek about 1847 or 1848. A. O. Caldwell was appointed P. M. The name of the office was "Kettle Creek." This office was eventually discontinued, leaving the place without any, for over a year or more, the nearest office being Cook's Run, over three miles distant.

Mr. Butler had the Westport office established Oct. 22d, 1850. The name was suggested by him, as there could not be two offices of the same name in the state, and "Kettle Creek," was the name of the office at the head of the creek. The name was confirmed by the Department, and Mr. Butler was appointed P. M. Hence the origin of the name of the village of Westport. The first mail route established, from Westport up Kettle creek to connect with the Jersey Shore and Coudersport pike, was in 1851, by the influence of A. O. Caldwell, who had the contract for carrying it. When Mr. Butler

sold out to Col. Noyes, C. R. Noyes, received the appointment of P. M. April 1st, 1855, which appointment he has held for over twenty years and still holds it.

A. O. Caldwell rented his property to John Werts of Lewisburg, Union Co., in 1836 for a period of five years. Mr. Caldwell then lived in the old hewed log house, built by his father. John Werts moved into this with his family, worked the farm, lumbered and sold goods, which was the first regular store kept in the place. John Caldwell also about this time kept a kind of store, and in 1838 to 1840 Reber and Musser of Lewisburg kept a store.

After Mr. Caldwell had rented to Mr. Werts, he built on the lower end of his place a hotel, or rather a dwelling house in the first place, but subsequently turned it into a hotel. This was in the years 1836 and 1837. Mr. Caldwell rented this hotel to Edward Shults who did business here when Gov. Ritner was digging the old canal ditch. John Green now of Lock Haven kept it at one time. And Abner McCloskey Esq., from the year 1841 to 1844, when finally Stephen Werts purchased the property from Mr. Caldwell and kept one of the best hotels on the river from Lock Haven to Emporium, for a period of twenty years. Mr. Werts' wife was known as a good cook and a model landlady, by all river-men and travelers. Nelson George of Lock Haven had his stage office here for several years, and when the railroad was built to Westport in the fall of 1862, the revolution which followed in travel rendered it necessary to abandon this point as a hotel stand, which Mr. Werts did in the fall of 1864. The old hotel was laid in ashes in Feb. 1870. In 1857 and 1858 John L. Proctor built a hotel in Westport on the bank of Kettle creek, which he kept for two or three years. He rented the house to John J. Walton Esq., who kept it for two or three years. When Stephen Werts left the old hotel at the foot of the flat, he rented this hotel of Mr. Proctor, and kept it over two years. In 1866 J. W. Robbins bought the property of Mr. Proctor and moved into it in Feb. 1867, and kept it till the time it was fired and burned by an incendiary the latter part of September 1873. This was a great calamity to Mr. Robbins, as he was just completing a large addition to his hotel. W. C. Werts' store was burned at the same time, the

building however belonged to Mr. Robbins. He has since built a large hotel a few feet back from where the former one stood, which is the largest in the place, and one of the largest on the West Branch. It is well furnished and well kept, and is called the "Westport House."

In 1866 Mr. Stephen Werts built a commodious house opposite the railroad depot, to be used as a hotel, store room and dwelling house. Mr. Werts wife died in this house in Sept. 1867. In 1870 Mr. Werts rented the property to H. Whitcomb as a hotel, and moved to Charleston West Va. In the fall of 1870 he sold the property to John S. Bailey. Mr. Bailey kept store in it for over three years, and in July 1875 sold the property to J. H. Ryan and O. M. Montgomery, known as the firm of O. M. Montgomery & Co., who are now doing a large mercantile business. These parties rented the hotel part of the house to Mr. Samuel Kimbal, who has it well furnished and keeps a good house. It is called the "United States Hotel."

G. W. Drake kept the "Alpine House" for about fifteen years, but at the present time does not keep hotel.

In 1865 L. G. Huling & Son built a store house, and were engaged in the lumbering and mercantile business, till the spring of 1869, when they sold to Kepler & Brooks. These parties carried on the mercantile business for two or three years. Then J. D. L. Smith conducted it a year or more, and at present John B. Saltzman is doing a very good and safe business.

Mr. A. O. Caldwell, in 1860, had a portion of his farm laid out in lots. That part adjoining the creek, and west of the railroad. The P. & E. R. R. Co., commenced negotiating about that time for the purchase of the property, for the building of their machine shops. The company and Mr. Caldwell failed to come to terms, and no sale was effected. It is alleged that they offered Mr. Caldwell a good round price. They subsequently purchased Wm. Baird's property, where Renovo now stands. In 1863 Mr. Caldwell sold his Westport property, at a less figure than the company had offered him, to C. R. Noyes, who owns the most of it at the present time. The population of the village at the present time is 226. It contains one church, Methodist, which was built in 1866. The first preacher who

preached in the new church was J. L. Chandler. The first school house was built in 1853, the first teacher was a Mr. Shoemaker. The first shoe shop was started by A. McDonald, about 1860, and one of the first blacksmiths was old Harry Bowman. Norman Butler had a smith shop in his time and Charles Crepps did the smithing and old Tom Getter the tinkering. Samuel Kneply at the present time has a first class shop, and is considered one of the best workmen in the county. A. B. Caldwell has a smith shop and does quite a business. Mr. Caldwell is a good workman in wood, and has a carpenter and wagonmaker shop connected with his business.

A. C. Noyes and Bro. have a saw mill, well adapted to the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, particularly for cutting bill stuff all lengths, up to 80 feet. They give constant employment to many of our citizens.

In 1868, Noyes and McCloskey built a shingle mill, on the site of the old saw and grist mill of James Caldwell. W. T. McCloskey has charge of this mill, and manufactures about 500,000 shingles annually.

We will subjoin a sketch of Westport which we penned for a public journal sometime ago.

This village is situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, which river bursting forth from the mountain gorges from the southward, thence following in a due north course for a distance of two miles, wheels around at almost a right angle to the east, and loses itself again among the mountains. The location of Westport is in a valley from a half to a quarter of a mile in breadth. The mountains on the east tower to an altitude of almost one thousand feet, presenting an almost impassible barrier to its approach. The mountains on the west are of a gentle slope, and moderate height. Kettle creek the famous trout and lumber stream, flows into the river at this point, dividing the village into two equal parts.

The soil of the valley of Westport is of rich sandy loam, of but recent formation, the greater part being above the highest floods. The climate is salubrious and delightful, producing salutary effects on invalids.

Westport is easy of access. The P. & E. R. R. traverses the village at right angles with Kettle Creek. The company

has a good depot, one of the best on the road. The distance to Philadelphia is 264 miles; to Harrisburg 152; to Williamsport 58; to Lock Haven, 83; to Erie, 198; to Emporium, 40; to Renovo, 6; and New York 354. The creek is spanned by two fine bridges, one railroad, and the other a county bridge.

At the present time the population of the township is 450. The election to divide the township of Chapman was held Jan. 19th 1875, and the result of the vote at Westport was unanimous for a division, also a vote taken for the name Noyes. The following is the order of the court.

"And now, Jan. 19th, 1875, the within petition, read and considered, whereupon it is ordered, that the public house of J. W. Robbins of the village of Westport, be the place fixed for holding the elections in the township of Noyes, until changed according to law." J. S. Bailey is appointed Judge, and Samuel Werts and Elhanan Hoyer, are appointed Inspectors to hold the first election in the said township on the 3d Tuesday of February next.

By order of the Court.

C. A. MAYER, P. J."

At the first election held, the following officers were elected.

John S. Bailey justice of the peace, (W. C. Kepler is also justice of the peace who holds over from Chapman township) John Romey constable, J. W. Robbins Judge of Election, E. Hoyer and Samuel Werts inspectors, Geo. W. McDowell, Seymour Goodnoe, Daniel Smith, A. P. Stewart, W. C. Werts and M. McCloskey, school directors. A. Kepler, W. C. Kepler and J. F. Stewart, Auditors. James Smith and E. Hoyer Supervisors, James Grace, Township clerk. E. Hall and H. Denison overseers of the poor. The present school board, G. W. McDowell Pres., Daniel Smith Treasurer, and W. C. Werts Secretary.

There are three school houses in the township, Cooks Run, Westport and Shintown. The schools are generally kept open during the warm season, from four to five months, with about 125 scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of 100.

The first regular smith shop which was built to do custom work, was about 1820 by John Baird of Cook's Run, and the Caldwells of Kettle Creek, located near the river below Cooks Run, and near the old Millegan place. Samuel Conaway was

about the first to work in the shop, Jacob Smith also did work in it. It was afterwards used by James Barr for a dwelling house, and lastly for a school house which was really the first in the township, and was over two miles above the mouth of Kettle Creek, being at that time near the center of the settlement. The first school house at Cook's Run was built by Newton Wells about 1854 and the first teacher a Miss Rynder. The present school house at the same place was built by W. T. McCloskey 1873. In 1867 the first school house was built at Shintown, and the first teacher Miss S. E. McCloskey, under the auspices of the Rev. Sturges of Renovo, a Presbyterian in creed. The first church was built at Shintown in 1866 or 1867. It is now under the control of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

The first bridge that spanned the creek at Westport, was erected by the county in 1852, and the first R. R. bridge, within a few feet of the former, was built in 1859. The two bridges were swept away simultaneously almost, March 17th 1865, by the great flood, which did immense damage to the people of this township, in taking timber adrift. Parties lost whole rafts, all their winters labor swept away in a few moments by the besom of destruction. From this calamity they were never able to recover. People were grateful however to get off with themselves.

The above bridges were replaced in a short time with new ones.

Part of the following biography of the Hon. A. C. Noyes, we take from a late publication.

"Col. A. C. Noyes is a native of New Hampshire, where his ancestors, who were of Scotch-Irish and English decent, resided from the earliest settlement of the state. He was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, Sept. 17th, 1818. His father was a farmer, and he spent his youth in the same healthful employment, going to the country school during the winter months, until he was himself competent to assume the role of teacher, when his winters were devoted to that, to a young man, delectable avocation. In this manner of living he attained to man's estate, when in conjunction with his father he engaged in lumbering on the Connecticut river. For this business he had a strong predilection, and as his knowledge of its requirements enlarged, so did his ambition for a wider field of

operation. The pineries of the West Branch of the Susquehanna offered an inviting field, and thither his guiding star led the way. Hence, in 1847, he landed and located at Emporium, Cameron county, Penna., where he remained two years and then removed to Westport, Clinton county, where he resided and followed the business of lumbering ever since. He has never been a politician, but being an extensive operator, employing a large number of hands, with whom he was always in sympathy, never fearing to doff his coat and take a hand in "logging" with the boys, and being generous, frank, open-hearted, honest and true to his friends, he has been frequently pushed forward for places of trust, and whatever the odds against him, with success. In politics he has always not only professed, but practiced democratic principles—that were drank in from his mother's breast, pure and unadulterated, and to this day are without speck or taint.—With a clear record for everything that is manly, honest and ingenious, and a host of friends surrounding him, it is little wonder that he was nominated and elected to office repeatedly, where his party was in the minority.

In 1862, his Legislative district, then composed of Clinton, and Lycoming counties, nominated him as the democratic candidate for the house of Representatives. Hon. James Chatham, was the Republican nominee for re-election. The previous year Mr. Chatham had carried the district by four hundred majority. This Col. Noyes not only reversed, but added twelve hundred to it, really changing his district sixteen hundred votes. His term for which he had made such a gallant fight, was filled with such honest fidelity to his section and the state, that he was again put forward by his friends for the same position, and triumphantly elected. In 1864, observing the two consecutive term rule, he was not a candidate. In 1868 he was a Presidential elector, on the democratic ticket. In 1870, his Legislative district, which had been, by the apportionment changed to embrace Clinton, Cameron and McKean, again nominated him for the Legislature. Cameron was a republican county, and gave Schofield, the republican candidate for Congress, at the same election, forty-five majority, while it gave Col. Noyes three hundred and forty-eight democratic major-

and he was triumphantly elected. In 1871, his district was again changed, to comprise Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan, and form what is called a double district, that is a district sending two members. Col. Noyes was again nominated, and again elected."

In 1872 he was again nominated and triumphantly elected, being the fifth time, showing conclusively, that he was of the people, for the people and justly entitled to be called the "Great Commoner."

In 1873 at the democratic convention at Erie Col. A. C. Noyes was one of the most prominent candidates for the Gubernatorial office. After a warm contest of many balloting, between his friends, Bigler's and Barr's a compromise was finally made by nominating Judge Pershing, which was undoubtedly a mistake as

the Col. was by far the more popular man with the people. He would without question have polled many thousand more votes than Pershing, or any other man before the convention.

We will quote again: "Col. Noyes is a jovial, whole souled, big hearted gentleman, large and commanding in appearance, over six feet in height, and weighing two hundred and forty pounds—a fine type of American manhood. His is a mind not brilliant, effervescent, exhaustible, but solid, calm and deep seated. He thinks first, then acts, and with vigor and persistency. He is all, and more than he assumes; all that honest men want in a public officer—what Pope puts down as the noblest work of God, an honest man."

CHAPTER XXV.

PINE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Pine Creek is one of the twelve townships into which the county was first divided, and is so called from the creek of that name which flows along its eastern border. It is bounded on the south by the West Branch, on the west by Dunstable, on the north by Gallauher and Lycoming county, and on the east by Lycoming. Its surface is uneven except the portions lying along the river and Pine creek, which spread out into quite extensive flats. Lying as it does in the angle formed by the junction of those streams, the township is essentially well supplied with water. At one time the region through which Pine Creek flows, was bountifully supplied with the choicest pine timber, hence the name, which was given by the first settlers. The Indian name for the stream was "Tiadaghton." It is the largest tributary of the West Branch.

In 1870 the population of the township was 970; at that time there were 4,552 acres of improved lands within its limits. The entire value of farm lands then, including agricultural implements, was \$490,-900.

The following sketch of the township is from the pen of John Hamilton, Esq.,

Most of the thickly settled, and best cultivated townships of this county were not settled until after their territory was purchased from the Indians, in 1768. It was not so with Pine creek. Its beautiful and rich bottom lands were tempting and few of them were not entered upon by settlers, and claims marked out, in violation of law and treaties with the Indians; generally some trifling contract

was made with the Indians. The "Fair Play" system was one of rigid natural justice, though the settlers who enforced it were in a sense outlaws.

Our township has an extent of five miles on the river, north side, from Pine Creek to Chathams' Run. This whole extent, as far as I am able to ascertain, was settled upon under claims of three and four hundred acres before it was purchased from the Indians—previous to the revolution and the Big Runaway in 1778. It was purchased at the treaty of peace in 1784, and most of the warrants were laid in 1785 under the claim of the first settlers, the State honoring and securing their claims on account of the noble stand made by them in defence of the country against Great Britain and her allies the Indians.

The first settlers who got back after the war settled on their improvements, and took out warrants. I have no evidence that Donaldson got back, who settled on what has gone by the name of the Duncan farm, now owned in part by R. Smith and Crawford.

Kinkaid did not get back, Alexander Hamilton did not return, he was killed by the Indians near Northumberland. His family returned however and took out a warrant for his improvement. An eagerness to get possession of land showed itself in strong colors; not only were the best bottom lands secured, but surveys were made of the greater portion of the hill lands in 1785. Some hill land was taken up and surveyed in 1792 and 1794.

The first warrants along the river were laid in the names, as follows, beginning at Chathams Run, and down the river: John Chatham, on Chathams Run. Next below Col. William Cook, now Condon, then Jane Richard, now Huling and Betts, then McFadden, now McGuire and Brown. Then John Jackson, now Ferguson and McKinney, then Hamilton's heirs, now Hamiltons and Shaw, next the

Duncan farm, settled on before the war by Alexander Donaldson, now owned chiefly by Crawford and Smith. This was warranted by Benjamin Walker, deeded to Stephen Duncan. Next the Love improvement owned now by Cook. Then the McMasters improvement on the point—the Gallauher farm. Then up the creek further, William Plunkett, now Simmons and Crist, next John Scott, now McKinney; then Barnabas Parsons 346 acres and allowance. Phelps' Mills are on this tract; next above is Thomas Proctor. These tracts all seem to have been surveyed in 1785.

Though Pine Creek has only five miles front on the river it must have had at one time a stretch quite a distance back, perhaps to the York State line. It was rich in unseated land tax, and built four large and high bridges—level with the road—frame. These were built a short time before the flood of 1810, which swept them away, since which time our bridges are nothing to brag of. The first laid out road through the township was a bridle path. It was laid out in 1775 beginning at the mouth of Bald Eagle and ending opposite Sunbury. In 1797 soon after Lycoming county was organized, a view from Pine creek to and through the great Island laid out a wagon road on the same ground.

The first settlement on the North side of the river in Pine creek township, commenced as near as I can make out, in 1772.

The first settlers were not the only ones at that time who were eager to possess themselves of good lands, or as I was going to say—eager to "gobble up" the good lands. A company, consisting of Jno. Reed of Philadelphia and John Bull Esq., and Thomas Proctor Esq., purchased a large tract containing 4497 acres and allowances.

The original deed was from Wm. Penn to George Evans of Wales and was dated 1682.

This survey could not be recognized of any value by the State after independence.

The first settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, not only those of Pine Creek, but of the West Branch generally. They did not think of making settlements, without sustaining the gospel and schools among them. The first school house for the purpose, was made of oak logs, opposite Sour's ferry. I have seen schol-

ars attend there from Chatham's Run and from Pine Creek. There was an old house near where the brick school house now stands, within half a mile of Pine Creek, on the main road. The early teachers were Irish. They used the rod. They were generally old men, and notwithstanding the rod, they had mischievous scholars. Reading, writing and arithmetic were the branches taught: surveying was as thoroughly taught then as now. Surveyors were in demand. Grammar was not thought of until the "Yankees" began to come among us as teachers. They professed to teach it whether they knew much about it or not. The assembly's shorter catechism was taught to every scholar. The children would meet at least once a year to recite it to their minister. Besides, examinations were held for old and young.

Preachers visited this place and preached, before churches were built, or congregations organized. They were sent as missionaries. Preachers from congregations, which might then be called neighboring, occasionally visited the place. Kincaid taught school and preached occasionally. The first church, a frame structure, was built on the west bank of Pine Creek near the bridge. John Knox was the carpenter who took the contract. I am not able to give the date, but it was somewhere near the end of the last century. There was a dispute as to where it should be located. Those living below the Creek wanted it there, those above wanted it there. The timber was hewed and placed above. The people from below came at night and hauled it over on their side. Those above hauled it back, and there it was built. It was a church of good size, with two aisles and two front doors, and a gallery. It remained unfinished for a number of years, and was preached in during the winter without fire for nearly twenty years, then two hearths were made and fires of charcoal used, next two wood stoves were put in.

The Rev. Isaac Grier was the first installed pastor of this congregation. He was the father of Robert Grier, Judge of the supreme court.

Several years passed while the congregation remained without a regular pastor. In 1814 the Rev. John H. Grier was installed in this and the Great Island congregation. He officiated at the latter place eleven years, and at the former, and

at Jersey Shore, thirty seven years. Rev. D. M Barber was a co-laborer with him nine years at Jersey Shore, for the same congregation. They both were succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Joseph Stevens.

Soon after Rev. J. H. Grier came to the place, he purchased a small farm in Pine Creek township a mile from the river, upon which he moved and lived the greater part of his pastoral life, cultivating it with more care and judgment than was common among his neighboring farmers.

In a few years—less than twenty—the chief part of each farm was cleared, some good log buildings covered with shingles, were built. The first bank barn, built of stone from bottom to top, was the Duncan barn, built in 1810. It was 100 feet long, 40 or 50 wide.

The "Big Runaway" of July, 1778, and the great sickness of 1804 were two extraordinary occurrences, and were remembered and talked of for a long time in the home-like language of the times. For two years the settlers had struggled with the peculiar and dreaded warfare of the Indians. They knew they were surrounded by the enemy, without a possibility of knowing their hiding places, or at what moment they might send the fatal bullet. Just above the mouth of Pine Creek was the scene of a fearful tragedy. Upon the alarming news of the massacre of Wyoming, the settlers prepared at once to abandon the settlement, not without a hope of returning, for they buried some articles that could be kept in that way. They made preparations for starting, gathering at the small forts. A number of men were sent from above, down to Antes' fort, (at Antes Creek) for canoes and a flat. Among them sent were Robin Donaldson, Robert Fleming, James Jackson and McCracken. Four of the company had pushed their four canoes through Pine Creek riffles, and were about to rest and wait for the flat which was behind; when a body of Indians run up from behind a little bluff near the bank of the river and fired on them. John Hamilton, the only one of the four escaping, saw the Indians rise. Donaldson jumped out of his canoe with his gun and fired, hallooing "come on boys," the blood spiring out of his back. He gave his canoe a shove from the shore and threw himself flat into it; the bullets

flying around him; he gave himself a quick whirl over the side of the canoe, and kept it between him and the Indians, and paddled across, landing on the point above the mouth of the creek. He had woolen clothes on and they were heavy with water, so he stripped to his shirt and ran. The woods were open, with low bushes, any perhaps a path; he told afterwards that every flutter of a pheasant, he thought was an Indian, and he could clear the bushes every spring. He ran to the "point" three miles above the mouth of the creek, when he met the refugees who had made a start from Horns fort on such crafts as they could gather up. Robin Donaldson, Robert Fleming and James McMichael, were killed. The men in the flat, Jackson, McCracken and others, crossed over from the mountain side and escaped. Johnson went around and crossed the creek some distance up where he expected to find a horse, on what is now the Simmons farm. He found one and met the company on their way. Hamilton's story was no doubt incoherent, Mrs Fleming, whose husband was killed, sat quiet. Mrs. McCracken, whose husband was in the flat and escaped, raised the cry, and went on extravagantly.

The sad occurrence delayed the fugitives for a while, but they went on, the men on each shore with their guns, the women on the crafts with such supplies as could be taken, and when their rafts grounded, the women would jump out and push them off. They gathered up the bodies of the men that were killed and took them as far as Antes' fort and buried them.

It seems they got to Northumberland without any farther attack from the Indians, when they were met by ten or fifteen men from the town, who with Colonel Hunter made the most urgent appeals for their help, urging them to stop and make a stand for the defense of the town, which most of them did. The men were enrolled and organized by the orders of Colonels Hunter and Hartley, under Alexander Hamilton, who was afterward killed by the Indians near Northumberland in 1781 or 1782.

The territory of Pine Creek was the theater of another remarkable event. Independence was thought of, and talked of long before the fourth of July 1776; it was debated in Congress, and the people were full of it, and no doubt the "Fair

Play men" that were intruding on Indian lands, were as full of it as anybody else; and it may be, more so. This is a well authenticated story. On the 4th of July 1776 a number of the men of Pine Creek and its vicinity assembled on the plains of Pine Creek, before spoken of, and formally declared the independence of the Colonies. No doubt they passed written resolutions, but they have not been preserved. Many of the names have been perpetuated, handed down orally. Among them Robert Love, Thomas Nichols, John Jackson, Thomas Francis, Alexander Donalson, Alexander Hamilton, John Clark, William Campbell, Adam Carson, Henry McCracken, and Adam Dewitt.

No doubt it was a large and patriotic meeting. Some of them afterwards gave their lives in the cause of Independence.

The mode of ingress to this settlement, was by canoes, pack-horses, and sleds made of saplings, the ends fastened to horses harness, the butts framed together and dragging on the ground.

It is said a few apple trees were standing in 1815 or 1820 that I suppose were planted before the war. After the war orchards were planted on every farm, many of them of the best grafted fruit, got from a nursery near Lock Haven, raised by — Hunt. Plums and grapes were plenty. *Scraping turnips* was a fashionable way of passing the evening when friendly calls were made among neighbors. These calls were more common, and perhaps more friendly than at the present day. Tea and "short cake" were the entertainment among visiting old ladies. There was scarcely a child raised that could not read and write. Children were sent to school young.

Farming was carried on as it is in most new countries—plowing, sowing and reaping, without much extra labor, not even hauling out manure, until the Germans, and others from the lower or eastern counties began to come among us, whose example began to be followed. John Brown from Northampton Co., was the first. He came in 1809. He had bought out the McFaddens, James, Samuel, Edward and Hugh, who moved West. However they were not the first of the early settlers that left to seek a better country. James Jackson and his elder sister, who married a Fleming, were the first. They went to Central New York. Some of the Hamiltons left next. They went to

French Creek before the beginning of the present century. The Ramseys moved from James McKinney's place, on Pine Creek to the West in 1805 or 6. Major George Williams sold out to Henry Crist in 1813; and moved to Ohio.

About this time the Yankee wagons were seen stringing past for Ohio, some of them with "Ohio" written on their covers. Soon after companies of Mormons could be seen passing, rather illy clad, and begging milk, drinking it through a hollow stick. If I remember rightly they were dirty in their appearance, with towels or aprons hanging down their backs.

Pine Creek contains some of the finest flat or bottom land on the Susquehanna. Some of it had a depth and richness of soil that bore a succession of crops for forty years, without manure; other parts were supposed to be worked or worn out in twenty years. This latter kind of soil is much better now than it was then.

John Cook was one of the first to lime his land. He and Samuel Simmons were considered the best farmers in the township, and Pine Creek at that time, if not now, was the best farmed district in the county.

Water is obtained by digging to a depth of 25 and 30 feet, usually a few feet after entering the gravel.

The rock underlying the southern part of this valley must be trough-like, and I imagine that boring a short distance into this rock, water could be reached that would be forced to the surface.

Chatham's mill, a log building on Chatham's Run, built by Col. Chatham before the Revolution, and a mill built on Pine Creek, the building of which was superintended by the celebrated Judge Walker, were the only mills we had for a long time. Mills built near the same localities are the only ones we have now. There has been a saw mill at the mouth of Chathams Run doing sawing, as far back as my memory goes.

Big walnut logs were sawed in the neighborhood before the Big-runaway, perhaps at Henry Antes' mill. As evidence, there is in the possession of Misses Hamilton, of this township, a large walnut meal-chest made of inch and a quarter boards, handsomely dovetailed, with lid and turned feet, which oral history says was put upon two canoes, and filled with flour of forty bushels of wheat and

taken as far as Northumberland with the flying inhabitants. Their old split bottomed arm chair went along with the crowd and returned.

The wells in this township are from 25 to 30 feet deep. One of the first in the township was dug by John Jackson, one of the first settlers. Digging wells was not well understood at that time. A man by the name of Diah (Obadiah) Huff was employed to dig the well, having men to draw out for him, with a rope and windlass and a large bucket. He had got down to a depth which he supposed, was not far from water. He went down in the morning with the expression that he would have water before he came up if he had to dig through the world for it. Before he came to water the sand began to give way, sliding in at the bottom. He sprang and caught hold of the rope with his hands; but in the fright forgot to unhook the rope from the bucket, which was soon filled and held fast. He was seen lifting his feet, trying to tramp above the sand as it flowed in. The men pulled till they straightened the hook, but too late. He was held by the sand and soon covered. All hands went to work to dig him out, and dug some distance below him before they found him, having dug at one side of him.

The well was filled up and no attempt to dig another, either in John Jackson's time or his son William's. There was a spring at the river shore at low water, and an excellent one flowing out of the opposite bank across the river, at which they often got water.

Another well near Pine Creek, on the Morrison farm, the wall of which fell in on a man who went down to clean it out. The stones arched above him, and he was but little hurt. They had given him up for lost. However they had not worked long at removing the stone until they heard something like distant hallooing. They listened, and believed it was their "subearthed" man. They worked with a will, and when they had got his head clear, (it was no trifling job) they gave him something warm and invigorating to drink; (no doubt a little whiskey, which was plenty in those days, and would be good in such a case) and soon got him out all right. The first wall of my fathers well fell in, one spring (or summer). He cleaned out nine feet of sand, without suspecting the sand had left a hollow be-

hind the wall. One very dark night while sitting in the house they thought they heard thunder. After sometime my mother went to get some water, she thought it looked unusually dark about the well, and could see no sign of curb or windlass; a little nearer and she saw the dark gulf, and suspected what was the matter. My father took out the stone, and found a great vacancy behind the wall, almost big enough to drive a wagon around. He rebuilt the wall and filled in behind it with clay, stamped in.

The only collection of houses in Pine Creek township entitled to the name of village, is Charlton, which is situated about five miles east of Lock Haven, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, and contains a population of 124.

The village proper, is built on a tract of land for which Andrew Kinkaid, of Philadelphia, obtained a warrant in 1781. This tract was bought by Thos. Proctor, Sr., in 1785, and in 1792 Thomas Proctor, Sr., "in consideration of the love and affection for his sister Jane Charlton, widow, and the sum of five shillings lawful money" deeded a small tract of land upon which, in 1839, the first house of the town was built, being the one now occupied by Squire Kissell.

From 1839 to 1843, some five or six houses were built, and it was agreed to name the town "Charlton" in honor of the widow Jane Charlton.

There was however a house built a little north and west of Charlton, on the Cook tract, as early as 1785 by Robert Crawford, a tanner; and the following year he erected a tannery, which is owned and operated at this time by Squire Kissell. The house was torn down by Mr. Condon about fifteen years ago. In May, 1844, John F. Ramm of Philadelphia opened a store, and the following year, with a few other energetic persons succeeded in getting a post-office established. Mr. Henry Myer was made post master. The name of the office was "West Branch"

till 1850, when it was removed to Quiggle & Co's. store at the Run, about a mile west of Charlton, and the name was changed to "Chatham's Run, which name it still retains,

The business men of the place are as follows: Ramm & Co., store; E. Cramer, grocery; J. Lander, blacksmith; P. Zahn, blacksmith and wagon maker; G. S. Farley and P. Marks, shoemakers; Fred. Strasser, undertaker and cabinetmaker; E. Herman, carpenter; T. G. Shurr, tailor; G. M. Betts, post master; A. C. Kissell, Justice Peace; Louis Schneider, M. D.; D. B. McCloskey, minister, M. E. Church. There are a few fine dwellings and a substantial two story frame school house, in which a graded school is maintained four months in the year. The people are intelligent and enterprising, but the place has not improved much of late, owing to the general prostration of business.

The village of Richville is in the western part of Pine Creek township, and is built on a tract of land which was obtained by warrant in 1786, to Felix Christman. By him it was conveyed, by deed

dated Sept. 2, 1816, to C. D. Hepburn; by deed of Hepburn and wife, dated June 18, 1834, to John Rich; by deed of Rich and wife, dated March 25, 1864, to J. F. and C. B. Rich, and is now in the possession of J. F. Rich.

The first dwelling house built in Richville was destroyed by fire several years ago, but its site is yet honored as being the birth-place of Rev. James Curns, an earnest and respected minister of the M. E. Church. The largest building in the village is a woolen factory, which was erected in 1843 by John Rich, and is now operated by J. F. Rich. The next building of importance is the M. E. church; and the third is the public school house. Seventy-one pupils are at present in attendance at this school. There are eight dwelling houses in Richville, and thirty-eight inhabitants, who, with two exceptions, neither drink liquor or chew tobacco.

Chatham's Run, which flows through Richville, is a clear mountain stream, and reaches its confluence with the West Branch of the Susquehanna two miles distant from the village.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

[Written by W. M. Allison, Esq.]

This township was cut off from Lamar in 1841 and named in honor of Gov. Porter. It is about four by six miles in extent and is bounded on the north by Beech Creek, on the east by Lamar, on the south by Logan, and on the west by Centre county. By reference to the following affidavit of Mr. McKibben, it will be seen where it lies. Mr. M. is believed to have been the first settler in the township:

Centre County, s.s.

Before William Petrikin, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Centre aforesaid, personally came Joseph McKibben who saith on his solemn oath, that in the fall of the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy he came up with his Father James McKibben from Lurgan Township Cumberland near Shippenburgh where he then resided, to Nittany valley within about ten miles of the great Island to make an improvement on lands then owned and located by the said James McKibben—that they built a house, roofed it, chunked and daubed it, and lived in it seven weeks and cleared eight acres of land on the tract called the big spring tract located in the name of the said James McKibben, to wit, James McKibben.—That they continued working on it until the snow fell when they returned back to their place of Residence in Lurgan Township aforesaid intending to have returned again in the spring with a view to resume and continue on the cultivation and improvement of the said land—That for this purpose they left all their farming utensils and such household furniture as they had taken along with them, behind them on the said place—But were deterred as deponent believes from returning through doubts and fears of the Indians.—That the said James McKibben died in the beginning of the year 1785 and that said tract of land fell to his sons

William & David who were then minors and who settled the land before they were of age.

JOSEPH MCKIBBEN.

Sworn to and subscribed the 23d day of June 1809 before

WM. PETRIKIN.

The McKibbens are of Scotch-Irish descent.

The Bald Eagle Mountains are on the northern end and the Nittany Mountains on the southern end. Fishing Creek flows in from Logan township and runs through to the eastern part of the township, on the south side of Nittany Valley. Cedar Run is on the north side of the valley; one branch rises in Marion township, Centre county, about one-half mile west of the county line and flows east. The south branch rises on the farm of David Allison and flows east; they unite at Cedar Spring Mills. There are a number of splendid springs of cold, sparkling limestone water on these streams.

That part of the township in Nittany Valley is as good farming land as there is in Pennsylvania; though at an early day the land along the turnpike, or what is termed the ridge, was not considered worth anything. I was talking to old Mr. Thomas Stephenson and he told me that John Watson, the father of Mrs. Wm. Reed, cleared the first field on the Custard farm; when he was a boy he was by there when they were cutting the first crop and it was poor. Mr. Stephenson's father came to the township in April, 1795 when he (Thomas) was eight years old; he was 89 years old the 3d day of last March. They bought the land and settled where H. C. Allison now lives. He is a pensioner of the war of 1812. The warrants for the farms of D. Allison, John Best, Wm. Strunk and S. B. and R. Thompson were taken out in the name of Mary Pollock and William Campbell, May 5th, 1769. Mr. Stephenson says the

first winter they spent here was a very hard one. Some of the settlers near Jacksonsville had to go to Pennsvalley for a little straw to feed their cows; he also said that one winter Mr. McKibben had some turnips that he did not get taken in. The deer found them and would come and paw the snow away and eat them. Old Mr. McKibben used to keep pet deer, that would go out into the woods, and the wild deer would follow them close to the house, where he would often be watching, and shoot them.

The first settlers were pretty much all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and they went to church at Jacksonsville. They thought it no trouble to ride on horse-back from near Hamburg to Jacksonsville, where was the only church in this part of the country, for a long time. Rev. Mr. Wilson was the first stationed preacher at that place; then came James Linn, the father of Judge Linn, who used to preach in this neighborhood—sometimes at the houses of James McKibben, David Allison and others.

According to Mr. Stephenson's recollection, the first school house of which he has any knowledge, was situated on the farm now occupied by W. M. Allison, a few rods south of the spring on the line between Allison's and McKibben's. A man by the name of Lindsey was the first teacher he recollects.

They (the Stephensons) moved in there when they first came here and remained about two months. He further says that when they came here the McKibbens were here, Joseph, William and David, living on the farms spoken of above, and the Watsons: John, David and William. David settled where the residence of David Kaufman is, William where H. W. Dornblazer now lives, and John where Clintondale is now situated; Jos. Brownlee on Fishing creek, where Peter Transue now lives; Matthew Allison where A. J. McClintick; Archibald Steward where James Hays on Cedar Run; Archibald Johnson where John Best; James McCloskey where James Stephenson and John Yearick now live. McCloskey afterwards sold those farms for five shillings per acre and went to Kentucky. John Sheld came shortly after and settled on the property on which Robert Heard, William Harris and James Nixon now live. There was a man by the name of Furey settled in there somewhere, a

William Lamb, spoken of in Mr. Eakin's sketch; the Williamsons about that time lived where L. W. Shuler now lives. There was a school house at an early day near where David Emrick's stable now stands at Clintondale, and one was afterwards built on the south end of John Heckman's farm, and one on the farm of J. S. Furst, about 40 rods west of D. Allison's house. The next was one near where the present house on Cedar Run is standing; one about 60 rods west of J. Bennison's; one which is still standing, between the residence of Sam'l Allison and Richard Krape on the turnpike, and one near Washington Iron Works, since converted into a dwelling house for the hands to live in. The next were put up under the common school system. The first two were built in 1839. The house at Cedar Springs is still used; it was repaired in 1873. The next two were built in 1840. The one at Yankeeetown, is still in use, and the other near J. Dornblazer's—a new one, was built in its place last year. The next one was built in 1849 where the poor-house now stands, but was burned down in 1861. The present house at Washington Furnace was built in 1859. The next one on the farm of A. Allison's heirs was built in 1860. The next at Clintondale in 1862. The next at Cedar Run, near Cedar Spring Mills, in 1871, and the last one on the farm of Peter Dornblazer, on the Fishing creek road, in 1875. The present Board of Directors are L. W. Shuler, President, W. M. Allison, Secretary, Charles Beck, G. M. Ohl, James G. Hays and John Yearick. W. A. White is Treasurer. Mr. White has been collector and treasurer of the school tax nearly ever since the township has been divided. The rest of the officers are as follows: Overseers of the Poor, Robert B. Brown and J. Cyrus Kryder; Supervisors, John Yearick and Philip Walker; Assessor, Solomon Maurer; Assistant Assessors, John Dornblazer and Henry Zigler; Auditors, Jacob Voneida, Joel A. Herr and Lewis Dornblazer; Judge of Election, John Heckman; Inspectors, John Dorman and Ira Ohl; Constable, James Eakins; (Mr. Eakins has been constable for a number of years.) Justices of the Peace, Joseph Milliken and W. M. Allison; Mr. Milliken is serving his sixth term as Justice. George Ohl, (father of the present G. M. Ohl,) and George M. Watson were the first two Justices of the Peace when the township

was organized. Matthew Allison, the father of Mrs. George Rishel, was the first Justice in this part of the country. The first Board of School Directors consisted of the following persons: John Dornblazer, Sen., President, Joseph Milliken, Secretary, William C. Wilson, Israel Muffly, David Allison and Valentine Meyer.

I will here give the minutes of their first meeting in 1841: At a meeting of the School Directors held at the house of Israel Muffly on the fifth day of April, 1841. After organizing, the following officers were elected: John Dornblazer, President; Joseph Milliken, Secretary. On motion it was resolved: That the President and Secretary be authorized to levy a tax on the taxable inhabitants of Porter township, not exceeding three hundred and ninety-five dollars.

[Signed.] JOSEPH MILLIKEN, Sec.

The following soldiers of the late Rebellion are credited to Porter township: James Allison, promoted to Lieutenant, had to resign on account of ill-health after serving eighteen months; Jos. M. Allison, A. J. Best, Peter Best, S. F. Best, Thos. Dornblazer, William Hays, promoted to Lieutenant, taken prisoner at ———: Nathan E. Harvey, fatally wounded and died; George Krape, Antes Krape, Wm. Keister, Jacob Kling, Wilber F. Loveland; Perry McClintick, contracted disease in the army and died shortly after his return; S. L. Maurer died in the hospital at ———; Robert Maurer, fatally wounded and died; Edwin F. Nixon, promoted to Lieutenant, taken prisoner; Henry Ohl, died; Harvey Rishel, died; Williamson Rishel, Wm. J. Sheaffer, Benjamin Seyler (died), Henry W. Watson, Cyrus Walker, Thomas Watson. The above were members of Capt. J. P. Sheaffer's Company E, 7th, Pa. Cavalry. Since writing the above I have obtained the following names of members of the company: Samuel Kinney, (contracted disease and died after discharge); Jerry Logan, John H. Gladfelter, Samuel Ferrel, James J. Smith, George Wolf, Henry Yearick, John Berry, Samuel Heltman, William Clark, John Jacoby, John Wolf, H. D. Loveland. In the 11th Pa. Vol., J. P. Straw, promoted to Lieutenant, (killed); Robert Clair, Frank Walker (died); Charles Eldred, (died), John Moore; 1st, Pa. Cavalry, Philip Walker, promoted to first Lieutenant; Benjamin F. Straw,

Jonathan Wallizer; 49th Pa. Vol., S. H. Benison, promoted to Captain; H. P. Blair, Thomas Hutchinson, William Lettermann (died), William Gladfelter (killed); 93d Pa. Vol., known as G. B. Shearer's company from Washington Iron works; William Tate, promoted to Captain, John Deter, William Deter, William Billet, George Billet, William Bowman, Steward Bowman (killed), John Bowman, Samuel Bowman (killed), George Ammerman, Thomas Crawford, Henry Fissel (killed), Tobias Green (wounded), George Grey, Levi Grubb, Solomon Grubb, Isaac Grubb, William Dusenberry. John Costella, Wm. Kreps, Adam Kreps, John Lockard, contracted disease and since died, James Lockard, George McMullen, James Robb, contracted disease and died since, Jas. Reeder, Adam Smith, (killed), Robert Tate, John Tate, John Wertz, contracted disease and since died, Jonathan Walker, Andrew Green, Jacob Grubb, Jno. Smith, David Hampton, Jas. Brown, Thos. Bathurst; 5th Pa. Reserves: William Watson (died). I cannot ascertain in what regiments the following were enlisted: Robert Krape, Henry Krape, Jr. Jacob Emert, Joseph Seyler, Gabriel Betz, Henry Heltman, Samuel Shilling, and Andrew Shilling. The following were nine months men: William Losh, John J. Sheaffer, Edward Moore, M. A. Rishel, Joel A. Herr, John W. Gladfelter, Henry Kling, Nathan Hauch.

The tract of land referred to in the affidavit of Mr. McKibben comprises the farms of Wm. L. McKibben and W. M. Allison. The farm of W. L. McKibben has been in the McKibben family all the while, except four years that John Wagner and thirteen years that W. W. Brown and brothers owned it. The farm of W. M. Allison was purchased of David McKibben in 1805, by Archibald Allison, grandfather of the said W. M. Allison, who is also a grandson of Wm. McKibben. The warrant was located May 5, 1769. The farms of Henry Zigler and Joseph McKibben's, Jr., heirs (the latter occupied at present by the widow of Joseph McKibben, who is 72 years of age, and her son Wm. S.) were all taken in the same warrant; the farms of Wm. Irwin, P. W. McDowell and D. Moyer's heirs, in Centre county, were also taken in the same warrant, by James McKibben.

The farm of Joseph McKibben has never passed out of the family. Joseph

McKibben, Jr., was born, raised and died (at the age of 65) on this place. His son Wm. S., now 51 years of age, was born, raised and has lived in the same house all his life. It is said his grandfather brought the orchard to the farm in his shot pouch, and it is still in good bearing condition. It is also claimed that Joseph McKibben, Sr., opened the first wagon road through the Mill Hall Gap, from Nittany to Bald Eagle valleys. The houses that W. L. McKibben and W. S. McKibben and his mother now live in are the oldest dwellings now standing in the township. The barn of Wm. L. McKibben was the first frame barn known to be built in this part of the country. It was erected about the year 1823.

The improvements on Fishing Creek are: the Washington Iron Works, (furnace, forge and saw mill), Loveland's Axe Factory, Clintondale grist mill, (owned by Wm. A. White), and W. L. Shuler's saw mill; and on Cedar Run are D. Allison's saw mill, (on the North Branch), Cedar Springs grist mill, James Snodgrass' saw mill, and the Diamond Cement Works, on Mr. Snodgrass' farm.

Clintondale, with a population of 118, is pleasantly located on Fishing Creek, near the centre of the township. The village contains eighteen dwellings, one church, one school house, post office, a grist mill, tannery, store, and the usual number of shops. The citizens are enterprising, intelligent and prosperous. A short distance from the town, in a pleasant grove on the bank of the creek are the camp meeting grounds of the Evangelical Association, where religious encampments are held every year.

Yankeetown (Lamar post office) is located on the turnpike, near the Washington Iron Works, and contains about fifteen dwellings, Loveland's Axe Factory, two stores, one school house (the oldest now standing in the township), &c., &c. It has a population of 75 or 80.

The township of Porter has a population of about 1100, and contains four churches, seven school houses, two grist mills, one tannery, four stores, a number of lime and cement kilns, and a sufficient number of shops to meet the wants of the community. There are about nine paupers supported by the township. The tannery spoken of was built by Wm. Watson, and is now owned by Joseph Milliken & Son.

Iron ore has been taken out on the farms now owned by Rev. J. B. Polsgrove, (the old Devling farm), R. B. Brown, J. S. Furst, (where Shilling now lives), and David Allison, (occupied by J. W. McClintick), and there are good indications of iron ore in several other portions of the township. It is claimed that cement clay exists in many places. A vein of flint runs along the ridge, which was much sought after by the Indians when they had possession of the country.

In early days families living within two miles of one another were considered near neighbors. They would go that distance at any time to a house raising, wood chopping, stone hauling, or log rolling, and the women to quilting or spinning bees. The young folks would work all day and dance all night without flagging. It is said of one young lady, that on a certain occasion she walked from Salona to within one mile of Jacksonville, with her wheel on her back, spun all day, danced all night, and carried her wheel home the next morning. What young lady would undertake such a feat at the present day?

Lemuel Watson still has part of the farm on which his father first settled when he came to this valley; it has never passed out of the Watson name, although Lemuel did not live there all his life. Their nearest grist mill was at Milesburg, where they took their grain and procured their flour, &c.

From the year 1800 to 1820 the following named persons came to this township: Andrew Eakins, father of the present James Eakins; Philip Walker, father of the present Philip and John Walker; Jos. Gamble, who married the widow of John Watson; Alex. Robertson, the Moores, Peter Smith, George Ohl, Esq., the Millers, Bechtols, William and Thos. Brown, James Nixon, and a number of others whose names I cannot now recall. Between 1820 and 1830 came: Wm. C. Wilson, David Allison, Peter Seyler, (who had a large family of boys and girls), Wm. Devling, Valentine Meyer, Solomon Crotzer, J. P. McElrath, (who was afterward Sheriff of the county), Martin Long, Robert Tate, John Best, Jacob Krape Sr., John Solt, John Dornblazer, (father of the present John and Peter Dornblazer). I believe the latter came in 1831.

There are now living in the township the following named persons between the ages of 80 and 90 years: Thos. Stephen-

son, (pensioner), James Hays, Slutterbeck, (an old pensioner), Mrs. Susan Solt; between the ages of 75 and 80: Wm. Reed, John Best, David Allison, Mrs. D. Royer, and Mrs. Sarah Wilson, sister of Thomas Stephenson. Old Mr. Stephenson says that old Joseph McKibben was the first militia captain in this section. It took all this part of Nittany and Bald Eagle valleys to form a company. He was captain of the company for several years, and was very popular among the men, as there was not a man fined while he had command. His brother William was afterward major and then promoted to colonel. A man named Snyder was captain of the militia company a number of years ago. When he took them out to battalion drill his first command was, "Them that have no guns need not shoot, but just go through the m-o-t-i-o-n."

I learned from Wm. McKibben that a part of the barn now standing on the old farm was built by his grandfather, Joseph McKibben. When he raised it he had to go to Bald Eagle valley and down to the Big Island to get help, and all the men and boys he could get numbered only eighteen. The old pioneer died on the 20th of February, 1847, at the age of ninety years, leaving two sons, four daughters and a host of grandchildren, many of whom are still living in this county, among them Ex-Sheriff McGhee, J. C. McGhee, Mrs. J. P. Heard, Mrs. Thomas Pollock, William S. McKibben, Mrs. Mary McManigal, Mrs. Amanda Hughes, Mrs. Emily Holmes, Mrs. Sarah Brady, and Mrs. Nancy Jenkins.

The assessed valuation of this township in 1874 was \$333,206.00. The schools are in good condition, the term lasting six months in the year, with an average attendance, in 1875, of 217 out of 310 enrolled. The teacher's salaries average \$33.33 per month. There is one public hall in the township—over the Cedar Springs school house—which is used for preaching, singing school, and as a place of meeting by the Grangers of this township.

Among the professional men who received their early education in this township are J. M. Whitman, attorney at law, Rev. Thomas Dornblazer, and Rev. Hiram Bower. The following have served as county commissioners at different times: John Dornblazer, deceased, Gideon Dornblazer, deceased, John Rishel, Wm. A. White, and Wm. Meyer.

The largest flood ever known on Cedar Run was in 1833. A small fulling mill was located on the north side of Mr. Snodgrass' saw-mill dam, and the dam giving way the mill was carried down the stream.

For the following facts I am indebted to Mr. James Eakin, who is now about 74 years old, and has lived in the township since he was a small child:

Among the first settlers of Porter township were Wm. Lamb, an old Revolutionary soldier, David, John and Wm. Watson, Andrew Eakens, John Shields, and Henry McCormany. Washington Iron Works were built in 1809, by Wm. Beattie and John Dunlap. The latter was killed in the ore bank. Beattie carried on the works some time and failed, and then left the country. Valentine Showers took the works and used up the stock. Then they were out of use for about fifteen years, and during this time they became the property of Mrs. Henderson, mother of Mrs. Calvert and Mrs. Bressler, of Lock Haven. About the year 1825, Irvin & Huston took possession and operated the furnace successfully for about ten years, after which the firm of Whittaker & Co. continued the works. After the death of Benj. Pyle, one of the firm, the works were conducted in the names of McCormick & Morris and James Irvin. They were finally sold to the Messrs. Fallon, and operated by them during the war, and since then by Samuel Watson, Barlow & Day, and at the present time are in the hands of Jacob Yearick.

The Clintondale Mill was built in 1827, by John McGhee, father of Ex-Sheriff Thomas McGhee, and was sold to Andrew Hepburn, of Williamsport, about 1833. It was again sold to Smyth & Steele in 1855, and to W. A. White, by whom it is still operated, in 1860.

The Cedar Springs Mill was built about the same time or soon after the Clintondale Mill, by Nathan Harvey, of Mill Hall, and has passed through several hands since. It is now owned and operated by W. S. Knecht.

Loveland's Axe Factory was built by John Hayes, about the year 1840, and sold a few years afterward to Loveland & Eddy. It is now owned and operated by R. Loveland.

Porter township has a new poor house and a few acres of land with it, which is cultivated by the inmates. There are no hotels or liquor saloons in the township.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

[Written by Geo. W. Twitmyer, Esq.]

Wayne township is one of the twelve original townships of Clinton county; it was taken from Nippenose township, Northumberland county, in 1795, when Lycoming county was organized. It was named in honor of Gen. Wayne—"Mad Anthony," the great Indian fighter, among whom it was said that he was "a leader that never slept." William Williams was the first supervisor and John Stein the first tax-collector.

This township is located in the eastern part of the county on the south side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and is bounded on the south by Crawford, Greene, and Lamar townships; on the west by Dunstable; on the north by Pine Creek, and on the east by Lycoming county and Crawford township. Its shape is very irregular, the northern border conforming to the windings of the river which flows in a north-westerly course through its entire length.

About two-thirds of the surface of the township is elevated several hundred feet above the river. The Bald Eagle range running parallel with the stream across the township, forms the northern boundary of the elevated portion. The township is well supplied with small streams, the most important of which is McElhattan Run named in honor of Wm. McElhattan the pioneer. It rises on the mountain in the northern part of Greene township at what is called the "big pond," and flowing about eight miles, in a northerly direction, empties into the West Branch a short distance west of Wayne station.

The soil of the highlands of the township is generally sandy, and in some places contains shale. It is as a general thing susceptible of cultivation. The bottom land lying along the river is composed of sand, loam and the deposits common to surfaces overflowed by streams, and is very fertile. Wayne township possesses

much mineral wealth, consisting of iron ore, limestone, fire-clay, potters clay, mineral paint, building stone &c., all awaiting development.

The first white man that settled in the township was William McElhattan, who came to Lancaster, from Ireland, in 1760, but hearing of the fine land near the "Big Island," came up the Susquehanna and located about one mile west of where the run, bearing his name, enters the river. He was only a "squatter," as he never obtained a warrant for his land.

In the "History of the west Branch" he is accredited with having built the first mill in the township, but this is clearly a mistake, as it is known to have been built by a widow lady named Smith, in 1778, at the mouth of McElhattan run, where Joseph McKague's saw mill now stands. The second was Richard McCafferty, who settled on the bank of the river about a mile east of the run. He made some few improvements, and on his land was buried, in 1770, the first white settler of the township. This graveyard contains about fifty-two or fifty-three graves.

The third settler was Robert Love, who located on a small run, now Love's, a little below where Pine Station now is. He built a mill which, with Smith's, was kept in operation till within the remembrance of some of the present inhabitants. These mills were very rudely constructed, one story high, and contained but one run of stone.

Robert Love was among the "Fair Play" men, who passed the "Pine Creek Declaration of Independence" on the fourth of July, 1776. Some time during the summer of '76 intelligence was received that Congress contemplated declaring the independence of the colonies.

The hearts of the settlers beat with gladness on hearing this and to give the intended movement their approval, they met near Pine Creek and after some dis-

cussion passed resolutions, "absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain and henceforth declaring themselves free and independent." These resolutions were passed without any knowledge of what Congress was doing. How remarkable the coincidence! It is to be regretted that these resolutions were not preserved.

The land along the river from Kurtz's Run to about a mile west of McElhattan was taken up by three different persons. The warrant for the western part, known as the "Mounmouth" tract, containing four hundred acres, was taken out in 1769 by William Noland. It embraces the McKague, Throne and Strayer farms. The warrant for the central part was taken out by Isaac Webster in 1770, and embraces the Stabley, Montgomery and Gallauher farms. The eastern tract, by warrant of John L. Webster, in 1769, and embraces the Steck, Quiggle, (now Stamm,) and Winchester farms. On this tract was built Horn's Fort, in 1774-5. It was located on a high bluff a little west of Kurtz's run, at which place there is a short curve in the river, giving a view of both banks, east and west, for over a mile. No doubt it was built there so that the approach of the wily Indian could be more easily seen and give the settlers, in time of danger, time to flee to the fort for safety.

About the time of the "big runaway," in 1778, Elizabeth Carson, on coming out of the fort, was fired upon by an Indian lying in ambush; the bullet, passing through the folds of her dress, cut fourteen holes in it and left her uninjured! About the same time Jane Aunesley, while at milking, had several shots fired at her; one bullet passed through her clothes, grazing her person so closely that she felt the stinging sensation so severely that she thought she was shot.

Horn's Fort was only a stockade fort, and was not supplied with any arms but the muskets and rifles of the settlers; it was the most advanced on the frontier, save Reed's Fort, near where Lock Haven now is. The remains of Horn's fort could be seen till 1856-'58, when by the building of the P. & E. R. R. the last vestiges of it were destroyed. The land east of Kurtz's Run was taken up by three warrants; that of Robert Love in 1769, containing the lands of Jamison, the Quiggles, and the land on which Pine

Station is built; that of Samuel Wallis, 1770, embracing the lands of Major G. W. Sour and Jacob Stamm; and that of Elizabeth Jarvis, 1769, embracing the land of Thos. Quiggle, Peter Miller, Joseph Percey, Louis Miller, Chatham heirs, T. J. Toner, etc. This tract was first called "Fairview," afterwards known as the "Holingsworth Tract." The mountain tract of 156 acres west of Noland's was settled upon after the Revolution by Patrick McElhaney, who sold to Jacob Whiteman. The next spring Whiteman went to Middletown and sold to George Fry, upon the representation of his land being good for farming and well adapted to grazing, and that he had a large number of cattle on it which he would sell with the land for six hundred dollars, one half to be paid down, balance in the fall, at which time Fry was to come up and see the land. Fry bought the land without seeing it, and paid three hundred down. He came up in the fall and while walking over the land, apparently every thing satisfactory, asked Whiteman to see the cattle. Presently they came upon a herd of deer when Whiteman said, "There are the cattle." Fry was no little surprised, and turning to Whiteman rather fiercely, said, "Take your land and go to the d—l, and I'll go to Middletown." Fry went home and never returned to see his "farm and pasture lands." Whiteman went west and was never heard from afterwards. Thus was the land along the river taken up and settled; the mountain land was not much looked after till about 1894 or '5. Among the permanent settlers who bought land and improved it were the Quiggles, who came from Lancaster in 1788, and the Montgomerys, in 1790. The original Montgomery farm is now owned by Wilson, James and Andrew Montgomery. The Quiggle farm was owned by S. N. Quiggle till within a few years, when it was bought by Chas. S. Gallauher. The last payment on this farm by the Quiggles is acknowledged by the following queer receipt, now in the hands of S. N. Quiggle:

"June the 27th 1807.—Receipt by the Hand of George Quickle the Sum of Sixty Two Pounds for John Quickle to the Yuse of Adam and George Wilt, I Say Receipt by

HENRY SHEARMAN."

There were two Indian towns of considerable note within the limits of the

township. On the Montgomery farm, about a half-mile north east of Wayne Station, was a town called "Patterson," over which a chief of that name, of the Shawanee tribe, ruled. In this town lived the famous Chinklacamoose, prior to going to "Chinklacamoose's old-town," now Clearfield. The other was called "Tucquamingy," and was on the farm now owned by Major Sour.

The first school in the township was taught by Walter S. Chatham, father of ex-sheriff Chatham, in an old, abandoned dwelling house near Kurtz's run, which was prepared for school purposes. This school was opened in 1807-8, and soon gained such a reputation that it was attended by students from Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Nippenose, among whom were Robert G. White, afterwards Judge, John and Isaac Brown, men of character and distinction. Though Chatham made no pretensions to teach anything but reading, writing, arithmetic and a little grammar, he was for many years considered the best teacher in this section. He continued to teach in this old house till 1813, at which time a new house was built on the Quiggle, now Gallauher, farm. This house was burned in 1827, on account of a man having in a state of mental derangement committed suicide within it. This man was a monomaniac on the subject of religion, and entertained the belief that there could be no remission of sins or hope of salvation, without the shedding of blood.

In 1850 a school house was built on the road leading to Sugar Valley, within a few rods of the river and was used for school purposes till 1861, and as a church up to the building of the Union church in 1853. Hon. James Chatham, Hon G. O. Deise, Hon. J. W. Quiggle, and James M. Deise, Esq., received their early education in this house. In 1861 there were two new houses built and the old one vacated and converted into a blacksmith shop, by Samuel Snyder, who still uses it as such.

The progress of educational affairs has been truly wonderful. From one school in 1807-8 of twenty pupils in an old, dilapidated dwelling house, and teacher's salary ten dollars per month, to four schools, in 1876, of fifty each, first class houses, and teachers' salary forty dollars per month, is certainly evidence of substantial progress.

Wayne is noted for her good farmers, skilled mechanics, excellent tradesmen, and particularly for those who have played an important part in public affairs. From this township many young men have started as teachers, clerks, lawyers and ministers, and to-day are an honor to their native place; but we would specially note the course of those who have held public offices and performed their duties with fidelity and trust. Among these we would name Hon. James Chatham, who was elected sheriff of the county in 1848. After his term of office expired he entered the profession of law, and soon distinguished himself as an able advocate at the bar. His legal knowledge is undoubtedly great, and he deservedly enjoys a fine reputation as a counselor. He was elected Representative to the State Legislature in 1861. Hon. G. O. Deise, deceased, began his public career as a school teacher. He taught three months in 1853 and one month in 1854, at the expiration of which he commenced reading law with C. A. Mayer Esq., of Lock Haven. He applied himself diligently to the acquirement of a knowledge of legal matters, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. He was successful in practice, and in 1859 was elected District Attorney, and continued to hold this office till 1865. In 1866 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1867 by a large majority. Mr. Deise was an uncompromising democrat, and was noted for his inflexible honesty. He was a fluent and energetic speaker, but had not a very melodious voice, nor graceful manner. He was rather tall in person, and always wore a look of dignity and conscious power. He died in 1873, at the age of 36 years, lamented by all who knew him.

James M. Deise, Esq., deceased, brother of G. O. Deise, was a lawyer of considerable ability. He was elected District Attorney in 1868, re-elected in 1871 and '74. He died in 1875 at the age of 39 years.

Hon. James W. Quiggle is noted as a citizen, attorney and politician. He commenced the study of law in 1838, under the tuition of James Gamble, of Jersey Shore, now Judge of Lycoming district at Williamsport. When Clinton county was organized in 1839, he was appointed clerk to the commissioners; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and immediately

became the counselor of the commissioners and sheriff. In 1842 he became associated with Allison White in the legal profession. These gentlemen were among the foremost of the bar, and for many years had a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Quiggle was appointed Deputy Attorney General by Orvil F. Johnson, then Attorney General, and successively by Kane, Reed, and Champney, until 1850, when the office under the title of District Attorney was made elective. He was then nominated by the Democratic party for this office, and was elected by the largest majority of any on the ticket. In 1852 he was elected State Senator for the district composed of Clinton, Centre, Lycoming and Sullivan counties. Previous to this, Charles A. Mayer, now President Judge of this district, became a student at law with him; and on his admission to the bar became a partner, under the firm name of Quiggle and Mayer. In 1856 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the banking and real estate business, in which he continued till 1859, when President Buchanan appointed him United States Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, where he resided in the discharge of his duties for nearly three years, and prior to his return traveled over the principal parts of the Continent. He resides at present in Philadelphia, but spends the summer months in his native township, where he has recently erected a handsome residence.

The people of this township are proverbially a religious people; the two large camp-meetings and the four well sustained churches fully attest the truth of this statement, and are an excellent commentary on the morals of the people.

The Union church built in 1853 at a cost of \$800, was the first, and the *only* church in the township for many years. This church is open to all denominations.

The Wayne M. E. church, built in 1873 at a cost of \$2,800, is a substantial frame building, handsomely finished, and will comfortably seat five hundred people.

The Pine M. E. church, was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$2,235. It is a very neat little church, and much resembles the Wayne church.

The Ebenezer church of the Evangelical Association was built in 1875, and will, when completed, cost about \$2,800. This is the largest and most commodious church in the township.

In connection with the churches there is sustained a Young Men's Christian Association, which was organized October 11th, 1875, with twenty-two members. The officers elected were: Thomas McNarney, President; S. N. Quiggle, Vice President; Nathan Simcox, Secretary; Jacob Stabley, Treasurer. At a meeting held April 1st, 1876, the officers were re-elected for one year. The meetings of the Association have been the means of much good. By them denominational barriers have been broken down, differences of opinion harmonized, and the various branches of the church unified in sentiment and feeling. There are at present eighty-six members in good standing.

The special objects of attraction in this place are the West Branch camp meeting of the M. E. church, the Pine Station camp meeting of the Evangelical Association, and the McElhattan Springs on McElhattan Run.

The following complete and reliable history of the West Branch Camp Meeting Association was written by J. N. Welliver, Esq.:

"A very general desire had been expressed by the Methodists of the West Branch valley, soon after the close of the war, to locate a camp meeting at some eligible point along the Susquehanna. Dr. W. Lee Spottswood, then Presiding Elder of what is known as the Williamsport District, called the attention of his preachers and people to this subject, and quite a number of the stations and circuits appointed delegates to meet on a certain day in the month of June on the banks of the beautiful McElhattan, and selected the spot on which the present encampment is located.

It was then decided to hold a meeting in August, 1869, and a committee composed of Rev. M. K. Foster, J. N. Welliver and S. M. Quiggle, now deceased, was appointed to carry out a plan there suggested, and erect a sufficient number of buildings to meet the public demand. Mr. Quiggle, not feeling like assuming so much responsibility, retired from the active duties of the committee before the work began. Many of the good people of Wayne met and assisted in clearing the grounds. The committee erected about 90 temporary board tents, 18x16 ft., with board roofs, and they were all occupied. The meeting was well attended

and considerable interest manifested. Heavy rains occurred at different times during this series of meetings, and the board roofs, not proving themselves "waterproof," demonstrated the fact that the times demanded better accommodations and a superior class of buildings. The question of making this a permanent encampment was being agitated. At this juncture the Hon. J. W. Quiggle came forward and generously offered to donate nine acres of ground upon which the temporary encampment was built, as a nucleus for a new and permanent association. Soon after the close of the meeting a survey was made and a deed executed to Hon. C. A. Mayer, J. N. Welliver, Rev. I. H. Torrence, Hon. G. O. Deise, S. N. Quiggle and Thomas Waddle, trustees for the above land. The deed contained several provisions or conditions, one of which provided for the transfer of this land whenever an association for the purpose of holding camp meetings should be incorporated.

Early in the spring of 1869 an association was formed and a charter obtained from the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton county, incorporating the West Branch Camp Meeting Association, and a few individuals, principally from Lock Haven, undertook the difficult task of providing ways and means in order to carry out and make the institution a success. A board of nine directors was elected, and organized by electing J. N. Welliver President, Rev. M. K. Foster Treasurer, and Hon. G. O. Deise Secretary. Then began the history proper of the present association—the pioneer in this new order of camp meetings, and which has been patterned after and largely imitated by others. Like every institution which was new and untried, it blazed its way, solving difficult problems as they presented themselves, until its founders had the proud satisfaction of seeing it established on a permanent foundation. It is situated about three-fourths of a mile from Wayne Station, on the line of the P. & E. R. R., and is very easy of access from all points. Over four hundred comfortable board tents, with shingle roofs, have been erected, generally sixteen tents in a block, eight on the first floor and eight on the second, each tent being 9x16 feet. Beside the tents there are quite a number of other buildings erected on the grounds well adapted to the purposes for which

they are intended. Among the most prominent is the Tabernacle, a building sufficiently large to seat 2500 persons, and is used principally during rainy weather when services can not be held in the main auditorium. Two large boarding houses are situated, one in the upper and the other on the lower part of the ground, that will seat nearly 500 people at one time. A restaurant building with boarding house attached, conducted somewhat on the European plan, stands on the right of the main avenue as you enter the grounds. Near the Tabernacle stands the "Preachers' Home," a building erected for the occupancy of the preachers during "camping time." The office of the association is a neat building near the opening of the main auditorium, and is used by the officers as their place of business during the sessions of the encampment. One room of this building is usually used as a book store. Directly across from the office is a building erected for storing and assorting baggage. In addition to those already named are the commissary buildings, buildings for prayer meetings, &c. An annual insurance is kept up on the property amounting to about \$12,000.

The capital stock of the association was originally \$10,000, but increased by various amendments of the charter to \$50,000. Of this amount, however, only about \$20,000 have been issued. The par value of the stock is \$25.00 per share. It is held principally by members of the M. E. church—there being about 125 stock-holders. The charter originally provided that the board of directors, elected yearly, should consist of nine persons; two-thirds of the number must be members of the M. E. church. This provision was also amended by increasing the number to fifteen. The meetings are in the charge and under the control of the Presiding Elder of the Williamsport district. They have always been of a very high character. The best of order has prevailed, and the general good behavior has been a subject of favorable comment by many who are professedly not in harmony with the doings of the Methodist people.

The auditorium, which seats nearly 5,000 people is thickly studded with young, thrifty timber, making a beautiful grove. It is lighted with gas, manufactured on the ground, which adds largely to the comfort

of the tent-holders and those worshipping there. One of the finest mountain streams on this continent washes its margin. All things considered, it is one of the most desirable places for camp meeting purposes. We cannot, in this brief history, refer individually to those who have contributed to the success of this association. The following list of gentlemen have served, or are now serving, on the board of directors—beside those heretofore named—and have labored faithfully and efficiently in building up the institution: Hon. L. A. Mackey, W. C. Kress, J. F. Batcheler, S. N. Quiggle, J. J. Everett, G. J. F. Raum, G. S. Snyder, Charles Kreamer, Geo. Slate, O. S. Houtz, W. W. Rankin, Rev. Jas. Curns, Jos. Bird, Rev. B. F. Stevens, David Baird, John Ransom, Rev. D. S. Monroe, G. W. Hipple, S. Q. Mingle, Dr. S. L. Bowman, Joel A. Herr, Jas. Williamson, Hon. Eli Slifer.

The meetings have been under the respective control of Rev. W. L. Spottswood, Rev. Jas. Curns and Rev. Thompson Mitchell, the last named still having charge of this district. Of their labor it can be said, "Well done." The ministers of the central Penna. conference deserve much credit for the interest they have taken in this enterprise. Their influence and labor in the cause they have espoused can only result in much good.

We would be doing our subject injustice, if we failed to call special attention of the reader to one of the most pleasing as well as the most interesting and profitable features of our modern camp meeting. We refer to the children's meetings held daily in the Tabernacle. Ever since their introduction on these grounds they have been under the special supervision of the Rev. I. H. Torrence, a man eminently fitted for this work, and he certainly is to be congratulated on his success. "Many will rise up and call him blessed."

The streets leading to the grounds are owned by the association, and kept in the best condition. Several very neat cottages have been put up on West Branch and Mountain avenues, prominent among them are the McElhattan cottage, Rev. J. W. Langley's, R. G. Cook's, David Baird's, Messrs. Ramm's, Jos. Bird's, Bigony & Rankin's, &c., &c."

The origin, progress and history of the Pine camp meeting, is as follows:

In July, 1871, Rev. A. L. Reeser, senior

preacher on Jersey Shore circuit, suggested to Mr. Jacob Stamm the propriety of holding a district camp meeting, so that the members of the various congregations might be brought into closer union with each other, and be better prepared for successful work in the Master's cause. Mr. Stamm believed that it would meet an acknowledged want, and offered to give the ground for the meeting. Jacob Stamm, Robert Johnson and Jacob Quiggle were appointed a committee to select a suitable place for holding the meeting, and on viewing the ground the present location was chosen.

It was not at first designed to build permanent tents, such as are now on the grounds, but that those desiring to attend the meeting should build their own tents, according to their individual tastes; but on the day the grounds were cleared, the people turning out *en masse*, it was decided to build after the plan of the West Branch Association.

The building of 72 board tents (9x16 feet) with shingle roofs, in blocks two stories high, a commodious boarding house and the preachers' stand, and the walling of the springs, was the work done prior to the holding of the meeting.

The first meeting on the ground opened September 6th, 1871, under the most favorable circumstances, and all things combined to make it a success.

To insure the success of the meeting in after years, it was decided by those interested to form a stock association, and before the close of the first session Jacob Stamm donated six acres and a half to the association for camp meeting purposes.

The new association was called "The Pine Station Camp Meeting Association." The next year an office and restaurant were built and the grounds generally improved. The restaurant was burned in May, 1875, by the hand of an incendiary, and but for the timely discovery of the fire and persistent efforts to extinguish it, these beautiful grounds would have been desolated. About seven thousand dollars have been expended in beautifying and improving the grounds.

The stock is mostly owned by members of the Evangelical Association, and the meetings are entirely under their control.

The grounds are situated on Love's Run, about three-fourths of a mile south of Pine Station, on the line of the P. & E. railroad, in the midst of a beautiful grove,

surrounded by the most picturesque scenery, and are well supplied with water from two never failing springs. This is truly a place where the worshiper may look from "nature, up to nature's God." The officers of the association are: Rev. S. T. Buck, President; U. S. Diffenbacher, Secretary; and Jacob Stamm, Treasurer.

The view of McElhattan Gap from the north is unexcelled for beauty and grandeur. The mountain on both sides rises precipitously, forming, as it were, a grand sluice-way for the crystal stream that flows at its base; in this gap are the McElhattan springs, the surroundings of which are picturesque in the extreme. These springs are visited annually during the session of the camp meeting by thousands of people. Near them is Quiggle & Shoup's fishery, in which there were at one time about ten thousand trout. This fishery was established in 1872, under the superintendence of Rev. J. W. Shoup, and would have been a paying enterprise but for some wretch who stole a large number of the fish, and to prevent detection turned the water off, and before it was discovered the remainder had perished.

This is practically an agricultural district, the only manufacture being lumber and shingles, at the mills of Joseph McKague, S. N. Quiggle, J. W. Quiggle and Thomas Gottshall, and flour and feed in the Rockville mills of Geo. M. Hoagland. This mill was built in 1843, by Michael Throne, being the second on the same foundation. The first was built in 1842, and put into operation in April, 1843; it ran until the 4th of July, when it was burned.

The township is accessible to the farmer and trader by one good road that traverses it the entire length, from east to west, and from the north by three ferries. The P. & E. railroad also passes through it the entire length, affording every facility for travel. There are two stations on

the road; Pine Station, eight miles east of Lock Haven, has a population of 85, and contains two stores, one hotel and a post office, which was established through the enterprise of D. A. Cochran, in 1866; he was made postmaster and so continued till 1876, when J. R. Fredericks was appointed, and the office removed to his store.

Wayne Station, five miles east of Lock Haven, contains a school house, hotel, store and the McElhattan post office. This office was established in Rockville, in 1858, by Jacob Deise, the mail being carried from Charlton, in Pine Creek township; Ebud Chatham was the carrier and was to have half the proceeds of the office, which when paid him at the end of the year, was just enough to buy his wife a calico dress. The office is now kept by A. S. Stably.

A few relics, of "ye olden time" are still to be seen among the older citizens. Wm. Chatham has in his possession a mahogany fife that was brought from Ireland in 1769, by Col. John Chatham. It was used during the entire revolution and also the war of 1812. Patrick McElhaney, on going to the war, borrowed this fife, to take into the service; he returned it in 1815 in good condition. A clock, a hundred and fifteen years old, in running order, can be seen here. Guns, forks, plates and axes, that were brought to this country, are by no means rare. Of the aboriginal relics of any note there are few, consisting mainly of arrow heads, broken tomahawks and Indian ket-tles. The most remarkable is the "flint god" or Indian idol, cut from solid flint. It represents an Indian in full costume. It was picked up on the Steck farm a few years ago, and was deposited in the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, by Dr. Goddard.

The first camp meeting, in the township, was held in 1835, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association, on John Stably's farm.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

WOODWARD TOWNSHIP.

This township is located on the north side of the West Branch, opposite Lock Haven. It is bounded on the south by the river, on the west by Colebrook, on the north by Gallauher, and on the east by Dunnstable, and is about four by five miles in extent. It was organized in 1841 and named in honor of Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, then President Judge of the district. In 1844 a portion of Dunnstable was annexed to the township, and in 1853 a part of Colebrook was added, so that now its area is considerably greater than when it was formed.

The township is quite hilly, and contains very little level land with the exception of a few hundred acres lying along the river; the soil, however, is generally productive, and especially adapted to fruit raising, and is favorable to the production of grass, grain, potatoes, &c.

The West Branch flows along the southern border of the township, forming a water front of about six miles; the other "water privileges" of the township are Queen's (or Quinn's) run with its numerous branches, and several other smaller streams, all of which furnish sufficient pure water for the use of live stock, &c.

The first settlements in the township were upon the river nearly opposite where Lock Haven now stands. The following sketch of that portion of the township in which the pioneers located is given by Mr. I. L. McCloskey:

A patent was granted Wm. Dunn, grandfather of Judge Dunn, for the land where Dunnsburg now stands, which was laid out by him in 1792 and called by his

name. It was intended to be the county seat of Lycoming county, but afterwards was not taken, consequently has not made the improvement it otherwise would have done. The first and oldest residents were the Myers, Whites, Curns, Fargus, Reeds, and Hannas.

The first post office established here, was the first in the county. The date is not known, but it was about the time the first mail was carried through this place. How long it was continued is not known.

At an early date there was a distillery and tannery, but they have long since gone to decay, and not a vestige of them remains.

Thos. Cummings, a resident of this place, was a cabinet maker. He made the first ballot box used in Woodward township; it is a very fine piece of workmanship.

The first saw-mill in this place was built in the year 1850 by Crowel and Burton, two Maine Yankees, and is now owned by Best, Hopkins & Co. Another saw-mill was built in 1853 by S. L. M. Conser & Co., but it was not a success. It was torn down, and the mill now owned by S. M. Bickford & Co. was erected in its place. The first store was kept by Francis Fargus, who also kept the first post office. The first meetings were held by Rev. Jones, a Baptist minister.

The M. E. church was built in 1850. Prior to this, religious services were held in an old log school house, about 16x20 feet. A protracted meeting was held in Major McCloskey's barn and was conducted by Rev. I. H. Torrence. It was a success and aroused the spirit which caused the present church to be erected. This old school house, spoken of before, was the only one in the township at that time, and stood where Warren Martin's dwelling house now stands, and from that old structure went forth some able men; three ministers, two or three teachers of music besides a number of school teach-

ers. At this house an Irishman killed himself and was buried in the corner of Hall's field, and his body was stolen away at night by the doctors.

The first hotel was owned and kept by John White; then by Geo. King in 1828; afterwards by J. Huling, Wm. White, David McCloskey, and last by Jacob Myers. A ferry was kept here for a number of years, known as Myers' ferry. A little incident occurred at the ferry, that may be worth noting: An Irishman came riding up the road on horse-back, and, wanted to cross the river; he perceived the sign, and not waiting to inquire, he plunged his horse into the water; the river being too high to ford, the result was that his horse was drowned, but he was saved, and when last seen he was going up the road with his saddle on his back singing, "Be jabers, me saddle for a horse, me saddle for a horse."

Many Indian relics and curiosities have been found on the land bordering on the river. I. T. McCloskey and Dudley Martin have quite a collection of curiosities; different articles made and used by the aborigines of this country.

In 1855 the post office at Lockport was removed to Dunnsville and called the Dunnsville office, with Jacob Myers postmaster; was afterwards removed to Liberty, then back to Dunnsville and finally back to Liberty again, and the name changed to Island post office.

That part of Woodward township lately known as Halltown, was first settled by Felix McCloskey, Isaac McCloskey, John Smith, Coleman Huling and Andrew Litz. This land was first taken up by warrant in the name of Peter Grove, said to be soldier's claim, and was sold at from \$2 to \$4 per acre. Only two of the old settlers remain here; Isaac McCloskey and Felix McCloskey, the rest having moved to other parts of the county, some having exchanged properties, others sold out. The farm now owned by W. M. Johnson was first owned by Thos. Proctor, afterwards by Hugh Penny, also by Adam Smith. The land here at present is worth, on an average about \$40 or \$50 per acre. The first school house was built in 1854 by Felix McCloskey; the first teacher was Wm. Hawkman. This place is about 3 miles from Lock Haven, on the public road leading from Lock Haven to Churchville.

Lockport proper was a part of the Na-

thaniel Hanna farm, and was laid out by him at a very early day; the date can not be ascertained, but dates about the same as the city of Lock Haven. There was a distillery located in 1800, a little distance below the lock house, at what is now known as Still Hollow; but long since it has gone to decay, and no traces of it are to be seen now.

In 1834 the hotel, known as the Hanna hotel, was built by N. Hanna, and kept first by Jared Huling, afterwards by Coleman Huling, Hoaglander, Alexander Mahon, Benjamin Myers, Vosburg, and last by R. M. Hanna; it was burned down in 1858. The Woodward house was built in 1847, and was first kept by Benjamin Myers, until 1852, from 1852 to 1858 by Wm. Quigley, afterwards by Sheriff Hanna. In 1866 it was purchased by John Ferguson & Co., and is in their possession at this date. The first school house was situated in the ravine or entrance to the Mackey property.

In 1853 a post office was established, and continued two years with Thomas Bailey post master. It was afterwards removed to Dunnsville. It was called "Loveland." That part known as the western addition, was formerly a part of the Joseph Hanna farm. In 1855 it was purchased by William White and laid out. At present the town consists of one street, called Water street, and is built up its entire length.

The first store was kept by William Caldwell, afterwards by Hanna & Sons, also by Henry Schultze. Mrs. Agnes Bigger commenced keeping store in 1842, in the store room now occupied by Lewis Hoover, and continued for a great many years; afterwards the store was kept by Thos. Blackburn.

The first brewery was built in 1860 by Baucher & Garger; was burned down in 1863. It was re-built by Baucher in the fall of '63. In '65 was sold to Widman & Pepper; was burned in Feb., 1876, and was re-built by Rudolph Widman in 1876.

The Mackey property, which lies on the hill, north of the town, was purchased by Hon. L. A. Mackey, in 1854, from Nathaniel Hanna, being about 50 acres. A great deal of money has been expended by Mr. Mackey, in making this one of the most beautiful places in the county. This place is very beautifully laid out and tastefully decorated with trees and evergreens of many kinds. There is a grape-ry

of about two acres which yields from two to four hundred bushels annually; also a very large and extensive hot house, which yields large quantities of early plants and vegetables, besides flowers and fruits of every description, all under the skillful management of Mr. Moses Cummings.

The great flood of 1861, did considerable damage, destroying the canal navigation. Again the flood of '65, which was fourteen feet high, was the highest March 17, St. Patrick's day. It carried away part of the bridge and some dwelling houses, destroying canal navigation again and it did not re-open until the following October. There was also another great flood in 1868, doing much damage.

At this point all the lumber that comes down the West Branch and its tributaries stops; this being the head of market of the West Branch. The greatest number of timber rafts that has come down in one season has been estimated at about 2800. In 1860 the hotel in the western part was built and kept until the present, by R. M. Hanna, lately deceased. This is a large four-story frame building with basement, and has entertained in one day in the rafting season as high as 1400 persons, and in one season as high as 20,000. The Woodward house has also entertained from 12000 to 25000 in one season.

At the present time there are forty-nine dwelling houses, two hundred and seventy-five inhabitants, two hotels, one store, kept by Lewis Hoover, formerly of Clearfield county, one brewery, two blacksmith shops and one school house.

Dunnsburg at present has about 45 dwelling houses, one church, two saw mills, one tannery, one school house, and about 250 inhabitants. During the latter part of the war this township paid a bounty of \$400. The following is a list of soldiers who served in the war: Samuel Shoemaker, Jno. R. Shoemaker, Jacob Shoemaker, Jacob Blush, Samuel Blush, Christ Weaver, Rudolph Weaver, Peter Weaver, Frederick Weaver, Wm. Reiter, W. O. Smith, Wm. Smith, John Green, Frederick Sorger, Abram Litz, Walker Litz, Abram Nichols, Lyman Fry, James F. Kinley, Michael Cohoe, Christ Bowman, F. F. McCloskey, W. R. McCloskey, Wm. Cline McCloskey, Irvin T. McCloskey, Richard Newberry, Washington Newberry, Jno. Showers, Samuel Wilson, A. G. Fleming, Geo. Myers, Frank Bickford, Frank Weymouth, Wm. Ritchey,

Ferdinand Rote, Charles Rote, Thomas Bartholomew, Jesse Reeder, George C. Curns, Robert F. Curns, Henry King, W. J. King, James Butler, Adam Bentz, Henry Fargus, James F. Baker, W. P. Burnell, Thos. W. Burnell, John Kneply, James Poorman, Peter Poorman, Charles Shurtliff, Edward K. Davis, Robert Moore, John S. Schultze, Wm. Osbourne, John Batchalet, John Slifer, Fred. Slifer, John McNall, Joseph Ulman, David Hanna, Wesley Hanna, Wm. B. Hanna, Christ Force; John Cohan and Fred. Probst were killed in battle; Henry King was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and died in the hospital at Philadelphia; Wm. Reed, Jerry Cohoe, John Seybold, and Walter Litz, died from diseases contracted while in the army.

The river flats of this township seem to have been a favorite resort of the Indians. Meginness says:

"An Indian town stood on the site now occupied by Dunnsburg; another called Pattersonstown was located opposite the mouth of Chatham's Run. The next most important one was located on the level bottom a short distance above Lockport, and belonged to the Monseys. They also cultivated corn here. Traces of their village were perceptible long after the arrival of the whites, and some of the oldest inhabitants remember the little hillocks where the corn grew. The place is known at this day by the name of Monseytown flats."

Upon the farm of Isaac A. Packer have recently been found the bones of two Indians buried in the soil. In the mouth of one of the skeletons there was a well-formed and well-preserved clay pipe which is now in the possession of Mr. Packer.

In regard to the evidences of the existence and operations of Indians in the vicinity Meginness further says:

"On digging the canal through the rocks near Liberty, several skeletons were discovered in a tolerably good state of preservation.

In 1854 James Wilson and A. H. McHenry, of Jersey Shore, discovered what was evidently an extensive Indian pottery about five miles up Queens Run. A large detached rock stood at this point, and underneath was a cave sufficiently large

to shelter thirty men. It contained a large quantity of muscle shells. From appearances around the rock the people came to the conclusion that some kind of mineral had been taken out. These gentlemen examined the ground and found great quantities of broken pottery buried in a heap, and unmistakable evidence of a hearth where they had been baked. A double curbing of stones was nicely set in the ground in the form of an ellipsis, about ten feet in diameter, where the kiln was erected. Charcoal and other remains of fire were distinctly visible. The muscle shells were carried there, pulverized and mixed in the clay which formed their pots. On examining broken specimens the pulverized shells can be perceived in the form of glistening particles."

Woodward township is well supplied with valuable minerals, the principle ones being fire clay, potter's clay, coal and iron ore. The first exists in large quantities on Queens Run, where, for many years, it was extensively used in the manufacture of brick. Coal was also mined on quite a large scale many years ago at the same place. The iron ore still remains undeveloped. Potter's clay has recently been found on the farm of Mrs. Nancy McCloskey, and according to the following analysis, made by Prof. Otto Wuth, chemist, of Pittsburg, the material is valuable.

Silica, 58.29; Alumina, 21.02; Pr. Ox. n, 1.83; Magnesia, 68; Lime, 27; Soda, Potash, —; Water, 7.81; Organic matter, 04; Alkalies, 06.

Hollenback, McDonnell & Co. commenced operations at Queens Run between 1835 and '40, as manufacturers of fire brick and miners of coal, and continued the business for a number of years, then sold out to Messrs. Mackey, Graflus & Scott, of Lock Haven, by whom the operations were continued several years longer; then the firm became Mackey, Fredericks & Co.; then it was changed to John Williams & Co., and then to Fredericks, Munro & Co. In connection with the manufacture of fire-brick and the mining of coal, lumbering was carried on to a considerable extent. The fire brick made at Queens Run were in

great demand, being of a good quality, and found a ready market, wherever such articles were needed. The coal was shipped to various places down the river, Columbia being the principal point. The lumber, of course, sought a market at the usual places down the river. The property at present is owned by Hines, May & Greenough, but the works are not in operation.

At one time Queens Run was a very important business point. Besides the fire-brick works, saw mill, store, &c., there were not less than sixty dwellings, including the houses occupied by the miners at the mines two miles distant from Queens Run proper, nearly all of which are now in ruins or very much dilapidated.

In the spring of 1825, John Feller, John Witchey and Nicholas Suter came from Switzerland and moved into what is now the "German Settlement," then a dreary wilderness, without a house or hut, or even a road, except a few hunter's paths. J. Feller built the first house, or rather log hut, in the settlement. It stood on the land now owned by Jacob Weise. It was made of round logs, built to a point and covered with slab boards. Mr. Feller and seventeen men cut and hauled the logs, put up the house, split the boards, put on the roof and put in the windows and door all in one day. The next day Mr. F. and family moved into this new house and were more contented and happy than some people that live in splendid mansions. J. Witchey and N. Suter put up houses soon after, and began to clear up small patches for gardens, potatoes, &c. This was all done without the aid of a team. Within ten years after the first settlers located, quite an accession was made to the number of inhabitants by arrivals from the "Faderland;" among them were the Swopes, Probsts, Shoemakers and Wenkers. The first school house was built in 1841 on the land now owned by B. F. Probst. The first teacher was Wm. Riley. This school house was afterwards remodeled and changed into a church, known as the Evangelical church, and used for that purpose until 1869, when the new church was built.

